"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, continued cool to-day; brisk northwest winds; fair, rising temperature Sunday.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,271. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910.—TWENTY PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## ROOT ARGUES FOR STIMSON

### Appeals to Republicans to Put Aside Personal Prejudice for Taft's Sake.

### DEFEAT WOULD HURT HIM

### Would Mean a New Candidate in 1912, and if Not Roosevelt One More Radical.

### ATTACKS DIX ON TARIFF

### And Defends the Tariff Itself as "Pretty Good"—Roosevelt, Says Root, Can't Hurt the Courts.

Senator Elihu Root made his personal contribution to the Republican State campaign last night at a meeting which packed the Manhattan Casino, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Some 1,500 persons listened for two hours to a speech delivered as representing the views of the National Administration, and by the most direct inference, as well as by the nature of its pleading, those of President Taft himself. Frequent outbursts of applause showed that the audience approved what Senator Root had to say on behalf of Henry L. Stimson and his associates on the Republican ticket, as well as his defense of Theodore Roosevelt.

It was this latter part of the speech that was followed with greatest interest. Others could say, and had been saying, if with less point and emphasis, what the junior Senator of the State might pronounce as to Mr. Stimson. But the Root utterances were looked upon as an expression of the President's views, such as no other campaign orator was commissioned to make. A profound impression, therefore, was made when Mr. Root declared, almost at the outset of his speech:

"It is said that we must consider the nomination for the Presidency in 1912. Mr. Taft [cheers] is President, a Republican President, a strong, wise, considerate, fearless man. * * * If he continues to make as good a President as he has been making he will be the natural and inevitable candidate of his party in 1912, unless one thing shall happen—"

"There can't nothing happen," piped up a shrill voice near the front of the hall. The crowd broke the spell of silent interest for a brief cheer, and then Mr. Root resumed:

"Unless one thing shall happen—that the people of the United States shall repudiate the Administration of Mr. Taft by such a crushing and overwhelming defeat of his party that it will be apparent that Mr. Taft cannot be re-elected. The Democratic Party cannot bring about such a result, but Republicans can, by their adverse votes, and if, prompted by personal pique, they do so, then the next National Convention would be quite likely to look for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness, and they might go to Mr. Roosevelt, or might go to one of the far more radical leaders who are now looming up on the political horizon in the North and Middle West."

With this as his keynote Mr. Root made a solemn plea to the deserting Republican voters to stand by the National Administration, leaving no doubt as to the Administration's standing in the campaign in this State this year. He coupled the names of Hughes, Taft, and Roosevelt in developing the theme of Republican progressivism, ridiculed the idea that Col. Roosevelt was conspiring to undermine the courts, and compared his recent criticisms, made, said the Senator, "according to his temperament and habits," to the old-time custom of the defeated litigants repairing to the tavern to abuse the court.

The New Nationalism Mr. Root brought into concrete form by eulogizing the fight of Col. Roosevelt against the Republican bosses in the Saratoga Convention, and he developed the direct primaries issue so as to make the Colonel the heir to the responsibilities of the Hughes reform programme.

This brought him to where he could discuss the State matters directly involved in the campaign, and Mr. Root went over familiar ground, dwelling upon the Skene incident as showing Tammany's control of the State Engineer's office, the alignment of the majority Democrats with the minority Republicans against the Hughes programme at Albany, the Public Service Commission challenge to Mr. Dix, and the Huppuch letter asking tariff increases on wall paper.

**Dix Attacked for "Water Grab."**

Mr. Root, however, had to share his honors with another speaker, for William H. Wadhams, President of the Direct Primaries Association, sprang a new attack on Mr. Dix on the ground of his conservation attitude. This made a hit with the crowd, particularly as Mr. Wadhams's facts were drawn from scrap book clippings from The Herald and The World, both of which are strong supporters of the Democratic candidate, and have been under constant attack by Mr. Stimson and Col. Roosevelt.

Briefly, these clippings exhibited the name of John A. Dix as the third mentioned in a list of paper manufacturing interests behind a bill introduced by Assemblyman Lewis, which both The Hearld and The World denounced as a "water grab" of the worst nature.

The Herald on March 31, 1903, Mr. Wadhams quoted as telling of the formation of an association to be known as the Forestry Water Storage Association. This report the newspaper ran under the headline "Forest Grab Plot." This was the publication which mentioned the name of John A. Dix in connection with that of the International Paper Company as among the paper manufacturers behind the scheme.

Other clippings from The Herald and The World carried the history of the Lewis bill through the legislative session, with frequent denunciation of it as a grab, to the explanation that the bill sought to

Continued on Page 3.

## SNOWSTORM HITS STATE.

### Three Inches Fell at Jamestown—West in Grip of Real Winter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Frosts were predicted by the Weather Bureau for to-night as far south as the Gulf of Mexico and on the South Atlantic Coast, with the temperature lower in the eastern sections of the country.

The cold wave, which was centred yesterday in the Rocky Mountain district, has moved eastward and southward. It has caused a decided fall in temperature in the last twenty-four hours over the greater portion of the country. Killing frosts were general this morning in the Middle States, and freezing temperatures were reported in the western districts. The lowest temperature reported at 8 o'clock this morning was 12 degrees above zero at Valentine and North Platte, Neb.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—Freezing temperatures over Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa are reported by the Weather Bureau here to-day. The lowest temperature in Missouri at 7 A. M. was 28 degrees along the western line. In Kansas the temperature ranged from 16 degrees to 26 degrees, and in Nebraska from 12 degrees at North Platte to 28 degrees at Omaha.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The first snowstorm of the season struck this vicinity early this morning and continued for several hours, the snow melting almost as fast as it reached the ground.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A snowstorm swept over this section this morning, covering the ground to a depth of between two and three inches.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Hornell says a typical January snowstorm swept that section for an hour this morning. The hills were white with snow for hours afterward.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Oct. 28.—Five inches of snow fell here last night and this morning. Six inches fell at South Boardman and five inches at Grayling.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—All Northwestern Pennsylvania is experiencing a snowstorm of midwinter proportions to-night. While this city received but flurries in the afternoon, reports from Oil City, Titusville, Meadville and Corry in the northwest record from 1 to 5 inches of snowfall. Baby blizzards and storms continue to-night. The Alleghany Mountains are heavily blanketed with white, and trains arrive with snow drifted about the car windows as though they had battled with a February blizzard.

## COLD WEATHER DUE TO-DAY.

### It May Even Reach Freezing Point—Warmer on Sunday.

The Weather Bureau announced last night that continued cold weather should be expected to-day, with an abatement on Sunday. The temperature yesterday dropped to 43 degrees, 9 degrees below the lowest mark of Thursday, 52 degrees. The official forecast was for fair and continued cool weather with higher temperatures on Sunday, and diminishing brisk northwest winds.

It is likely that the thermometer may fall to the freezing point to-day, but there are no indications of snow. Maine had an inch of and a half of snow fall yesterday. The Weather Bureau reported a slight snow fall in Chicago, where the temperature fell 24 degrees in as many hours.

Cold weather prevailed yesterday throughout the West and Middle West.

## STIMSON UP IN THE BETTING.

### Up-State Backers of Republican Candidate Flood Wall Street.

Stimson money flooded Wall Street yesterday in greater volume than the Dix funds, which on the previous day had sent the odds down to 5 to 2. Brokers who watch the betting estimated that perhaps $50,000 had been wagered in the day. The odds went back to 2 to 1, and all the money that went on the Gubernatorial result was at that price.

Most of the Stimson money came from up the State, and was placed through Stock Exchange brokers. On the Curb a number of $100 bets on Stimson were placed and scattered bets on other election possibilities. Altogether, it was conceded that there was more Stimson money in the Street than on any day since the campaign opened.

Some of the big bets of the day were $4,000 to $2,000 on Dix, and $2,000 to $1,000, $1,000 to $500, and $1,500 to $750 on the same candidate. Of the Stimson money $10,000 was reported to have come down from Rochester, and the brokers who handled it were said to have put out a total of $25,000 on Stimson, all at 2 to 1. Philadelphia contributed $4,000 of the Dix money.

Odds on the four-State bet, offered without takers early in the week, were cut yesterday, again without result. Then $1,000 to $10,000 was offered that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Ohio would go Democratic. Yesterday the price of the Democratic end was increased to $2,500. A bet of $250 to $1,000 was said to have been made that the Democrats would carry Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

Two other bets talked of were $100 to $500 that Hopper, the Independence League candidate for Governor, will not poll 60,000 votes, and $100 even that Henry George, Jr., would beat William S. Bennet in the Fifteenth Congressional District.

## STRAY BULLET HITS A WOMAN

### Shot Down While Passing Two Fighting Men—Fatally Hurt.

Detective Lagrue of the Central Office rushed between two Italians just as they had exchanged blows on the corner of Oak and Oliver Streets last night. Neither would make a complaint against the other, but, glaring at each other, they went away.

An hour later a boy ran up to the detective at the corner, saying a woman had just been shot in front of 77 Oliver Street. She was Mrs. Jennie Gioachimo of 14 Baxter Street, who had been returning home with her husband, Pajola, and the hand organ with which they made their living. Pajola said they passed two men who were fighting, and a moment later his wife dropped to the street with a bullet wound in her shoulder that will probably prove fatal. Then, he said, the two men ran away.

Lagrue found one of the two men he had separated earlier in the evening only half a block away, and Gioachimo identified him as one of the two who had been fighting when his wife was shot. The prisoner said he was Nicolo Guarino of 77 Oliver Street. No revolver was found in his possession, but he was held on a charge of felonious assault.

**Great Day Line Str. Hendrick Hudson to West Point** and return, TO-DAY. Timed exactly for Inspection Parade & Harvard-West Point Football game. See adv.—Adv.

## HAWLEY AND POST MET WITH CHEERS

### Daring Aeronauts Overwhelmed by Their Reception at Grand Central Station.

### AERO CLUB MEN THERE

### Wearing the Clothes They Wore During Their Adventure, They Are Taken to the Hotel St. Regis to be Dined.

After a stay in the clouds and an escape from the almost impenetrable Canadian backwoods Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, the aeronauts, arrived at the Grand Central Sation last night, where they were received with ringing cheers. Afterward they were entertained at a supper given in their honor by R. M. Haan at the Hotel St. Regis.

Both men looked as if they had been under a heavy strain. Post seemed nervous when he was welcomed by his friends, but it was not quite certain whether it was due to his experience in the America II. or the wild way in which he was rushed through the gates from the platform and snapshotted by the small army of photographers. Hawley said afterward that the unexpected reception overwhelmed them both. He wore the dark gray suit that he wore in the balloon on the adverturous trip, and Post was attired in his brown velvet corduroy suit that showed the signs of the wear and tear it had been subjected to in forcing a path through the dense Canadian undergrowth.

William Hawley, who had done so much to find his brother Alan, had met the balloonists at Albany, and traveled in with them on the Empire State Express. Mrs. E. M. Ward of Locust Valley, L. I., the sister of Augustus Post, stood at the head of the line outside the gate in the station, and embraced her brother affectionately when he came out.

The report that Hawley and Post were arriving at the Grand Central Station at 10:10 o'clock spread quickly among the members of the Aero Club and their friends, and a large crowd assembled to greet the two men. Among those present were Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club; Clarence Jerome Edwards, Vice President; Samuel H. Valentine, Charles Heitman, Secretary of the organization; J. H. Pope, George Guy, R. M. Haan, a delegation from the Alpha Delta Phi, and the Campfire Club.

Hawley and Post were the last passengers to come through the gate, and their appearance was the signal for three cheers and a tiger that ran through the station and stirred hundreds of homeward-bound commuters, who didn't know what it was all about.

After being photographed together at the station the aeronauts were taken in taxis to the Hotel St. Regis. Hawley rode in a cab with C. Jerome Edwards, R. M. Haan, and Samuel Perkins of the Dusseldorf II. On the way to the hotel he exchanged experience with Hawley over the ground they had traversed.

Both appeared to have met with the same kind of difficulties, except that Perkins said he got caught in a storm over Georgian Bay, while Hawley passed 1,000 feet above it and escaped. The principal landmarks were familiar to both of them. Perkins said that he must have dropped about seventy-five miles from the spot where the America landed.

When asked by a TIMES reporter how it felt to get back to New York, Alan R. Hawley said that it was so good that it was indescribable. "I want to say how much Mr. Post and myself appreciate our welcome here to-night, and also the kindness with which we were treated in Canada by the people, who would not accept any payment from us. The American Consul in Quebec also did all he could for our comfort and helped us on our way home."

"Did you ever give up hopes of seeing New York again?" the reporter queried.

"No," replied Mr. Hawley, "we knew that we were good for two weeks so far as holding out on provisions was concerned."

"What about the balloon, can it be recovered?" C. Jerome Edwards asked.

"Yes, when the snow lies deep in December," Hawley replied. "It is resting on two trees and uninjured. There would be no difficulty in getting guides to haul it on sleds out of the woods to Lake St. John, where it could be left till Spring, and then brought down by a steamboat to Quebec."

Mr. Hawley said that on their arrival at St. Ambroise the French telegraph operator said that the line was temporarily out of commission, but it was soon repaired when the operator learned that the two men for whom the Government at Ottawa had been sending out alarms throughout the country wanted to send dispatches.

Augustus Post, when questioned at the Hotel St. Regis as to his recent experiences, said: "I am speechless at the overwhelming reception we have received to-night, and, in fact, all day long on the journey from Montreal. You cannot imagine how it feels to emerge suddenly from the solitude and rocks and pine trees of the Canadian wilds to meet crowds of people in this cheerful way.

"For four days we never saw a living thing except a partridge or two, which we tried to shoot with a revolver for a meal, but we missed, of course. We were three days walking sixteen miles, during which time we waded through so many streams that I lost count of them.

"I am glad to get back, and you can say that the welcome we have received here to-night has more than made up for the hard trip we had on our march back to the civilized world."

Hawley amplified his comrade's remarks about the difficulties of finding the way through the Canadian woods without a guide by offering to bet that a man could be taken into that country twelve times with a guide and then lose his way when he tackled it alone.

Among the telegrams of regret that were read at the supper last night was one from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, which said:

Ottawa, Oct. 28.

Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, Aero Club, New York:

You owe me no thanks for the assistance we endeavored to render you. Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your safe return from a remarkable trip.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Others were received from Walter Wellman, Carl Fischer of Indianapolis, Edward W. Mix, Paul Deeming, and others.

## LIONIZED IN MONTREAL.

### Mr. Hawley Tells of a Rejected Offer for a Vaudeville Stunt.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—Agustus Post and Alan R. Hawley, pilot and aid of the victorious balloon America II., arrived in Montreal to-day. In the night a sleet and snow storm swept over Central Quebec, and the aeronauts' final glimpse of the wooded hills gave them a bleak and dreary picture, suggestive of the fate that might have overtaken them had they been less skillful in woodcraft or in managing the big gas bag.

"We were well equipped when we left the America II.," said Mr. Hawley. "We took three blankets, three cans of soup, self-heating with lime; a small saw, instruments, arms, ammunition, six pounds of biscuits, and a bottle of peroxide."

"Peroxide—for what?" asked a reporter.

"Well, it is a secret," broke in Mr. Post, "but my friend Hawley is very keen on natural history, and is always on the lookout for freaks for the Bronx Zoo. We though that if we could catch a muskrat, dark in color, what we had in the bottle might help it to be a freak of nature from the Canadian wilds."

The assembled company murmured, "Nature fakirs."

### FLYNN.

A strong article on the man who was taken from Uncle Sam's Secret Service to reorganize New York's Detective Bureau will be one of the features of

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

## TEACHERS WIN PART OF EQUAL PAY FIGHT

### Board of Estimate Favors Increasing the Salary of First-Year Women Instructors.

### MEN TEACHERS GIVE WAY

### Representatives of Their Organization Declare They Do Not Oppose Increase for First-Year Workers.

There is strong indication that at last the women school teachers of the city will win a partial victory in their fight for equal pay with the men. At a hearing held by the Board of Estimate last night on the question several members of that body showed that they are in favor of granting a part of the teachers' demands as soon as possible. The first concession that will undoubtedly be made will be increasing the salary of women teachers in their first year from $600 a year to $720. This may be included in the budget for next year.

Miss Grace Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools in Williamsburg, and President of the Interborough Association of Teachers, who has led the equal-pay fight from the start, addressed the board, and said that this increase in the initial pay should be the first item approved. An interesting development of the hearing was that after Miss Strachan had finished President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, who presided at the hearing in the absence of the Mayor, questioned her about many general school matters, and they went over together many questions on which he has been endeavoring to get information.

Several hundred women teachers were present and loudly applauded when Miss Lina E. Gano, President of the Association of Women High School Teachers, declared that her organization is willing to forego its equal pay demands for the present until the initial salary has been taken care of.

Miss Strachan asked that the commission appointed by the Mayor, which recently reported to the Board of Estimate in favor of the equal pay contention as a general proposal, be continued, as she believed there are several minor matters in its report which should be considered further.

"Your commission has reported that $600 is not a living wage for a woman teacher in this city," said she. "Do the taxpayers of this city want it known throughout the country that they are not paying the women who teach their children a living wage? Our beginning teachers are paid $2.12 a day for six hours' work, and they cannot leave the school at the luncheon hour except on permission from the Principal.

"The teachers in the playgrounds after school, who work for two hours a day, receive $2.50; the teachers in the school gardens receive $3, and a truant officer receives $3.44. It is not that these salaries are too high, but that the other is too low, and that the grade teacher, who is the bulwark of our school system, is at the bottom of the list."

Mr. Mitchel instructed President Winthrop and the men teachers who have opposed the equal-pay contention to prepare briefs for the board. He then asked Miss Strachan what she thought of recreation centres.

"I have had little time to study them, and they do not come under my jurisdiction," she replied. "I have 33,000 children in my district."

"Have you any visiting teachers?"

"No. I know nothing about them."

"Have you ever felt a need for them?"

"I have not been conscious of it. The idea is a new one."

The cutting out by the board of the item in the Board of Education's budget for these teachers is one of the things to which President Winthrop has objected most strongly.

Miss Strachan said that she believed there should not be more than thirty-five or forty pupils in a single class, but declared that it is better to have larger classes than to have the children on part time and in the streets.

The President of the Men Teachers' Association declared that his organization is in favor of the initial increase in the women's pay and President Winthrop admitted that he personally favors it.

The early part of the hearing was devoted to objections to the cuts that have been made in the Board of Education's budget.

**As to Salaries of Justices.**

A morning session was held on the budget after the regular meeting of the board. Chief Justice Russell and Justice Deuel of Special Sessions appeared to urge an increase in the salaries of the Justices sitting in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. They declared that it is an injustice for them to receive only $6,000 a year when the Justices sitting in Manhattan and the Bronx receive $9,000.

"It does seem to be unjust," agreed Controller Prendergast. "How would it be to establish the uniform salary of $7,500? This would not cost the city any additional expenditure and would equalize the thing nicely."

"That would be revolutionary," replied Justice Deuel excitedly. "The citizens of the city would be shocked if you decided to give them cheaper justice than they are now receiving."

"Oh, no," replied the Controller. "I do not believe that the people of the city would be shocked at all at the idea of a Manhattan Justice working for $7,500 a year."

"But it does not seem right to penalize a Justice for his misfortune or bad judgment in living in Brooklyn," put in the Chief Justice.

"I propose to raise the salaries of the Brooklyn Justices," replied the Controller.

"That would give me very great pleasure," answered Mr. Russell with a bow.

"And reduce the salaries of the Manhattan Justices," added the Controller with a smile.

"That would give me very great pain," replied the Chief Justice, while every one in the room laughed.

Michael J. Horan, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association, read a long resolution passed by the organization condemning the 1911 tentative budget. The resolution declared the budget of the city had reached an unparalleled and uncalled-for figure, and that it should not be increased next year over the figure for this year. Alderman Dowling, the Tammany leader of the board, made a plea for the increase of the minimum wage of per diem employes of the city from $2.50 to $3.

**IF YOU WANT IT WARM UPSTAIRS AND down**—put in a Boynton square-pot furnace or boiler. Showrooms, 37th St., near Broadway. —Adv.

## NO EXPRESS WAGONS RUNNING IN NEW YORK

### Business of Big Companies Tied Up by Strikers and Freight Piled Up at Stations.

### MOBS CHARGED BY POLICE

### More Violence in Jersey City, Where 20 or More Were Injured—Employes Make Known Their Demands.

The strike of the drivers and helpers of the various express companies operating in this city spread rapidly yesterday. At the strike headquarters, 781 Eighth Avenue, William H. Ashton, General Organizer of the Teamsters' Union, said last night that only one of the big express companies was unaffected. That is the Long Island Express Company, and its men were expected to quit this morning. Mr. Ashton said that there was a strong probability that the drivers and helpers of the baggage express companies would be called out, and that even the drivers and helpers on the big delivery wagons and automobile trucks operated by the large department stores will be ordered out if they should attempt to handle freight consigned to those stores by the various railroad express companies.

Those on strike are employed by the Adams, the American, the United States, the Wells Fargo, the Southern, which operates through the Adams company; the Manhattan Delivery Company, and several smaller companies. This is the list as given out by Valentine Hoffman, President of the Teamsters' Union. The strikers demand a work-day of eleven hours, with one hour for meals, an extra compensation of 25 cents an hour for each hour's work over eleven hours, an increase of $5 a month in the wages of all helpers and drivers now receiving less than $65 a month, the reinstatement of the men in their former places, and there shall be no discrimination against employes belonging to a labor organization.

"Under present conditions," said Mr. Ashton, "the starting time of the drivers is 6 o'clock in the morning, with no finishing time. The men must work until they can get off. The first helper, the man who signs for the goods and who is the responsible person on the wagon, now receives $50, and he wants $55 a month, with the added twenty-five-cent hourly compensation for extra work beyond the eleven-hour period. That is all there is to it, and I leave it to any fair-minded man if the proposition is an unreasonable one. Helpers who get $45 ask for $50 a month, and they all demand an eleven-hour day, with an hour off for dinner.

John Mitchell, former President of the Mine Workers' Union, who is now an official of the National Civic Federation, was in New York yesterday, and on Monday he will have a conference with Frank H. Platt of the United States Express Company in an endeavor to end the strike.

**Express Shipments Piling Up.**

By 9 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the police, the strike in New York was as effective, so far as the stoppage of the business was concerned, as it has been in Jersey City and Hoboken in the past five days.

In the great express terminals freight piled up so rapidly that by noon the housing of it had become a serious problem. In Madison Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth Streets, where the principal stations of the Adams and American Express Companies are located, the freight almost reached the ceilings of the storage rooms and the outlook for its removal to the consignees seemed remote, to say the least.

Fish, milk, fruits, and large consignments of oysters from the New England beds were mixed up in the undelivered consignments, and every hour arriving trains were adding their cargoes. Fifty policemen under Sergt. Farrell of the East Fifty-first Street Station guarded the express stations, while within the inclosures were groups of strikebreakers who had been assembled to handle and deliver the freight as soon as adequate protection could be assured.

A representative of a large business called at the Adams and the American Express Companies offices yesterday to ascertain when their undelivered freight might be expected. The reply he got at one of the offices was said to have been "not for two days anyhow," while the answer received at the other office was, "Some time within a month."

The agency that had been retained to supply the men to break the strike had promised that the delivery service would be resumed yesterday, but it soon developed that they had been too sanguine. It was said that in the Grand Central Station alone there were 500 cars, filled mostly with perishable goods, waiting to be unloaded.

**First Wagon Out Is Stormed.**

During the day a few attempts were made to send out some of the delivery trucks, and a few did make a trip. One of the first to go out was an American Express wagon. The driver was Robert La Dormas of Cedarhurst, L. I., and Peter McDermott of 43 East Fifty-first Street and Thomas Baty of Rutherford, N. J., as helpers. There was no interference until the wagon reached the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street and then the storm broke. Near that corner 150 strikers and their sympathizers were waiting. The wagon had been started from the stables at Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, a single block away.

Surrounding the wagon the strikers or their friends let go a shower of rocks and other missiles. The strikebreakers lay flat on the wagon bottoms. Some of the attacking party reached for the horses' bridles, while others snatched the reins from the driver. Others were climbing into the wagon to get McDermott and Baty when Mounted Policemen Michaelson and Zankel rode up and charged.

The men turned on the police, but broke quickly, for Michaelson and Zankel rode right through them. Then La Dormas turned his wagon and drove it as fast as the horses could go back to the stables.

The second clash with the police came when another American Express wagon, which had come through Forty-second Street, turned into Madison Avenue, on its way to the stables. Trouble began as soon as the wagon turned into Madison Avenue. A shower of rocks and bricks rained upon it. The driver became so confused in dodging the missiles that he drove upon the sidewalk, up against the plate-glass window of a store. He then deserted the wagon and sought refuge in the store.

As Policeman Knitcher of the Traffic Squad rode up he saw a man hurl a stone at the fleeing driver. Knitcher chased the offender, and got him at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. A crowd of strikers and their friends saw the arrest and made a determined effort to rescue the prisoner, and would have succeeded had not police reinforcements arrived. The prisoner was Edward Donohue of 249 East Forty-third Street.

**One Wagon Goes Through.**

One wagon that pierced the line of strikers belonged to the Adams Express Company. The wagon left the company's stables in Madison Avenue shortly before noon. It was loaded with perishable freight, and had not gone a block when it was held up. The police charged the

Continued on Page 6.

## OSCAR STRAUS RESIGNS?

### Ambassador to Turkey Said to Have Given Up the Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Oscar Straus, Ambassador to Turkey, has tendered his resignation of that post, it is reported here to-night. Efforts to ascertain the truth of the report were unavailing.

Mr. Straus was Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt. He is now in this country on leave.

## HONOR FOR JUDITH GAUTIER.

### First Woman to be Elected to the Goncourt Academy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Madame Judith Gautier, daughter of the novelist and poet, Theophile Gautier, and at one time wife of the late Catulle Mendes, has been elected to the Goncourt Academy of Letters.

She is the first woman to be thus honored.

## BRIDE INSANE AT THE ALTAR.

### Girl, Crazed by the Excitement of Marrying, Removed to an Asylum.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A few minutes after the Rev. J. J. Billingsley pronounced Miss Minnie Jemp and Amos Curry man and wife here to-day the bride was taken violently insane and was removed to the Middletown Asylum. Turning to her husband after the ceremony she accused him of having the ceremony performed by a physician instead of a clergyman.

Mrs. Curry had never shown signs of insanity before, and it is believed the excitement of getting married affected her mind.

## MUST EARN $10,000 SALARY.

### Cleveland Can't Work Here and In Quaker City and Draw Government Pay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Controller Tracewell of the Treasury Department has decided that Frederick A. Cleveland cannot do his work for the Municipal Bureaus of Research in New York and Philadelphia and draw pay from the Government at the same time.

Mr. Cleveland was appointed by President Taft to head a commission which is to introduce economy in the operation of the Government departments. His salary is to be $10,000 a year. Controller Tracewell rules that every time Mr. Cleveland puts in a day's work for New York or Philadelphia he shall be docked $27.78 on his pay from the Government.

## QUICK INQUIRY FOR HARMON.

### Ohio Attorney General Will Take Up His Rival's Charges.

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The charges of Warren G. Harding, Republican Gubernatorial candidate, that Gov. Harmon, as receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad falsified tax returns involving $1,800,000, are to be taken up at once by Attorney General Denman.

Harding's charges have startled the people. Republicans say the disclosure will result in Harmon's defeat for re-election. Democratic campaign managers say the charges are ridiculous and will not affect the Governor's chances. The Governor's reply is that the charges are "malicious lies."

## NO FISH POND MONOPOLY.

### Maine Supreme Court Decides Against Exclusive Rights of Clubs.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 28.—Lakes or ponds held by clubs or private individuals are public places and are free to all citizens for fishing and hunting purposes, according to a decision just handed down in the Maine Supreme Court. A great number of bodies of water in the State have heretofore been reserved as private by clubs and individuals.

The specific finding is in the case of Great Pond, at Cape Elizabeth, owned by a sportsman's club, which has been the subject of much litigation in past years, and in which the question of privilege has been disputed with weapons at several times.

## TRAIN HITS AUTO; FOUR HURT

### Car Got on D. & H. Track at Dangerous Curve—Man May Die.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Four men were injured, one fatally, and two seriously, when an automobile was struck by a Delaware & Hudson work train at a crossing on the Adirondack branch, two miles north of here, to-night. The injured are:

W. W. Dixon, 5 Dale View Avenue, Troy; skull fractured. Will die.

H. P. Humphrey, Troy; injured elbow, serious internal injuries. May recover.

D. B. Coon, 8 Terrace Place, Troy; concussion of brain. Will probably recover.

W. H. Coon, Troy; shock and scalp wounds.

The men, who were on their way to the Adirondacks on a hunting trip, failed to see the train approaching on a dangerous curve. The automobile was wrecked and the occupants hurled a hundred feet away.

The injured were brought to the Saratoga Hospital.

## MASK FOR A ROYAL NAME.

### "Herr de Bourbon," Here on a Visit, Said to be Alfonso's Cousin.

Among the passengers who got here last night on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene was a distinguished-looking man whose name appeared on the passenger list as "Herr de Bourbon." According to the passengers he is a cousin of the King of Spain. De Bourbon, who is accompanied by his wife, kept to his cabin when the vessel was coming into port. As she did not get to her pier until late Mr. and Mrs. de Bourbon decided to remain on board all night. When questioned as to the rumor as to his identity he was much displeased.

"My trip will be spoiled if I am to be always questioned this way," he said. "I want to travel in peace."

Mr. and Mrs. de Bourbon, it is said, are going to Peekskill to visit friends.

**Delegates to Monetary Conference.**

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Gov. White to-day appointed delegates to represent New York State at the National conference on the monetary situation in the United States, to be held in New York in connection with the thirtieth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science on Nov. 11 and 12. They are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman; William Berri, Brooklyn; Edward V. Vreeland, Salamanca; O. H. Cheny, State Superintendent of Banks; Alexander D. Noyes, New York, Leonard H. Grosbeck, Syracuse, and James H. Perkins, Albany.

**HARVARD-WEST POINT FOOTBALL GAME** $1.25 Round Trip, Oct. 29th. Special Train Lv. Desbrosses St. 12:00; West 42d St. 12:15, via West Shore R. R. Returning after the game. 'Phone 6310 Madison.—Adv.

## TO FLY WORLD'S AIR RACE TO-DAY

### Foreign and American Teams Prepare for the Biggest Contest in Aviation.

### FRENCH TEAM ONE SHORT

### Meet Officials Insist Substitutes Must Return Expense Money if They Compete.

### AUDEMARS IN AN UPSET

### His Demoiselle Aeroplane Wrecked, but He Is Unhurt—Johnstone Makes New American Altitude Record.

**YESTERDAY'S CONTESTS.**

**First Hourly Altitude.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoxsey | 6,705 feet |
| Parmelee | 3,819 feet |

**Second Hourly Altitude.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Parmelee | 3,636 feet |
| Drexel | 2,240 feet |

**First Hourly Distance.**

| | Laps. | M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Latham | 4 | 14:00 25-100 |
| Audemars | 1 | 2:24 51-100 |
| De Lesseps | 1 | 2:36 35-100 |

**Second Hourly Distance.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Latham | *12 | 40:34 10-100 |

*Fouled three pylons.

**Total Daily Duration.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoxsey | 1:57:33 25-100 |
| Parmelee | 1:40:25 40-100 |
| Latham | 1:11:34 60-100 |
| De Lesseps | 18:21 45-100 |
| Audemars | 2:24 50-100 |

**First Hour Altitude Thursday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Johnstone | 8,471 feet |
| Hoxsey | 6,903 feet |

**Second Hour Altitude Thursday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookins | 742 feet |

**Total Duration.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoxsey | 6:23:21 35-100 |
| Grahame-White | 4:37:05 35-100 |
| Latham | 4:11:21 20-100 |
| Johnstone | 3:47:44 45-100 |
| Moisant | 1:42:10 30-100 |
| Parmelee | 1:40:25 40-100 |
| De Lesseps | 1:35:39 35-100 |
| Aubrun | 1:25:11 15-100 |
| Drexel | 1:22:17 |
| Audemars | 1:22:17 |

**Totalization of Distance.**

| | Laps. |
|---|---|
| Grahame-White | 98 |
| Latham | 76 |
| Aubrun | 47 |
| Johnstone | 39 |
| Hoxsey | 34 |
| Drexel | 33 |
| Moisant | 28 |
| Mars | 12 |
| McCurdy | 12 |
| Le Blanc | 3 |
| Brookins | 3 |
| Radley | 2 |
| De Lesseps | 1 |
| Audemars | 1 |

**TOTAL WINNINGS OF AVIATORS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoxsey | $2,675 |
| Latham | 1,750 |
| Grahame-White | 1,700 |
| Moisant | 1,200 |
| Johnstone | 1,125 |
| Drexel | 800 |
| De Lesseps | 700 |
| Radley | 500 |
| Aubrun | 500 |
| Brookins | 150 |
| Mars | 100 |
| McCurdy | 50 |
| Willard | 50 |

**TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gordon Bennett Cup | 8:30 A. M. |
| Michelin Cup | No time set |
| Scientific American Trophy | No time set |
| Statue of Liberty Flight | 2:45 P. M. |
| Grand Altitude | 4:00 P. M. |

With the race for the Bennett Cup—the feature event of the second international aviation tournament—not more than eighteen hours off, the American aviators at Belmont Park Race Track, Long Island, saved themselves and their machines yesterday for the international contest by refraining from any long flights or attempts at altitude records. The foreigners were also careful not to jeopardize their chances in the big event by any reckless flying in the twenty-mile wind which swept the field from the north. As a result the 20,000 spectators at the field yesterday saw only ten men in the air.

None of these attempted any unusual feats, and, because of the proximity of the big race, Americans and foreigners alike refrained from trying the Statue of Liberty flight, for which Thomas Fortune Ryan has offered a prize of $10,000. The crowd saw plenty of good flying, however, for they witnessed the return to the track of Arch Hoxsey and Ralph Johnstone, the Wright fliers, who were blown, Hoxsey to Brentwood, twenty-five miles away, and Johnstone to Middle Island, fifty-five miles away, by the seventy-mile gale of Thursday afternoon. Both men flew their machines back to the aviation field, Hoxsey reaching the park soon after noon and Johnstone arriving a few minutes before 4 o'clock.

**Johnstone Makes a New Record.**

Both men had tales to tell of the hardships they had encountered on the outward flight, when they were driven backward by the great force of the wind, and the barographs of both men were read for the first time, the committee having decided on Thursday to postpone the taking of their records until the men flew their machines back to the field. The records of these altitude instruments showed that Johnstone had broken his own American record for altitude, and that he had failed of setting a new world's mark by only a few feet.

The altitude attained by Johnstone, as recorded on his barograph, was 8,471 feet, less than 800 feet below the world's record of 9,186 feet. Johnstone asserted, after he had reached the field yesterday afternoon, that nothing but lack of ga-

line had prevented him from setting a new world's mark, and he declared that he hoped to accomplish this before the meet ended.

The crowd witnessed also two attempts at cross country flying with passengers in the machines by J. B. Moisant and Count Jacques de Lesseps, both of whom, however, found the weight of their passengers too heavy for their fifty horsepower Blériot monoplanes. Both were compelled to come to earth before having finished the twenty-mile flight to a captive balloon in the Hempstead Plains and back to the field. In addition Roland Garros and Eduard Audemars flew the tiny Demoiselle monoplanes about the field although neither man was able to stay long in the air and Audemars furnished the crowd with a genuine thrill when he participated in the first accident of the aviation meet. His little craft stuck its nose into the turf and turned a complete somersault, landing on its top with its engine in the air and its propeller and wings smashed under it. Audemars escaped without a scratch, although while his small machine was turning over, he was caught like a rat in a trap, surrounded by the network of supporting braces beneath the machine, in the centre of which he sits.

**Practice Flights by American Team.**

Walter Brookins, Charles K. Hamilton, and J. Armstrong Drexel, the team selected to defend the Gordon Bennett Cup for America, made short trial spins, but with the exception of Drexel they tried no very ambitious flying. Drexel went out for altitude, and attained a height of nearly 3,000 feet, but he dropped soon to earth, and for the rest of the day stayed in his hangar. Brookins sped the little Wright racer around the track for a lap or two, and Hamilton performed his customary feat of trying out his high-powered racer just before dark.

Of the French team only Hubert Latham was out in his fifty horse power Antoinette monoplane. He won both prizes for hourly distance events. Grahame-White and Ogilvie of the English team also made circuits of the course, but Grahame-White, like Drexel, did not employ his racing machine, making his flights in his Farman biplane, while Ogilvie made several practice rounds in the Wright racer which he will use to-day.

A rumor that the French team would go to the mark to-day only two men strong aroused considerable interest in the camps of the other entrants, as well as among the officials of the meet. That only two Frenchmen will start, however, seems more than likely. The team as selected originally by the Aero Club of France consisted of Alfred Le Blanc, France's champion cross-country flier, as Captain, Hubert Latham, and M. Thomas. An accident to Thomas prevented his becoming an entrant, and Emile Aubrun and Rene Simon thus became the only material available to complete the team.

It was said yesterday that, not expecting either Aubrun or Simon to compete against the American team for the Gordon Bennett trophy, the management of the meet had advanced them money for expenses with the understanding that all told they should receive $7,000. When it became known yesterday that either Aubrun or Simon would become the third member of the French Cup team the management protested that it could not provide expense money or additional sums to men who intended to try to lift the cup.

It was not possible to learn last night from either Aubrun or Simon what action they would take, but J. C. McCoy, Chairman of the Aviation Committee, declared that the committee must be reimbursed by Aubrun and Simon if either of these men compete in the big race. Other aviators said last night that it was not likely that either Aubrun or Simon would consent to give up the money that had been advanced to them or had been promised, and that it was highly probable, therefore, that only Le Blanc and Latham would face the starting line for France.

It has been settled positively that these two men will fly, it is said, as Pierre Gasnier, a member of the Aero Club of France, who was one of the judges at the international balloon race which started recently from St. Louis, has gone over the international course, and with certain changes that have been made in it, has pronounced it satisfactory to him as a special agent of the French Aero Club.

**Rules of the Bennett Race.**

Under the rules, the Gordon Bennett Cup race must be flown over a course of not less than five kilometers (3.1 miles)—the exact size of the Belmont Park Course—and the distance to be covered may not be less than 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles.) Contestants may start at any time within a period of seven hours on the day fixed for the race, and there is no minimum time in which the course must be covered. Landings will be allowed, but each contestant must cross the starting line at least one and a half hours before sunset. The time at which the race may be begun will be 8:30 o'clock this morning, giving the aviators until 3:30 to make their start. A purse of $5,000 accompanies the prize, and the trophy is given into the custody of the club of the country represented by the winning aviator, to be held for a year. It was won for America by Glenn H. Curtiss at the meet at Rheims, France, last year.

The teams which will compete for this biggest prize of the aviation world are:

For America—Charles K. Hamilton, in a 110-horse-power Hamiltonian; Walter Brookins, in the new 50-horse-power Wright baby racer, and J. Armstrong Drexel, in a 50-horse-power Blériot monoplane.

For France—Alfred Le Blanc, in a 100-horse-power Blériot monoplane; Hubert Latham, in a 16-cylinder 100-horse-power Antoinette monoplane, and, possibly, Aubrun or Simon, both of whom fly 50-horse-power Blériot monoplanes.

For England—Claude Grahame-White, in a 100-horse-power Blériot monoplane; James Radley, in a 50-horse-power Blériot monoplane, and Alex Ogilvie, in a Wright racer.

**Thinks America's Chances Are Good.**

Despite the fact that Hamilton alone of the American team has a machine of horse power equal to those which will be driven by the foreigners, the chances of the Americans were well liked by some of the aviation authorities who were at the park yesterday. The ground for their feeling lies in the fact that Hamilton and Brookins will fly biplanes, while all of the foreigners have pinned their faith to monoplanes. It is conceded generally that in a dead calm the monoplane is a faster type of aeroplane than the biplane, but there has been no day since the meet started last Saturday when there has not been a wind of from ten to fifteen miles an hour, and most of the time its velocity has exceeded this. In a heavy wind, even the stanch admirers of the monoplane admit that the biplane is steadier and capable of quicker and safer turning. As the turns about the pylons at each end of the course will have much to do with the time taken to complete each round, it is conceded that the biplanes will have a great advantage over their opponents in a fairly high wind.

Furthermore the Americans will not admit that even in a calm their champions have not a good chance, for Brookins already has made laps which probably were faster than those accomplished by any of the foreigners, although no official time was taken, while Hamilton does not know himself what his craft will do under pressure. It is well known that Hamilton never has let his machine out to the extent of its power, and he is not going to do it to-day unless he has to.

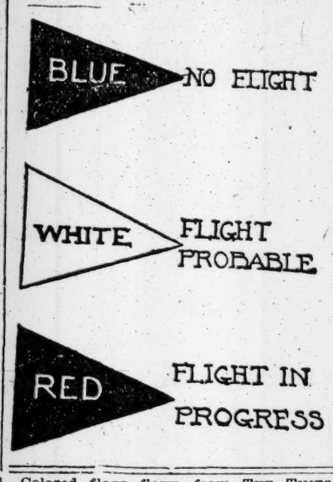
"I let her out just once for about the fiftieth part of a second," said he last night. "I don't call that really letting it out at all, but it was enough to make me think twice before doing it again. It was out in California, and I can tell you now that letting out that 110-horse-power engine was responsible for the accident that nearly was the end of me."

Hamilton referred to his 100-foot fall at Sacramento, which strained his back.

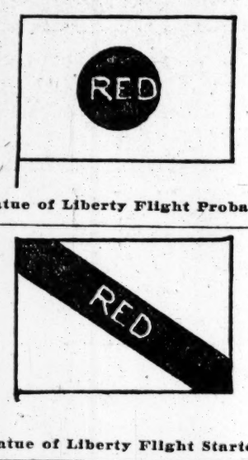
## TO-DAY'S FLIGHT SIGNALS.

### Times Tower Flags Will Tell When the Speed Race and Statue of Liberty Flight Begin.

BELMONT PARK FLIGHTS.




STATUE OF LIBERTY FLIGHT.




Statue of Liberty Flight Probable.

Statue of Liberty Flight Started.

Colored flags flown from THE TIMES tower will again provide to-day, by special arrangement with the managers of the Belmont Park aviation meet, instant news of the speed flight for the Bennett Cup, and tell also the probability of a flight over the Statue of Liberty.

The flags denoting flights at Belmont Park will consist of three pennants, of red, white, and blue. If the wind velocity is too strong to permit flying, this will be signaled by the hoisting of the blue flag.

The appearance of the white flag on the tower flagpole will mean that the speed flights for the Bennett Cup are probable. The red flag will signify that the aviators are actually in the air and the speed contest in progress.

Two additional flags will be flown as special signals for the Statue of Liberty flight. A white flag with a red ball will be raised to indicate that the race is about to start. When the first contestant crosses the line this flag will be hauled down and a white flag with a red bar will be raised in its place.

scalded his legs with burning oil, and resulted in the pleurisy from which he still suffers.

"That engine actually blew the tail off my biplane, and after the tail went the front control followed. I guess I must have flown for a few hundred feet with just me and the engine kiting through the air. I don't want to have that happen again if I can help it. However, if I can't keep ahead any other way, why then out goes all the power, and you'll see me in the lead or on the ground in a heap."

Hamilton's reputation as a daring flier is such that those who heard him last night had not the slightest doubt that he would keep ahead if his machine held together.

Drexel is not so well known on this side of the ocean as are his fellow-members of the team, for he has spent most of his life in England, but he has been the holder of several records and his courage is unquestioned. Those who have observed his quiet manner feel no uncertainty as to his qualities as an airman.

Against the Americans will be, for England, Grahame-White, whose feats of flying are well known. Speed has never been his especial forte, however, although with his 100 horse power craft he expects to turn the laps of 1.55 miles in better than 1.40. Ogilvie is a heady, nervy flier, although not nearly so well known to Americans as is Grahame-White, while Radley already has shown his mettle by making the fastest time yet recorded in the cross-country flight from the track to Hempstead Plains and back.

Of the Frenchmen, Le Blanc is known as the champion cross-country flier of France, while Latham is his equal as a speedy flier. Both these men, too, will have 100 horse power machines. Simon and Aubrun are not so well known as their teammates, although Aubrun, until yesterday, held the record for sustained flight, which he made on last Sept. 16 at the Bordeaux meet, when he covered 197 miles in 3 hours 33 minutes and 7 seconds. The flight made him the probable winner of the Michelin trophy until Tabuteau at Etampes, France, yesterday, flew 289 miles without a stop.

The manner of selecting the American team occasioned some comment among the aviators yesterday, but as a body they recognized the impossibility of holding an elimination trial in time to select a team and the consequent necessity of adopting some such measures as were taken by the Aero Club. Curtiss and his men naturally hoped to represent America in the defense of the trophy, which Curtiss won for this country, and which brought to America the meet now in progress. The new Curtiss single-plane racer never had been tried out, however, and the Curtiss camp appreciated the danger of putting an untried machine in the race. They were consulted before the team was picked. J. B. Moisant, the young Chicagoan, who recently flew from Paris to London carrying his mechanician and a pet cat as passengers, also was anxious for the honor of a place on the American team, but once Drexel was picked he declared that he wished him the best of luck, and would lend him his Blériot monoplane if his own got out of order.

Moissey and Johnstone, the two great Wright rivals, would like to be in the contest, but their specialties are high flying, and they realize that Brookins has well won his name of the "speed kid." They covered themselves with enough glory on Thursday and yesterday in the opinion of the spectators, to last them for a while, anyway. Both were greeted with cheers when they managed to fly their machines into the aviation field yesterday, Hoxsey from Brentwood and Johnstone from Middle Island.

**Cheer Hoxsey and Johnstone.**

Hoxsey was the first to arrive, dropping on the turf of the infield at 12:15 o'clock. Even at that time there was one of the largest crowds present that the meet has yet drawn, and they cheered him as he landed. Hoxsey said that the trip had been an easy one, especially after his experiences on the way to Brentwood the evening before, when he was blown backward by the seventy-mile gale. He signalized his return by setting out immediately at the sounding of the bomb at 1:30 o'clock for the hourly altitude prize, and he won it finally with 6,705 feet.

Johnstone did not get back to the park until a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and as the wind was fairly high then he had almost as exciting a trip on the way back as he had had on the way out. The crowd sighted him when he was far off to the southeast, just a spot against a sky that near the horizon was pink with the reflection of the setting sun.

A shout went up as Johnstone was recognized—recognized simply because of the fact that no machine other than his could be out at such a distance, and every eye in the stands was upon his craft as it sped nearer and nearer to the course.

Presently he came over the field, dropped to within fifty feet of the ground, and swept along toward his hangar, where he received instructions to pass the grandstand and let the crowd see him. Johnstone obeyed orders and passed along in front of the stands no more than twenty-five feet from the dirt of the old running track.

He halted just before reaching the judges' stand and directly in front of the grand stand, while the crowd cheered him again and again. Major Reber of the army, in charge of the signal work at the meet, and Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club, together with two of the judges, hurried out to greet him. Johnstone shook hands with them after he had climbed out of his seat, and then stood enjoying the applause of the spectators as a schoolboy would the applause or admiring friends and relatives at a school entertainment.

Presently, however, he was ready to ascend again and make one circuit of the course, as it had been announced he would do. He got Major Reber and Mr. Bishop to spin his propellers for him while he stood in front of his machine and manipulated the carburetor to get his engine started. When the engine finally caught the spark the propellers began to spin around at a great rate, and Major Reber and Mr. Bishop darted out from within reach of the rear control of the machine.

As they let go with their hands the machine darted forward, almost knocking Johnstone off his feet. He clutched the front braces with both hands, dug his heels into the ground, and did his best to keep his biplane from running over him, while he shouted at the top of a voice almost powerless because of the other calls on his strength:

"Hold on to it. Hold on to it."

The crowd let out a roar of laughter, for it seemed certain for a minute that Johnstone would be run over by his own craft. The judges, the Major, and Mr. Bishop sprang haltingly to the rescue, however, and held the craft with gingerly grips, as though they were afraid each instant that it would rear up and fell them to the ground. Johnstone climbed into the driving seat, shut his power down as low as he could and still keep his engine going, and then waited for thirty seconds or more for Roland Garros, in his little Demoiselle, to pass.

Garros had already made one round of the course, bobbing about as only the little Demoiselli scan, and still keep upright in the air, but at no time had he been more than fifteen feet from the ground. As he rounded the turn into the stretch and saw Johnstone waiting there for him to pass, he decided, apparently, that he couldn't go high enough to avoid him, so he turned into the infield and came to a halt on the grass. Johnstone, seeing him out of the way, shouted to the men holding his machine to let go, and within a few yards he rose into the air and made his promised circuit of the course.

**Johnstone's Story of His Flight.**

"Nothing but lack of gasoline kept me from making a new world's record for altitude," he said, once he was back at the hangar. "I could have kept going up indefinitely had it not been for my fear that I might not have fuel enough to reach the ground. As it was, I just made it, and no more. The flight backward in that gale was the worst experience I have ever had in an aeroplane, although I found afterward that it wasn't half as bad up there as it was nearer the ground.

"I was driven back from the time I ascended, and soon seeing that I couldn't get back to the field, I contented myself with trying to make a new mark for altitude. I was going up all the time, but presently I betnought myself of the gasoline. It was blowing like sixty, and by looking below me, where dust clouds were traveling along on the wind at sixty miles an hour, I realized that to land I should need every bit of power my engine would produce. It was because of this that I began to look for a landing place.

"Finally I saw three fields beneath and behind me and determined to drop into the first of them. I pointed the nose of my biplane downward and was dismayed an instant later to feel my engine begin to miss. I was so short of gasoline that as the tank was tilted forward the gasoline ran down into a corner and refused to feed to the carburetor.

"I managed to keep the engine from stopping altogether by every once in a while straightening my craft out and letting the carbureter fill again, when I could descend once more until the gasoline which had accumulated was consumed. Then I'd straighten her out again and get a fresh supply in carbureter. I might have done this until I made an easy landing except for the fact that the wind was becoming more and more squally each moment, and I couldn't prevent myself sometimes from falling 200 or 300 feet.

"In some of these falls I was deathly afraid that my engine would get so cold that when once again I should be able to straighten out and fill the carbureter, the engine wouldn't respond. If it hadn't I guess I'd have landed in a heap.

"As it was, I wasn't able to drop into the first field I had picked out, so fast did the wind blow me backward, so then I aimed for the second one. This one, too, I missed, and I realized then that if I didn't make the third field I probably should alight on Middle Island itself and obliterate the whole village—there are only about three houses and a church there.

"However, I managed to drop into that last field, and I can tell you it was my last chance for safety, for all around it were groups of trees, and the patch of open was little more than four times the size of my craft.

"Once down, I had no trouble in keeping the machine overnight by covering it with canvas and tying it down to trees. I had an awful task starting to-day, however. There were so many trees that I had to chop a good many of them down before I could get room to go up in. Once off the ground I was all right, however, and I'd have come through here without a stop except that all the gasoline I could get in Middle Island wasn't enough to make the whole trip.

"I made one landing therefore to get gas. It was in Pinelawn, and the proprietor of a hotel there gave me about 700 postal cards to drop along the route. I guess some of Long Island must have thought it was snowing I dropped so many of them. I passed pretty close to a big cemetery once, but I went out of my way to go around it instead of over it. I came too near being an angel last night to suit me."

Johnstone landed too late to attempt any rival feats with Hoxsey, and this seemed to be his greatest cause of regret. Hoxsey had ascended at 1:30 o'clock, and had set out for altitude immediately. P. O. Parmallee, another of the Wright fliers, followed him for altitude, while Hubert Latham got out his Antoinette monoplane for the distance event. Latham sped around and around the course until he had engine trouble, and was forced to come to the ground, while Hoxsey and Parmallee continued to circle higher and higher. Soon they became mere specks in the perfectly blue sky, and there they stayed until the 2:30 o'clock bomb announced that the end of the hour had come. Parmallee dropped to earth as did Hoxsey, and Latham followed quickly.

Hoxsey had been up 6,705 feet and Parmallee 3,819, while Latham had completed four laps of the course in 14 28-100 minutes. Just before the bomb sounded there was a commotion in the grand stand as it was seen that Audemars in the yellow Demoiselle was preparing for a flight. He shot out from his hangar across the infield, circled onto the course just short of the starting line, crossed it, and was off on a bobbing, rocking flight around the track. De Lesseps, too, came out at the same time, and at a much higher altitude also went around the course.

Audemars was traveling as fast as the little Demoiselle would go, but it seemed impossible that he could cover the course before the ending signal of the hour sounded. He managed it, however, while from the judges' stand they rolled off the seconds that were left to him to make it. He finished in 2:24 51-100. De Lesseps finished in 2:36 35-100.

The bomb for the second hour of altitude and distance brought Latham out again for the distance prize. He began his ceaseless rounds of the course, while Hoxsey and Parmallee again soared high above him. Then a three-lap race between Garros and Audemars in the little Demoiselles was announced and the crowd cheered. Presently the tiny humming birds shot out from their hangars, sped across the infield to the stretch, and started across the starting line.

**The Demoiselles in a Race.**

It was a question which one bobbed up and down the most, although each of them looked like chips tossed about on sea waves. Audemars couldn't seem to rise as high as Garros, however, the latter getting about thirty feet in the air and flying directly over the heads of the throngs on the lawn in front of the grand stand.

Garros managed to get fully around this lap, but Audemars had engine trouble and dropped to the ground at the end of the stretch, where he stayed until his mechanicians came out and pushed his machine back. Meantime Hoxsey, as the hour drew near its close, came nearer to the ground, and presently he dropped in front of the grand stand, dismounted, and went for a visit to the judges' stand. After a bit he walked back to his machine, cranked it up, and, with two men holding it, climbed into his seat and flew to his hangar.

"They use these things now just as if they were automobiles," exclaimed a man in the crowd.

Then the cross-country race with passengers was announced. De Lesseps came out with his brother, Count Bertrand De Lesseps, as a passenger with him in his Blériot. Moisant started up with Frederic Thompson in his car, while Grahame-White took up his manager, Sydney McDonald, in his Farman biplane. De Lesseps was first over the line and sped off toward Hempstead at full speed.

Moisant followed him, but Grahame-White did not cross the line and withdrew from the race. Presently Moisant, too, was out of sight, although as he disappeared it was seen that he turned to the west instead of keeping on the southeast course that the route of the race required him to follow.

"Moisant's down!" was the cry.

It turned out later that he had been forced to drop in a cabbage patch four miles from the course because he couldn't sustain Thompson's weight any longer. Thompson held the machine while Moisant cranked it again, and the flier came back to the field alone, promising to send an automobile out for Thompson.

"It was just like dipping the dip or shooting the chutes," remarked Thompson when he had been driven back.

De Lesseps, too, was forced to come to earth at Garden City, because his and his brother's weight proved too much for the machine.

With these fliers out of the way, Audemars provided the thrill of the day by taking out his Demoiselle again, managing to hobble around the course until he got to his hangar, in front of which he turned over. The little craft was in a depression in the ground so that it couldn't be seen well from the grand stand, but a gasp of fear arose as the tail of the tiny monoplane was seen to rise slowly in the air, hang there trembling for a moment, and then pitch over forward, showing that the machine had turned a complete somersault.

"Audemars isn't hurt," was the reassuring announcement from the judges' stand, and those who were the keenest eyed had seen the flier spring out of the network of wires in which he sat just before his craft turned over. The little car was wrecked, however.

Then began the usual wind-up of the day. Brookins shot the Wright racer around the track at amazing speed, and Hamilton brought out his big craft, which has been knicknamed the "mankiller." Fire shot from his exhausts as it always does, and in the dusk of the evening it made the machine doubly terrifying in appearance. A lap or two satisfied both men, however, and presently the lights began to show in the hangars where the mechanicians were getting ready for the big race to-day.

## SEEN IN THE BOXES.

**Those Prominent in Society Again Flock to Belmont Park.**

Society was again well represented at the aviation tournament at Belmont Park yesterday. Baron Hengelmüller was a visitor and Dean Frederick A. Goetza of Columbia University. C. A. Munn was also seen and Dr. Cushman of Washington. Other visitors from Washington consisted of Olin Horstmann, Capt. Irving W. Chambers, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles I. Fox, and Mr. Mitchell. Prof. Arthur L. Walker of Columbia was also among the spectators, and together with Dean Goetza, signed as members of the Aeronautical Reserves. Other newcomers were Lemuel E. Quigg, Lyman De Foe, John Barrett, J. Hegeman Foster, Irving Baruch, George Hubbard, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton.

At the hangars many prominent persons viewed the aviators at close range. These included Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Miss E. Sears, Frederick Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, Miss Pauline Chase, Dr Cushman, and Miss Campbell. In the grand stand were Mrs. Charles Steele and the Misses Steele. Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. J. S. Barclay, and Mrs. Aiselin were together in a box. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and Malcolm Stevenson, in riding clothes and muffled to the ears in furs, witnessed the flights for a short time in the grand stand inclosure. Mrs. James Speyer was seen on the clubhouse lawn, and so was Mrs. Payne Whitney with her two children.

Other visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ryan, August Belmont, John Barry Ryan, Monson Morris, Albert W. Pease, Mrs. H. F. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Miss May Bird, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Miss Marion Kennedy, Miss Constance Wright, Israel Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, Frank N. Doubleday, J. B. Thomas, Frederick P. Morris, Mrs. Edward Toby, Mrs. Charles E. Greenough, Miss Parke, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs Hamilton Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Harriet Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bleck, and Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

# FLIES 289 MILES; MAKES NEW RECORD

### Tabuteau, a Frenchman, in Continuous Flight of 6 Hours Outdoes Ollesiager's 244.

### AVIATOR USED A BIPLANE

**Flew Over Course at Etampes Aerodrome in Contest for the Michelin Cup and $4,000 Prize.**

ETAMPES, France, Oct. 28.—Maurice Tabuteau broke the world's aviation records for time and distance to-day by flying 289 miles in six hours in a continuous trip.

Tabuteau's remarkable feat was accomplished in the aerodrome here while he was trying for the Michelin Cup, which is awarded annually to the aviator making the longest sustained flight within the year. A premium of $4,000 goes to the winner.

The airman used a Farman biplane. Rivals for the cup will have until Jan. 1 to beat the mark set by the Frenchman to-day.

The previous record for time and distance was held by Ollesiager, the Belgian aviator, who covered 244 miles in 5 hours 8 minutes and 5 seconds on July 10 last.

## FLIES ALMOST TO BRUSSELS.

**Mathieu, Who Starts from Paris with Passenger, Gets Within Twenty Miles.**

BRAINE-LE-COMTE, Belgium, Oct. 28.—After having flown approximately 150 miles as the crow flies in an attempt to reach Brussels from Paris in an aeroplane, M. Mathieu landed here this evening, and owing to the darkness was unable to proceed further. He therefore failed of the accomplishment of his purpose by only about twenty miles.

Mathieu, who was carrying a passenger in his aeroplane, left Paris at 12:31 o'clock this afternoon.

M. Mathieu, before reaching here landed once, at La Fere, about seventy miles from Paris, to replenish his gasoline. His voyage was a perilous one, as he was buffeted throughout by changing air currents. He will leave here at dawn for Brussels, and, arriving there, will immediately start on his return voyage to Paris.

## AEROPLANES FOR OUR ARMY.

**Paris Hears Dickinson Is Negotiating with Farman for Ten Machines.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—It is reported here that Secretary of War Dickinson has opened negotiations with Henri Farman for ten aeroplanes for the United States Army. Mr. Farman refuses, however, to discuss the report.

Mr. Dickinson, who devoted yesterday and to-day to a hunting trip as the guest of Robert Goelet, has been equally uncommunicative.

**Fine for Mrs. Al H. Woods Stands.**

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the appeal of Mrs. Rose Woods, wife of Al H. Woods, the theatrical manager, from a ten-dollar fine imposed on her in Special Sessions April 11 last for speeding her motor car.


**International Aviation Tournament**

EVENTS START AT 8:30 A. M. TO-DAY.

Special trains direct to Belmont Park will leave Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. (entrance on 34th St. and on 33d St., near 7th Av.), and Flatbush Av. Brooklyn (the terminus of the N. Y. Subway), at intervals between 7:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Special trains will return promptly after the meeting.

Only special excursion tickets will be honored on special trains.

Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 120 B'way, 5th Av. Building, (23d St. and 5th Av.), Penn. Station, N. Y., and at all stations in Brooklyn.

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A detailed record is kept of every case to which we attend. All Oculists' Prescriptions, too, are carefully filled.

The keeping of such records relieves the patrons of worry or inconvenience when glasses are broken or lost.

The lens-grinding plants on our premises insure unequalled accuracy and promptness in repair work.

We replace broken lenses for from 50 cents upward.

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Oculists and Opticians
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54 West 125th St., near Lenox Ave.
442 Columbus Ave., 81st & 82d Sts.
78 Nassau Street, near John Street.
1009 B'way, nr. Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.
489 Fulton St., Opp. A. & S., Brooklyn.
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is indorsed by the greatest living artists.

The HARP can be easily learned, is most fascinating and has a magnetism purely its own.

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Catalogue free for the asking. Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan. Prices range from $300 to $1,700.

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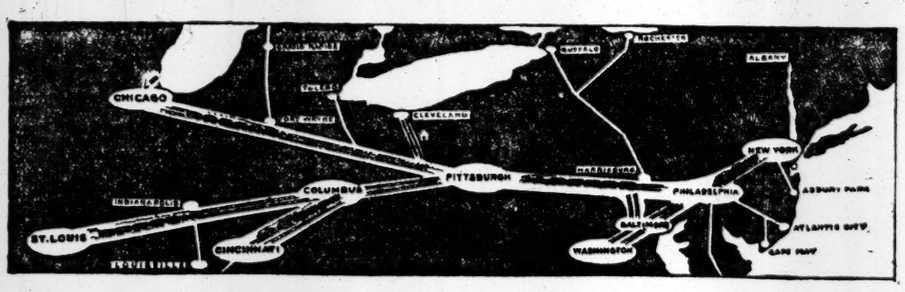


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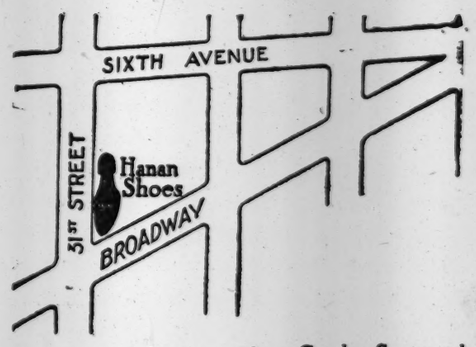
The excellence of Pennsylvania Railroad service has long been the standard for American railroads.

Telephone "Madison 1032."

**Pennsylvania Station, 7th Ave. and 32d St., New York, will be opened November 27.**

**The New Hanan Shoe Store Broadway at 31st Street**




Our new store is but a step from Greeley Square where Broadway, Sixth Avenue and 34th Street meet.

It is but a few doors from the new Sixth Avenue Subway Station and is only a block from the new Pennsylvania Station, now the New York entrance for most of Long Island and soon to be the getting-off place for most of New Jersey.

This large, light, modern store now has for your inspection all the new Hanan styles for Fall and Winter. Here you will find comfort, courtesy and intelligent salesmanship to aid you in making your selections.

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1095 Broadway, near 23d St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
297 B'way, near Duane St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton Street

# ROOT ARGUES FOR STIMSON

Continued from Page 1.

tax the residents of certain towns along certain streams to create in the State's forest preserve water storage reservoirs which would supply water free of charge to the paper and pulp mills along these streams "forever and forever," as Mr. Wadhams p... ...

The crowd whooped with glee as the successive clippings were read, and the cartoons, or some of them, described. Mr. Wadhams also drew aplause when he read from notes, which he attributed to Collier's Weekly, a long list of franchise and other municipal holdups charged against one Alderman, J. J. Kennedy, of Buffalo.

"Naturally, you would suppose," he declared, when the list had been read through, "that the gentleman was being sought by those who wanted to send him up the river. Not at all. He is now the Tammany candidate for Treasurer of this State."

Congressman William S. Bennet and Controller Prendergast were also warmly received, but they cut their speeches short on account of the lateness of the hour when Senator Root finished. The Senator reached the hall a little after 8:30 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the meeting, and was liberally applauded as he walked down the aisle with Chairman Lloyd C. Griscom of the Republican County Committee, and Bronson Winthrop, Mr. Stimson's law partner and Mr. Root's former associate in practice here.

After Mr. Wadhams had finished, the Chairman, James Cowden Myers, introduced Senator Root, whose speech, in full, follows:

## SENATOR ROOT'S SPEECH.

"It often happens that the result of an election depends upon what issues different voters think their votes will decide, many voting on one issue and many others voting upon another issue, with the result that nothing is decided except who shall hold office. The consequences of such an election are apt to be very different from anything a majority of the voters really desire.

"A good many Republicans at this time seem disposed to go a step further and to ignore all the grave and substantial issues which are before the people of this State and to vote at the coming election upon no issue whatever, but simply as an expression of feeling against Mr. Roosevelt, whose course regarding National affairs they disapprove for one reason or another and whom they desire to punish by defeating the party to which they belong, in which they believe, and which they have long loyally supported, because he holds a distinguished and potent place in the councils and activities of the party.

"It should be observed that the declaration of this intention cuts both ways. Wherever a man declares he will vote against the Republican ticket because he does not like Roosevelt, there will be others who will vote for the ticket because they do like Roosevelt, and because they feel that with his tremendous force and courage and ability he has done a noble and much-needed work for honesty, purity, equality, and freedom in the political life of our country. My guess would be that if the issue in this State were whether Mr. Roosevelt has reflected credit and honor on the Republican Party, on our State, and on our country, or the contrary, there would be a very large majority in the affirmative. I am not, however, going to discuss that question or to discuss him, for there is no such issue before the people of this State. The false assumption that there is such an issue tends to take away from the cause of honest and effective and progressively improving government in this State many of the supporters to which that cause is entitled, and among them some of my old and valued friends.

"It is said that we must consider now the nomination for the Presidency in 1912. Well, Mr. Taft is President of the United States—a Republican President, a strong, wise, considerate, and fearless man. He has the qualities which make a man grow in the estimation of thoughtful people, and, lying back of all the clamor and excitement of our political life, the American people are a thoughtful people. He has grown and is growing and will continue to grow in public esteem. If he continues to make as good a President as he is making now, he will be the natural and inevitable candidate of his party in 1912 unless one thing shall happen—that the people of the United States shall repudiate the Administration of Mr. Taft by such a crushing and overwhelming defeat of his party that it will be apparent that Mr. Taft cannot be re-elected.

"The Democratic Party cannot bring about such a result, but Republicans can by their adverse votes. After election people don't scrutinize the multitude of reasons which may have contributed to the result. They see only the general result, and if it should happen that the Administration can't hold its own party together the National Convention would be quite likely to look for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness, and they might go to Mr. Roosevelt or they might go to one of the far more radical leaders who are now looming up on the political horizon in the North and Middle West.

### Taft Administration on Trial.

"Make no mistake, my friends, so far as this election in the State of New York bears any relation to National affairs, Republican votes for the Republican ticket strengthen the Administration in the party, and Republican votes against the ticket tend to weaken and break down the Administration. No one understands this better than Mr. Roosevelt. No one knows better than he that the strenuous efforts he is making in behalf of Republican candidates, not merely in New York, but in a dozen other States, are services in aid of the Taft Administration and tend toward the renomination of Mr. Taft in 1912.

"It is said that to have Mr. Stimson in the Governor's chair would promote Mr. Roosevelt's political fortunes. The people who say this do not mean what is undoubtedly true ,that Mr. Stimson will be such a Governor as to reflect credit on every one who has supported him. In any other sense the proposition is based on an entire misunderstanding of the man. Mr. Stimson is not the kind of man who will be successful politically in distributing patronage and manipulating caucuses and delegates and conventions for or against any one. He would make a miserable failure if he attempted it. He is a very strong, able man with exceptional independence and decision of character, perfectly fearless, absolutely upright, and with an intelligence of great natural vigor, thoroughly trained and guided by a genuine public spirit. He was selected as the candidate because he had done some things in public office which show what kind of man he is, and which ought to be a guarantee to the people of the State that he is the kind of man they need for Governor.

"No man can use him and no man can make a stepping stone of him. He is as big and strong a man at 48 as Taft or Roosevelt was at that age. He runs in that class. He is of the quality of which great public servants are made, and no matter how the vote goes next month, modest, unassuming, and unselfish as he is, a great career awaits him because he is such a man as the people greatly need.

### Roosevelt and the Courts.

"It is certain that we should consider in our votes at this election certain declarations Mr. Roosevelt has made—an attack on the courts and something called New Nationalism. With due respect to the people who are talking in this way, I venture to assert that if, three months hence, they will look back at their utterances they will themselves see that this is arrant nonsense.

"There is a very old American saying that when a litigant does not like a decision it is his privilege to go down to the tavern and swear at the court. Everybody grumbles about decisions that he does not like, and Mr. Roosevelt appears to have done so out loud and in public according to his temperament and habits. But I have never known the grumbling at decisions of the courts by people who don't like them do any harm, and the idea that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates an attack upon our judicial system or that that system is in danger from him or from any one else is purely fanciful and devised for campaign purposes only.

"As for myself, I regard the power of the judicial branch of our Government, both in the State and in the Nation, to sit in judgment upon the constitutionality of legislative and executive acts, as the chief contribution of America to the art of free self-government.

"The power of the courts to declare unlawful and void the acts of Legislatures and Executives when those acts do not conform to the great rules of right action embodied in our institution is the chief guarantee of permanency in our Constitutions. It is the chief guarantee that our liberty shall be enjoyed without violating justice and that justice shall be administered without destroying liberty. If the existence or exercise of that power by the courts in its full scope and authority were attacked I should do my utmost, as I know you would do your utmost, to repel the attack and to maintain the dignity and the power and the permanence of our judicial system.

"The overwhelming mass of the American people feel the same way. Nobody really has the slightest idea of making Congress and the State Legislatures superior to the Constitution, as they would be if the power of the courts to pass upon their acts were taken away. All this talk about an attack upon the courts and danger to the courts is mere idle campaigning and pretense.

### "New Nationalism" Not New.

"What is New Nationalism? What is there beneath the phrase of new political or Constitutional doctrine? There may be something that I have not heard of, but I have been able to find nothing in it that was not taught to my class in the law school forty-odd years ago; that has not been written large in the text books on the Constitution since Marshall's time; that has not been part of the generally accepted belief of the American people for generations. I can see that some of the old doctrines that we have professed, we have grown lax and indifferent in applying; that some of the ideals to which we have done lip service and pen service, we have ignored in practice; that some old-established principles have been treated as obsolete because we have failed to provide adequate means for applying them to new conditions.

"So far as I can see anything new in the so-called New Nationalism, it is that there shall be a renewed and active sense of loyalty and of duty to the old doctrines and the old ideals of American democracy; that the Nation, to the full limit of power vested in it by the Constitution for the general welfare, and every State, to the full limit of its powers of local self-government under the Constitution, shall wake up to the duties pressing upon them, for intelligent government keeping pace in its effectiveness with the changing conditions and requirements of our time. That is all that I find new in the so-called New Nationalism, and I am heartily in favor of that, and I know that you are heartily in favor of it.

"I have said that this idea of voting for or against Mr. Roosevelt, who is not a candidate, tended to make some of my Republican friends abandon the grave and substantial questions with which the people of the State ought to deal at this election. Such questions certainly are before us, and it will not be very creditable to the people of the State if they permit themselves to be diverted from dealing with those questions on their merits.

### Roosevelt in the Right.

"What gave Mr. Roosevelt his leadership of the Saratoga Convention? He had no office; he had no patronage; he had no money; he could neither punish nor reward any one; and the controlling political organization of the Republican Party was against him. How did it happen that a majority of the delegates voted with him and against the organization? The answer is that there was an issue before the convention in which the people of the State were deeply interested. Mr. Roosevelt espoused the right side of that issue against the Republican organization, and naturally enough he furnished the element of leadership to the side he was with. A majority of the delegates voted with him because upon that issue the people who elected them were with him.

"The issue was a revolt against the tyranny of party machines and party machinery. It was a part of that great rebellion which has been going on all over the Union and in so many States has led to new political methods of varying merit—direct primaries; direct election of Senators; the initiative and referendum, and recall—all devices to enable voters to have their way notwithstanding political machines, and to deprive the professional politician of the opportunity to barter and trade for his own purposes with the power to manipulate and control conventions and delegations and to confer nominations and appointments to office as his stock in trade. The feeling had been emphasized in this State by revelations of corruption in the Legislature at Albany, of direct bribery of organization legislators and indirect control of legislation through alleged political contributions.

"For three years Gov. Hughes had waged an incessant warfare by vigorous and outspoken appeals to the people of the State for reform in political methods and emancipation from machine control. The organizations of both political parties had stubbornly resisted the demand. A majority of the Democrats in the Legislature, aided by a minority of the Republicans, had defeated not merely the Direct Primary bill of the Governor, but the more moderate and tentative measure which the Governor approved and which Seth Low and Joseph H. Choate and Henry L. Stimson and President Schurman of Cornell and President Butler of Columbia and a dozen other leaders of opinion in the State had petitioned the Legislature to pass. It had become apparent to thoughtful Republicans that a majority of the Republican vote of the State was with Gov. Hughes and against the organization. President Taft had openly and repeatedly declared, as early as April last, his opinion that the interest of the party in the State of New York required that the management should be changed. The management declined to yield, and it was plain that at the next State Convention a struggle was to take place between the unorganized voters of the Republican Party who supported the demands of Gov. Hughes and the highly disciplined and skillful organization which opposed his demands.

### Hughes's, Not Roosevelt's Fight.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that in June, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt returned from Europe, Gov. Hughes induced him to come to the aid of the cause the Governor represented and to announce his position by a telegram advising the passage of the moderate primary reform bill. So the lines were drawn for the September convention, with Mr. Roosevelt on that side of the controversy. He did his part in the struggle with his customary force, ability, and natural qualities of leadership. It was not his fight; it was Gov. Hughes's fight; it was President Taft's fight; it was the fight of the voters against the machine; it was your fight and mine; the fight of every man who loves good government and believes it essential to democratic government that the great body of the people shall have a full, fair, and free opportunity for the expression of their will. With Mr. Roosevelt's aid and with his leadership the voters of the party controlled the convention against the organization and turned the old organization out. They committed the party in the great deliberative assembly of its lawful representatives to the principles for which Gov. Hughes had contended and the policies for which President Taft had declared. We ought to be grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for the service he has rendered, and the voters of the State ought to reap the fruits of the victory he has helped them to win.

"Voters of the Republican Party, where do you stand on this issue? Do you wish to continue the same old methods of political control which have been characterized by the damning facts disclosed in the Albany investigations? Or do you wish for simpler and purer political methods, a full and unhampered opportunity to control your own political affairs, and party and public officers responsible to you rather than responsible to clever managers who control nominations in the old way? If you are for the Hughes view on this question, then you must show it by your votes for the candidates who represent that view and are the standard bearers in the fight for your equal and untrammeled opportunity. You will find no place in the Democratic Party for the advocacy of such a view, for that party, whatever it may say in its platform, is sending back to the Legislature the leaders and the great body of that band who, with the minority of the Republicans, in the last Legislature defeated the reform legislation of the last session, and it has delivered itself over to the complete control of Tammany Hall, the most flagrant organization of machine political control known to American politics.

### Do You Want More Skenes?

"There is another subject of great moment that we have to attend to at this election. The State is engaged in engineering works of enormous magnitude. It is spending $100,000,000 upon the barge canal, $50,000,000 of State money for the construction of good roads, and $50,000,000 more from local municipalities for the same purpose, and an indefinite number of millions for the removal of grade crossings. That work is being done honestly, faithfully, and efficiently. Its conduct is characterized by the qualities of the Hughes administration. The Republican Party proposes to continue for the prosecution of this work the State Engineer, Mr. Williams, whose uprightness and efficiency have been proved; and for the great financial officer of the State it nas nominated Mr. Schoeneck of Syracuse. He has a clean and wholesome record as a legislator, and he has, in the highest degree, the confidence of the people of his city, who have made him their Mayor. The Democratic Party allotted these two great offices to Tammany Hall and nominated for them men named by Mr. Murphy.

"What Tammany Hall does with contracts we may learn from the Skene case. Skene was the State Engineer and Surveyor elected upon the Democratic ticket four years ago and in charge of the barge canal and road improvement work. He has been indicted and tried for helping contractors to defraud the State. In the particular case it appeared that after the bids for a contract were opened the bid upon which the award was made was raised from $61,000 to $70,000, just under the next higher bid, so that the State, which was, under the bid, entitled to have the work done for $61,000, was made to pay for the work $70,000. The difference was divided between the contractor and somebody in the State Engineer and Surveyor's office. There were, I understand, many other similar instances, and the amount lost to the State by this course of proceeding is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

"Skene was a product of Tammany Hall, and his defense was, not that the fraud was not committed, but that the person responsible was an assistant appointed by him from Tammany Hall on the nomination of Murphy. He took refuge personally behind an assertion of his own incompetency, neglect of duty, failure to see the fraud being committed under his very eyes, entire failure to protect the interests of the State. No matter whether his defense was true or not, the incompetency, the neglect of duty, the fraud all belonged to Tammany Hall. They are an illustration of Tammany Hall dealing with public contracts, and they are an illustration of what you have to expect if you put the prosecution of these great undertakings and the expenditure of these enormous sums of money in the hands of Tammany Hall officials for the next two years.

"What would you do if the same kind of situation arose in your private business? Would you discharge the superintendent who had been proved to be faithful and efficient and put the work and the control of the money into the hands of men with such credentials? This is the private business of each one of us. Whether it be by direct taxation or indirect, whether the payments be from current revenues or the proceeds of bonds, sooner or later, in one way or another, the money honestly spent, the money wasted through incompetency and neglect of duty, and the money divided by fraudulent officials with fraudulent contractors comes out of the pockets of the people of the State.

### Public Service System at Stake.

"A third subject of primary importance is the continuance of the Republican policy of just and adequate supervision of transportation corporations expressed in the Public Service Commission laws. Is that policy to be continued? Are the Public Service Commissions to be maintained and strengthened and made still more effective? We know where the Republican Party stands upon this, for they passed the laws. We know where Tammany Hall stands by the votes of its representatives. The Republican platform approves the commission laws. The Democratic platform but gives us the meaningless generality: 'We favor reasonable regulation by the State of public service corporations.' What they consider reasonable no one knows. But we do know one thing, that they do not include under that head the Public Service Commissions, for we have the specific utterance of their last platform in 1908 denouncing the commissions.

"The question has been put specifically to Mr. Dix by Mr. Stimson as to where he stands on this question, and he has failed to answer. We have fair notice, then, that we may look for a reversal of this Republican policy of supervision by Public Service Commissions in case the Democratic Party comes into power. Are the people of the State ready to reverse that policy? Are they ready to go back to the time when there was nowhere for a shipper to go if he was unjustly treated except to the Legislature or to a lawsuit; to the time when strike bills in the Legislature furnished a profitable occupation, and transportation corporations went into politics in self-defense? If not, if the voters of the State are in favor of this policy, which surely has been most beneficent in its effects both to the people of the State and to the corporations themselves, the time to show it is by their votes in November.

"Upon these and a dozen other questions of importance the action of the voters at the next election is of vital interest to the people of the State. It is important to choose intelligently and considerately between the two candidates for Governor with regard to their personal merits as we know them. Mere respectability is not enough to protect the interests of the State in the Governor's chair. High ability and force and character are needed there, and it is important for every one of us to have them there. What do we know of these two candidates?

### What Is Known of Stimson.

"We know of Mr. Stimson, the Republican candidate, that under President Roosevelt's Administration he was United States Attorney in New York for several years, receiving a salary much less than he had been making from private practice, and that at the close of that Administration he retired from office to return to his private law practice; that he was then retained under President Taft's Administration as special counsel to conduct prosecutions for certain frauds upon the customs revenues at the Port of New York, again receiving for his work as counsel less compensation than he could have made in private practice or than he had been making before he went into the District Attorney's office.

"We know that he administered the office of the District Attorney in all its vast and varied affairs with conspicuous fidelity and success. We know that partly under one Administration and partly under the other he did these specific things: He prosecuted the American Sugar Refining Company for receiving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $18,000. He prosecuted it a second time for receiving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $10,000, and two of its officers fined $1,000 each. He prosecuted it a third time for receiving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $10,000. He prosecuted it a fourth time for receiving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $10,000. He prosecuted it a fifth time for receiving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $50,000, and two of its officers fined $5,000 each.

"He prosecuted the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, a subsidiary of the Sugar Company, for receiving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $70,000. He prosecuted the Western Transit Company for giving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $10,000. He prosecuted the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for giving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $20,000. He prosecuted the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for giving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $20,000. He prosecuted the New York Central Railway Company for giving rebates, convicted it, and had it fined $108,000. By the time the $338,000 of fines had been imposed, traffic managers and big shippers began to realize that the law against rebates meant something, and we are told that the practice of rebates has come to an end. Show me another man anywhere who has done so much to give living force and effectiveness to that salutary law, or who is more entitled to the respect and gratitude of the small dealers who were being crowded out of business by the advantages their big competitors were gaining over them through discriminatory rates.

### Held the Hand of Justice Firm.

"We know that he prosecuted the National Sugar Refining Company for frauds against the customs and recovered from it $604,804.37; and that he prosecuted the great concern, Arbuckle Brothers, for himilar frauds and recovered from it $695,578.19; and that he prosecuted the American Sugar Refining Company for similar frauds and recovered from it $2,135,486.82, making a total of $3,435,363.88. We know that he prosecuted criminally and convicted and had sentenced to the penitentiary the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Superintendent of the refinery of that company and the Superintendent of Docks of that company and five other of the leading employes of the company, and that the President of the company was dead; and that he prosecuted and convicted the two United States weighers who were found to have been in complicity with the frauds. Show me another case of fraud upon a government where against great wealth and influence and power the hand of justice has been held so firm and the sword of justice has cut so deep.

"We know that it was upon his prosecution that Charles W. Morse, the rich and powerful New York banker, is expiating his sins of high finance in the Atlanta penitentiary. We know that it was he who compelled Edward H. Harriman to answer where he stood upon the alleged constitutional right to refuse information to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"Do not suppose that all this was done without brains and skill and tireless energy and force of character in a man able to maintain himself against the greatest lawyers, even including my friend, Judge Parker, as counsel for the sugar company, and against all the multitude of influences, personal and professional, that these great and powerful defendants, their officers and Directors, could bring to bear for their protection. It seems to me that this is the kind of man you want for Governor of the State. Do you not think this man would make a good Governor? Would he not see that the law was enforced? Would he not see that honesty ruled? Would he not see that crime was punished? Would he not see that every man had his rights and that no man had any privilege to diminish the rights of others?

### A "Pretty Good Tariff."

"What do you know about Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate? He is a reputable gentleman, a Director in a number of successful money-making corporations, well considered by his friends and neighbors in the City of Albany, very cautious in his statements about himself, and a little loose in his statements about others. He has no public record, and he appears to have come in contact with public matters of present interest only once.

"The point of contact was the tariff. The great difficulty in making an American tariff law always has been that all the manufacturers of the country flock to Washington with statements and affidavits and protestations, each one showing that his industry will be ruined by a reduction. Congress has before it nothing to oppose these statements, except the arguments of people who had little or no personal knowledge of any particular business. There are no adequate means of testing the evidence of the manufacturers and reaching the true facts. With the vast growth and complication of our business we have outgrown our method of making tariffs.

"Nevertheless, this Congress did make a pretty good tariff. There were things in it that I did not like and there were failures in it to do things which I thought ought to be done, but considering all the difficulties under which it was made, it was a surprisingly good law and a great improvement on the law it superseded. Under it the average rate of duty has been about 11 per cent. less than under the preceding tariff and less than under the Democratic Wilson law. Under it more goods have been admitted free of all duty than ever before in the history of our Government—more free goods than ever before to an annual value of over $100,000,000, and under it the Government revenues have been made adequate and a deficit has been turned into a surplus.

"Then, the Republican Congress inaugurated a great practical reform by providing for a permanent Board of Tariff experts to get at the true facts to which the principle of protection is to be applied and to prevent Congress from ever again having to make a tariff upon the ex parte statements of interested persons. Now, the Democratic platform condemns that law, and Mr. Dix personally denounces it and charges the Republican Party with bad faith in not revising the tariff downward.

### Mr. Dix's Share in It.

"Yet among the people who crowded the halls of the National Capitol, making the lives of members of Congress a burden by their clamor against downward revision of the tariff, where the representatives of Mr. Dix's Standard Wall-Paper Company. What they urged appears in this paper which I read from the Tariff Hearings for the Committee on Ways and Means, Volume 6, Page 6,252:

BRIEF SUBMITTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS ASKING FOR INCREASE OF DUTY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1908.

Committee on Ways and Means, Washington D. C.:

Gentlemen: The wall paper manufacturers whose signatures are hereto affixed respectfully ask your consideration of the effect produced upon the wall-paper industry by the rapidly increasing importations of wall papers, due to the low rate of duty applying to same under the present tariff, according to Schedule M, Paragraph 402, law of 1897, wherein the duty is placed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and hope that our arguments will justify you in recommending a material increase in the rate of duty in order that the manufacturer may be afforded at least some relief from the present discouraging conditions, &c.

"Then, after referring to the materials of which wall paper is made, the paper proceeds:

We appreciate the fact that these so-called raw materials, as far as wall paper is concerned, are finished productions in themselves, and that it might work an injustice to other industries in this country to have the duty on such material reduced, and, because of these facts, we ask for an increased duty on foreign wall papers.

"Among the signatures to this paper is 'Standard Wall-Paper Company, W. A. Huppuch, First Vice President.' This is the same Huppuch whom Mr. Dix and Mr. Murphy have made Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to aid Mr. Dix in denouncing the Republican Party for not revising the tariff downward.

"What inferences are we to draw as to the sincerity and good faith of the men who could take these two positions, one for his private interests and the other as a candidate for effect upon the public? Is this gentleman not rather too—I will say 'adaptable,' to be an ideal Governor of the State? Can any one doubt on what we know of these candidate which one of the two is the better fitted to protect the great interests of the State in the Governor's chair at Albany?

### Stand by Taft and Hughes.

"My Republican friends, no individual and no people ever got and held good, faithful, and effective service without recognizing and approving such service. If you would have your servants loyal and true you must be loyal and true to them in accordance with their deserts. Nor does any people succeed in any cause, whether it be to conserve what is good or to win forward in progress toward better things, unless it be by resolute adherence to purpose through long years of effort unswerved by temporary gusts of passion or prejudice.

"Our party is sound and wholesome. Since the last election, when it received general public approval, it has given, both in Congress and in our State Legislature, a great array of wise and useful legislation. It has uncloaked and punished its own wrongdoers. The Administration of President Taft in Washington and of Gov. Hughes in Albany have been models of uprightness and efficiency. The party still represents, and faithfully represents, better than any other political organization does or ever has, the great fundamental principles upon which our country must stand if it shall continue prosperous and deserving of prosperity.

"If you believe in Taft and Hughes and the men who with them and with you have been rendering loyal service to the country and to the State, then stand by them with your votes. Some of you are thinking, because of a temporary side wind of personal feeling and prejudice, of deserting the cause for which we have been fighting together for many years and giving aid and comfort to all that you most abhor in politics. I beg of you not to do it. You would gratify a momentary feeling, but you would do a harm to your country and to your State and you would regret it hereafter."

## HISTORIC NAMES WIPED OUT.

### Tottenville Residents' Protests Against Change Disclose a Post Office Habit.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The protest made by residents of Tottenville, Richmond Borough, New York City, against the changing of the historic name by the Post Office Department has attracted attention to frequent changes promulgated by the department that to many laymen at least seems without euphonious or historical justification. To-day's daily bulletin issued by the department announces three such changes.

The name of "Melrose," in Nevada County, Cal., is changed to "Tyler." A village in Burke County, N. D., loses an Indian landmark in its name, "Smishek," and gets in return "Villa," and "Lange," a community in Skamania County, Wash., succeeds "Spirit Lake."


KNOX NEW YORK

The crown of the Republic

**Knox Hats**

452 5th Ave., cor 40th St.
196 5th Ave., Fifth Ave. Bldg.
161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

**O'NEILL-ADAMS CO**

1868 Established 43 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

**Misses' Velvet and Cloth Suits and Coats**

Both Buildings.

*Imagine if you can the type of broadcloth suit a woman would expect to get for $65 and $75.*

*Then imagine such suits for young girls of 14 and 16 years at $29.75.*

*These suits are beautifully cut, the skirts are the new pleated model, the coats are beautifully braided and lined throughout with guaranteed satin and we have them in all shades.*

**Velvet Suits $27.50**

*For young girls of 14 and 16, with 30 inch coats, black, navy blue and brown, lined throughout with guaranteed satin.*

**Junior Girls' Suits $16.95**

*13, 15 and 17 year sizes in the new rough cheviots lined throughout with satin and the pleated skirt. This pleated skirt is the feature of the new suits for young girls.*

**Junior Coats $13.75 and $16.50**

*Stunning tweeds with inside and outside pockets, finished with a black velvet collar and for all the world like the Polo coats that are now so popular among women.*

*There are also some coats made of plain cloths braided at these prices, but the coats the girls like best are the loose coats.*

**Full Length Coats $6.95 and $12.75**

*Sizes 8 to 14*

*These coats are in plain colors, double breasted and buttoned to the neck and are exceedingly good-looking.*

*We give SURETY STAMPS and redeem them in merchandise.*

**The Kaiser Caruso and the HARDMAN Piano**

On the 22nd of October, the German Emperor appointed Enrico Caruso as his

**"Royal Prussian Chamber Singer."**

Two years ago Enrico Caruso appointed the HARDMAN his

**"Intimate Personal Chamber Piano."**

The great singer purchased one for his villa in Italy and wrote the makers:

*"The Hardman gives me the utmost satisfaction."*

Hardman Grands from $700 upward. Hardman Uprights from $425 upward.
Write for handsomely illustrated catalogue. The utmost value allowed for old pianos taken in exchange.

Hardman, Peck & Company, Founded 1842

Brooklyn Store, 524 Fulton Street.

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**After Long and Painful Suffering From Dyspepsia**

Try eating any food you desire, sipping

**MAN-A-CEA WATER**

It Often Restores Good Digestion Where All Else Has Failed

For Sale by ... Send for Booklet

**Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.**

and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists, or MANACEA WATER CO., 15 Stone St., N. Y.

**Smith Gray & Co.**

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Take every feature that to you is essential in the construction of good clothes—all wool, cold water tub shrinking of the fabrics, linens, tapes, haircloths, linings, etc., shear cutting, careful matching, hand tailoring and any other factor which makes for clothes goodness—all these you will find in Smith Gray & Co. clothes to a degree not found in any other ready-for-service clothes.

Smith Gray fabrics are nearly all exclusive—designed by custom designers producing distinctly custom models—tailored by an organization, the expertness of which is the result of three generations of training and experience—a record unequalled in ready-for-service tailoring, making possible the production of garments of an unapproached quality of tailoring excellence.

And yet, with all these points of superiority, Smith Gray & Co. clothes are most modestly priced, there being excellent assortments at every price from $18 to $50.

Our re-entrance into the wholesale clothing field has occasioned an increase in our tailoring capacity of one-third and the surplus, which numbers some 5,000 suits and overcoats, due to this increase, is specially priced for quick disposal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40 & 35 | Suits & Overcoats | 27.50 |
| 30 & 27.50 | Suits & Overcoats | 22.50 |
| 25 & 22.50 | Suits & Overcoats | 18.50 |
| 22.50 & 20 | Suits & Overcoats | 15.50 |

Included are all the new smart fabrics from the world's best mills—many of them are exclusive—in 20 distinctive models for men, young men and boys.

Mossant Vallon et Argod—The finest imported soft hats - - - - - - - - - - $4 & $5

$2.50 & $2.00 fancy pleated and plain negligee and stiff bosom shirts, all new patterns; special - - - - - - - - $1.35

50c. open-end French and reversible shaped four-in-hands, special - - - - - - - - - - .25

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

**Smith Gray & Co.**

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren Street Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

THE END

There are three stages to any proposition—its beginning, its duration, its end.

In a building proposition, the beginning is or should be the most important.

The Owner who selects us to erect his building makes the right beginning.

Thereafter he does not need to worry about the duration or the end.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street



WARNING!

ALL Cravenette
(Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office.)
RAIN COATS

have this circular registered trade mark

stamped on the inside and this silk label

is sewed at the collar or elsewhere.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THEM.
They *Contain no Rubber;* have no disagreeable odor; will not overheat or cause perspiration.
A postal to us will bring booklet.
CRAVENETTE CO., U.S.A.
Office: 100 Fifth Ave., New York.



J. Ehrlich & Sons.

Much of Your Success Depends on Good Sight

If you neglect your eyes, or have glasses carelessly fitted, you take chances that *no one* can afford.

Eyes Examined by Oculists Who are *Registered* Physicians.
WE CHARGE FOR GLASSES ONLY.
Perfect-Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50
J. Ehrlich & Sons.
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223 Sixth Av., 15th St. | 350 Sixth Av., 22d St
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SEARCH FAR AND WIDE AT HOME AND ON THE OTHER SIDE
AMERICA EUROPE
Huyler's
COCOA-CHOCOLATES
WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND TO EXCEL IN PURITY-QUALITY-FLAVOR
SOLD EVERYWHERE



"Just Say"
HORLICK'S
It Means
Original and Genuine
MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.
More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
*Others are imitations.*



The Best Bitter Liqueur
Underberg
The World's Best Bitters

The cordial which braces, strengthens and aids digestion. Tasty with sherry. UNDERBERG is on every label.
*Sold Everywhere.*
LUYTIES BROTHERS, U. S Agents. New York.



Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC
FOR THE WORN MIND AND BODY


# DIX NOW CONFIDENT OF HIS ELECTION

## Candidate Says He Is Convinced the Democrats Will Easily Carry the State.

## LABOR MEN INDORSE HIM

### Representative of American Federation and Others Tell of Satisfactory Condition in Dix's Mills.

John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday afternoon and talked with many local leaders. Mr. Dix said he felt far more confident that the Democratic ticket would be elected than at any time since his nomination. At one time, he said, he felt that the Democrats were liable to be overconfident, and he did not desire then to say anything stronger than that he thought he had a fighting chance. Now, he said, it was different, and he couldn't see anything ahead but victory.

Other prominent Democrats took the same cheerful view of the situation. Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman from Buffalo, said he was confident of a Democratic landslide. Erie County, he said, would go Democratic by 15,000. The only real issue of the campaign, he said, was the high cost of living, and it was this that would defeat the Republican ticket.

Mr. Dix did not stay long in the city. After a visit to the Democratic State Committee, where he had a conference with Chairman Huppuch, Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Mack, William J. Conners, Patrick E. McCabe of Albany, John H. McCooey of Brooklyn, and John Kelly of Troy, the Democratic candidate went back to his home at Thomson. It is not likely that he will be in the city again until he comes here to make a speech at Carnegie Hall on the night of Nov. 2. Mr. Dix also had a talk yesterday with the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street. Dr. Reisner will preach a sermon on Mr. Dix next Sunday.

**Mr. Dix Confident.**

"I think I can go a little stronger regarding the chances of Democratic success than I did the last time I was down here," said Mr. Dix. "I said then that I thought we had a fighting chance because it seemed to me that our party was getting a little overconfident. While we still cannot afford to be overconfident, there is certainly more basis for that feeling now than there was then. I am well satisfied with the outlook.

"A great deal has been said about the labor conditions at the mills in which I am interested. There is no controversy between labor and ourselves. Any one who really wants to find out all about the real state of affairs can readily do so. All that will be necessary is to go to the employes themselves. Labor is capable of speaking for itself, and has competent spokesmen. There is perfect harmony and satisfaction in all the departments of these mills."

Mr. Dix said that the condition of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Douglas, who is ill, is so serious that he should have to return to Albany at once.

"While not giving any figures," said Mr. Mack, "I should say that the Democrats would have about the same majorities as the Republicans had in 1906. Erie County, I believe, will give Mr. Dix and the Democratic ticket a good 15,000 majority. One of the principal reasons for Democratic success this year is the high cost of living. That is one of the fundamental issues of the campaign. There is hardly a man whose wife has not asked him for a 25 per cent. increase in her allowance for household expenses. Since I came here this morning I have found only one man who is going to vote the Republican ticket.

"Everywhere you go you find the conditions just like those of 1896, but this time indicating a Democratic landslide—in fact, a double landslide. There are 50,000 persons in this State who are disgusted with Roosevelt because of his actions in this campaign. They think he has belittled the great office he has held, and they put him on a par with an ordinary spellbinder. The people are against the Republican Party, and are tired of it. I cannot give you all the reasons, but the high cost of living and Theodore Roosevelt are two of the main things which will prompt the people to elect the Democratic ticket this Fall. Even the friends of President Taft are opposed to Roosevelt, and want none of him."

Universal satisfaction was expressed at Democratic Headquarters yesterday over the statement of President J. H. Malin of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union that the employes of the Dix mills as well as the labor unions are satisfied with conditions there. Corroborating this statement, J. Trazelaar, representing the American Federation of Labor, said he thoroughly indorsed what Mr. Malin had said. Mr. Trazelaar has just completed an investigation of several months in the entire field of paper manufacture and especially in the district where the Dix mills are. For ten years he has been an organizer of the American Federation of Labor and a close confidential assistant of Samuel Gompers.

"I have read the statement of Mr. Malin with great care," said Mr. Trazelaar, "and I regard it as a very honest statement of the conditions as they exist. Having been associated with him for a number of months in organizing the paper mill workers throughout New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and being personally acquainted with the condition of the papermakers, pulp and sulphite workers, I cannot add much to his statement except to state that for nearly four years the organized paper mill workers have struggled most heroically to maintain fair treatment in what is known as the news mills engaged in manufacturing paper for our great daily and weekly publications.

"This struggle to maintain the eight-hour day or three-tour system of operation has cost the organized workers and employers a vast amount of money, and was finally settled in favor of the union. In all this time practically all efforts to organize the mills manufacturing wallpaper, book, bond, and writing paper exclusively was suspended. It is the intention of the organization involved to take up this work very soon and do away with the obsolete two-tour system of thirteen hours and eleven hours per day, and bring the wallpaper, book, bond, and writing paper mills under the three-tour system of operation, the same as the news mills.

**Union Men Praise Dix.**

"In these efforts I am able to say authoritatively no obstacle will be placed in our way by Mr. Dix. Of course, the duty of organizing the workmen rests upon the union and not on the employer. It is the duty of organized labor first to educate the workers as to the necessity of combination to bring about better conditions which the organized wage earners now enjoy. I state now that I am positively assured by the management of the Iroquois Mills that they will at no time assume a hostile position to union representatives in their mills or prevent their men from connecting themselves with the trades union movement. The blame for lack of organization too often lays with the workers themselves rather than the employer."

To emphasize Mr. Dix's remarks about the labor condition in his mills, Chairman Huppuch last night gave out a statement signed by John J. O'Brien, President of Local No. 9 of the Wall Paper Printers' and Color Mixers' Union at Glens Falls, Hudson Falls, and Schuylerville, and by the Vice President and Secretary and forty-five members, comprising all, Mr. Huppuch said, that were employed in the Standard Wall Paper Mills in which he and Mr. Dix are interested. The statement says: "Believing that a great injustice has been done John A. Dix and Winifield A. Huppuch by reports circulated in regard to wages paid at the factories of the Standard Wall Paper Company, we do hereby declare that the management of the Standard Wall Paper Company is held in high esteem by its employes, and that we resent the insinuation that starvation wages are paid to any of its employes. From April 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive, fifty-five hours constitutes a week's work, Saturday being a five-hour day, and from Oct. 1 to March 31, inclusive, sixty hours constitutes a week's work, and whenever it is necessary to work in excess of the hours specified time and one-half is paid for such overtime."

It is further set forth that while the skilled labor, working under contracts, receive the same scale of wages a week the entire year, the company on Oct. 1 last, when the sixty-hour week went into effect, voluntarily paid their other employes for the hours worked on Saturday afternoon in addition to their regular pay, and that the wages paid these employes always compared favorably with the wages paid employes in other wallpaper factories.

Chairman Ezra P. Prentice of the Republican State Committee said in regard to the statement of Mr. Huppuch that the mill workers have worked for sixty hours a week for the six months beginning Oct. 1 and fifty-five hours a week for the other six months:

"Mr. Huppuch knows that since Oct. 1 women have been working in the mills of the Standard Wall Paper Company for sixty-nine hours a week, and are now working sixty-nine hours a week, and that boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years, to at least the number of ten, have been working sixty-nine hours a week in the factory of the Standard Wall Paper Company at Northumberland, Washington County."

"When there was a strike of the employes of the International Paper Company," said Mr. Huppuch, "the men in our factories were so well satisfied that they continued working all the time, and there was absolutely no discontent among them. And I want to say right here that during that strike a New York newspaper brought great pressure to bear to have us manufacture newspaper. Later on I may make public the name of that paper. You will be interested when you learn which one it was."

# MORE REPUBLICANS FOR DIX.

### Enroll in Business Men's League and Tell Why They Do It.

Republican business men who write that they intend to vote the Democratic ticket this year continue to enroll for membership in the Independent Business Men's League, of which Herman Ridder is President. H. H. Sevier of 66 Broadway wrote yesterday:

I shall be glad at all times to do anything in my power to assist in the removal forever of the menace of Rooseveltism and the obliteration of the party that has made Roosevelt possible. Isn't it remarkable that all the really "bad trusts" have been born and most of the "undesirable citizens" grown dangerous since Theodore Roosevelt's appearance as an office holder in the National Government?

William E. Murch of Dunlap & Co., 567 Fifth Avenue, wrote:

I want to inform you that I intend to vote the Democratic ticket this year. I have always been a Republican, and have always voted for the welfare of the Republic. P. S.—You need not ask the reasons why. You can guess.

Nathaniel A. Hanau, Vice President and Treasurer of Fiedler & Hanau, 631 Broadway, sent this:

You may enter my name on your list of business men as one protesting against this continual agitation, which is extremely harmful to business interests, and, therefore, in favor of the election of John A. Dix as Governor of this State. It is a spectacle to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of most citizens to see one who has been honored by the great office of President stooping to the tricks of the average politician in his present campaign methods.

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and nominated yesterday to succeed the late J. Edward Simmons as President of the Chamber of Commerce, also enrolled as a Dix voter.

# RETURNS TO TAFT ON TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Returns from the election of next Tuesday week will have to catch President Taft on the wing. He will be travelling throughout the night, returning to Washington from Cincinnati, where he will go to vote. He will leave Cincinnati in the early afternoon of election day after having spent about six or seven hours in his home city.

Arrangements are being made in the telegraphic division at the White House to furnish the President promptly with all the news available. Special wires will be looped into the telegraph room at the executive offices, and concise bulletins will be forwarded from there to the train, which will make stops to pick up the news.

Mr. Roosevelt used to go to Oyster Bay to vote at all elections, but he always returned to Washington in time to get the news at the White House.


J. N. Green Trading Stamps with All Cash or Charge Purchases— Double Stamps Before Noon. Single Stamps After Noon.

Dry Goods Greenhut & Co Wearing Apparel

Misses' $29.75 Suits at $22.50

A value-giving event that is extraordinary even for the House of Greenhut

TO DO these dashing Suits the barest justice we must say their values are $29.75, our own usual price, to $35.00, the price for similar suits in several other stores. To say "similar suits in other stores" is to bring these utterly different garments down to the ordinary just for the purpose of giving you an idea of the value.

There is something far above the ordinary in a Greenhut suit, and the distinction is quickly seen in the originality of designing, the trick of putting on a dash of appropriate trimming and the youthful, yet graceful lines of these models.

Misses' $29.75 Tailored Suits, $22.50
In this group are suits of cheviots, tweeds, and two-tone cheviots. Smart tailored, semi-fitted, 30-inch coats, beautifully tailored; single and double breasted models; lined with guaranteed satin. Sizes 14 to 18 years and small women's sizes.

Misses' Cheviot Suits, $19.75
The coats are cut on straight, but semi-fitted lines and are short lenght; three distinct styles, all beautifully tailored; lined throughout with guaranteed satin. Sizes 14 to 18 years; sizes for small women.

Misses' Semi-Dress Suits, $35.00
A smart, stylish trimmed Cheviot Suit. The coat is 28 inches long, semi-fitted and trimmed with braid; lined with peau de cygne. Colors navy, tan and plum; sizes 14 to 18 years and small women's sizes. Other suits up to $45.

Junior Girls' Dress Coats, $14.75
Semi-fitted double-breasted model, standing collar and elaborately braid trimmed; body lining. Sizes 13 to 17 years. Other coats up to $39.75.

Girls' Man-Tailored Cheviot Coats, $9.75
A full-length, semi-fitted coat, with box front. Lining of Italian cloth; sizes 10 to 16 years.

Second Floor—On Sale Saturday

Plush Coats at $15.00, $19.75 and $22.50
Full length models, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, in gray or gold color. Girls' sizes 8 to 14 years. Junior sizes 13 to 17 years. Misses' and small women's sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Chinchilla Coats, $8.95
In navy, red and gray; red flannel and check lining; sizes 6 to 16 years.

Greenhut and Company, Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th Street, New York City Store Formerly Occupied by B. Altman & Co.



Go to
California
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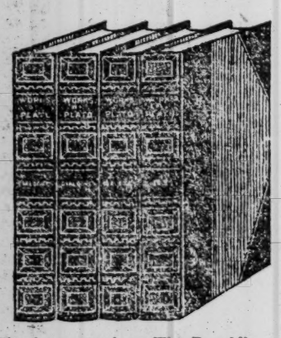

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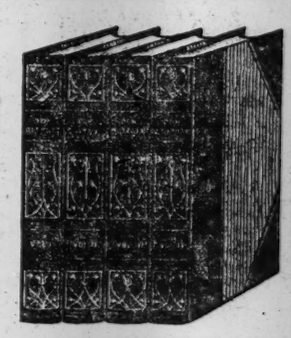

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## HALF ROADS' BEST FIGURES

### Kansas Governor at Rate Hearing Denounces Practice of Subtracting Invested Surplus to Figure Earnings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Presentation of evidence by the shippers who are opposing the proposed advance in freight rates was concluded to-day before the Inter-State Commerce Commission with the testimony of Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas, who, speaking as a practical builder of railroads, said:

"I'll put up a million-dollar bond that I can construct a main line railroad in Kansas, an up-to-date line, too, for $25,000 a mile and make 10 per cent. profit." The lowest estimate of railroad building offered by the railways practically doubled the Governor's estimate. The Governor went on to say that he could reproduce the branch lines for $10,000 less a mile than his figures for an up-to-date main line.

Mr. Stubbs declared that at his figures of $25,000 per mile of main line road he would make $20,000,000 on a contract to reproduce the Kansas railroads.

"I had a proposition up about four years ago," said Gov. Stubbs, "to put a line 150 miles through the best part of Kansas from Belleville to Wichita. I agreed to build the road, furnish the right of way, lay hardwood ties, and furnish everything for $16,000 a mile, and I would have made money on the job, but the railroads did not want it. I think they had an agreement and did not want a north and south line in Kansas. The right of way would have been donated. Talk about right of way. Why, gentlemen, one-sixth of the land in Kansas has been given to the railroads."

In his testimony Gov. Stubbs also declared: "The curse of the railroad business in this country is the stock juggling and the high finance. Stop this high finance. Make every dollar of capitalization represent a dollar invested in the road and people will fall over themselves to buy railroad stock and bonds."

The Governor was the principal witness introduced by the shippers, who occupied only three days with their witnesses, while the railroads in previous hearings presented many witnesses and consumed more weeks than the shippers have days. To-morrow the railroads will introduce testimony to justify some of the evidence and statistics already in the case, and it is the expectation that the hearing will be completed with to-morrow's session.

**Governor Turns Cross-Examiner.**

On the witness stand Mr. Stubbs, time after time, jumped from the rôle of witness to that of cross-questioner, and repeatedly turned on the railroad attorney with "Now I want to ask you a question."

Under cross-examination by Attorney T. J. Norton of the Santa Fé Railway, Gov. Stubbs declared:

"There is not as much risk in building a railroad in a good territory as in starting a bank. I don't think the roads need preferential rights, they can make money as they are, and they should be run on the same business basis as a bank."

Mr. Norton asked the witness if he knew of the washout which put the Salt Lake Road out of business for a hundred days.

"Yes, I heard of it," was the Governor's reply.

"I just called attention to it in connection with your comparison of the risk of railroads and banks," said Mr. Norton.

"Well, let me give you some information right along that line about banks," interjected Gov. Stubbs. "I can tell you a story that will make your hair stand up."

Mr. Norton disclaimed any desire to have his hair "stand," and Commissioner Lane, the top of whose head is smooth, said, "Suppose you tell me that story, Governor?" The story was lost in the laugh which followed.

"Don't you think, Governor," was another question, "that the Santa Fé Road is entitled to the increased value of its properties in Kansas? You do not deny to the Kansas farmer the increase in the value of his land."

"Yes," quickly rejoined Gov. Stubbs, rising from his chair and emphasizing his words by pounding on the Judge's bench. "But that land is worth more because of the honest labor of the men, women, and children on every quarter section of Kansas land, and the stock values of the railroad holdings have been juggled and inflated, and I don't know how much water there is in it."

Gov. Stubbs repeatedly referred to the position taken by President Ripley of the Santa Fé Railway that the market quotations of railroad stock were a fair criterion of the property values.

"I think President Ripley is a mighty fine fellow," said the Governor, "but I don't agree with him on that point. I want the railroads to give to the commission the actual cost of their roads, and I want them to get a fair return on their investment."

**Denounces Capitalizing the Surplus.**

Punctuating his words with blows on the bench beside him, the Governor went on:

"The railroads ought to be allowed to make 5 or 6 per cent. on their actual investment, and also lay aside a nice surplus for emergency use. But they ought not to invest that emergency surplus from time to time in permanent improvements and then add it to the capitalization. Every business man ought to have a surplus for a rainy day, and the railroads should, too.

"I don't think that $25,000,000 is too great an amount for the Santa Fé as an emergency fund for a bad year or a washout, but keep that fund separate, and don't capitalize it. The people will be pleased to pay the railroads liberal returns on their actual investment if they will only stop stock juggling."

"I don't believe the carrier should be trodden down," said Gov. Stubbs, "but he should be made to show to the Inter-State Commerce Commission what he has invested. He should have a liberal return on his actual investment, but he ought to bring in his books and show just what he owns.

"The people are a good deal to blame for the present conditions. They have allowed the conditions to grow up, and many persons have bought stocks and bonds of railroads on the abnormal returns. And all the while the carriers have taken millions and millions out of the returns to build expensive structures, and then the next year have capitalized the structures and expect to pay dividends on the increased capitalization.

"I think it is a fraud, an absolute fraud," continued the Governor, "for a railroad to take out millions from its earnings and build permanent structures and improve cars, and at the end of the year take out $9,000,000, as the Santa Fé did, and appropriate it to be used for betterments and improvements, and then say only $365,000 net revenue was on hand, when, as a matter of fact, they had $9,000,000, and had taken out all kinds of money for improvements."

Comparing the estimate of $25,000 a mile given by Gov. Stubbs with what the Santa Fé had expended in building what is known as the Belin cut-off in New Mexico, Attorney T. J. Norton gave the figures of the cut-off at $41,084 a mile.

Gov. Stubbs insisted that the grading obstacles encountered in the New Mexico line were far greater than could be found in Kansas. The grading in the New Mexico line was placed at $11,250, while Gov. Stubbs's estimated allowed $5,000 a mile for grading.

Referring to the $11,250 a mile for New Mexico grading, Stubbs exclaimed:

"I defy you to bring in your grading contracts. I'll buy you four suits of clothes if they don't show figures far below that estimate. And they'll be one-hundred-dollar suits, each of them, too."

The Commissioners directed the Santa Fé attorney to file a detailed statement of his New Mexico line expense of road building, and also to furnish similar figures on the construction of the Phoenix & Eastern branch of the road in Arizona.

"You have stated," continued Attorney Norton, "that you thought the pay of some of the railroad men should be raised. If it is found necessary to increase the freight rates to give this increase in wages and also to pay a fair return on the railroad investment, are you opposed to an increase in the rates?"

"Not on your life," was the instant reply of the witness.

**Cholera Is Not Lessening Travel.**

The Hamburg American Line issued a statement yesterday that there was no diminution of booking business to the Mediterranean on account of the cholera epidemic. Naples, however, is to be eliminated from the schedule of the Cincinnati sailing on Thursday from this port. After calling at Gibraltar she will stop at Algiers and Palermo on her way to Genoa. The call at Algiers will enable passengers to proceed directly to Africa, avoiding the change of steamers at Gibraltar.

# NO EXPRESS WAGONS RUNNING IN NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1.

crowd, and in the mix-up Policeman Gargan of the traffic squad was struck in the leg with a rock. Magistrate Barlow happened to pass about the time, and he became so angry over what he saw that he telephoned to Police Headquarters, the result being that twenty-five extra policemen were ordered to the strike district.

A few minutes after this skirmish 200 of the employes of the American Express Company, after signing for the pay due them, walked out of the company's offices. A. M. Balfour, a general agent, followed them, and when they got to Fifth Avenue Mr. Balfour mounted the stoop of Miss Helen Gould's home and made a speech in which he asked them to return to work.

An immense crowd gathered around Mr. Bolfour, but, becoming noisy, the police interfered. Ten mounted policemen rode through and scattered the gathering.

While the police were busy in Madison Avenue news came of a big clash in Jersey City, in which scores of persons were injured, several of them being unconscious. The disturbance followed an attempt to pilot a train of eight Wells Fargo wagons through the streets of Jersey City. The attack came when the wagons were opposite 299 Pavonia Avenue. There a great crowd had assembled. For twenty minutes the fighting lasted, and the strikebreakers who were in the wagons got much the worst of it. Sixteen of them were so badly injured that they had to be picked up by the police. They were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in this city.

**Strikebreaker Tells the Story.**

Thomas Bass, one of the injured men, told of the rout in Jersey City. He said that not a single uniformed policeman was with the wagon train when it left the Jersey City stables. They were within five blocks of the ferryhouse when three big trucks covered with tarpaulins drove across the street, blocking it, and preventing the express wagons from going any further. Under each tarpaulin he said were from half a dozen to a dozen strikers.

"Those fellows under the tarpaulins," he said, "sprung out of the wagon and let out yells the like of which I never heard before, and immediately from windows, from the tops of houses, and from the sidewalks people began to pelt us with stones and bricks, and others stuck large rungs between the spokes of the wagon wheels to keep us from going on. We thought our finish was near when the police came up and saved us."

All of the men were bruised and beaten and the doctors were kept busy patching them up to be sent to their homes.

Shortly after noon a Wells Fargo wagon on which there was a driver and three guards employed by a strike-breaking agency was attacked at William and Fulton Streets, in this city. August De Witte, one of the men alleged to have been in the attacking party, was so badly injured in the fight that followed that he had to be removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, while the three guards were more or less battered up.

Late in the afternoon the American Express Company sent out a heavily guarded wagen laden with lobsters. One of the Inspectors of the company noticed as the wagon pulled out that the guards were crouching behind the lobster barrels. He made two of them expose themselves on the rear of the wagon and then, preceded and followed by bicycle policemen, the lobster-laden vehicle got out of the trouble zone safely.

A little later another truck laden with lobsters got away, but it had not gone a block when the driver deserted it.

William Egan of 100 Jay Street, Brooklyn, appeared on West 125th Street late yesterday afternoon driving an Adams Express wagon. With him were four guards. Between Lenox and Fifth Avenues several hundred men attacked the wagon, and the four guards, feeling that the odds were too great, lay flat, to await the coming of the police. Three policemen from the East 126th Street Station rescued them. A boy, John Holtz, of 2,437 Second Avenue, was arrested and locked up on suspicion of having taken part in the attack.

**Police Reserves Hurried Out.**

Fifty reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station were rushed to Third Avenue and Forty-third Street last night, following a report that a riot was imminent at that point. There were people assembled at that point waiting the coming of five express wagons that were expected to return by that route last night. The wagons all came by on time, and the crowd closed in on them. The driver of the first wagon promptly jumped down and disappeared. Mounted Policeman Trainor got to the scene of the disturbance first, and was struck on the leg with a stone, and also with a bottle. Rocks were flying in all directions as the reserves came up and dispersed the crowd. The wagons were then driven, under police escort, to the stables.

A meeting of the strikers was held here yesterday afternoon in El Dorado Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, which the strike leaders said was attended by 4,000 men. Pledges of financial and moral support were made by representatives of the Building Material Drivers' Union, the Chauffeurs' Union, the Truck Drivers' Association, and numerous other organizations affiliated with the Teamsters' Union.

A number of strike sympathizers were arraigned in the Magistrates' courts yesterday on charges growing out of the strike. Most of the prisoners were fined. One man, G. Johnston, was held in $500 bail on a charge of assault by Magistrate Appleton.

Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City was in conference yesterday with express officials, representatives of the American Federation of Labor, and Chief of Police Frank Monahan. The express companies have informed the Mayor that they will hold the city responsible for any further damage to their property. Dominick Jennings, representing the American Federation of Labor, informed the Mayor that the striking expressmen of three companies, the United States, Wells Fargo, and Adams, had formed one union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that the men will not consent to any settlement unless recognized as union men.

Mayor Wittpenn will meet the strikers this morning in St. Michael's Hall, Erie and Tenth Streets, for the purpose of asking them to stop their rioting. Last night fifteen strikebreakers were taken under police guard to the Adams Express Company stables, at Montgomery and Henderson Streets. When they were spotted there was a small riot, in which bricks and stones were thrown. Several persons were injured. Lieutenant of Police Charles Graf was hit on the right hand with a brick and was sent to the City Hospital. Patrolman George Saunders was also cut and bruised. He charged on the crowd and arrested Thomas Connolly of 183 Mercer Street, Jersey City, and George Hutter of 42 Westervelt Street, New York City.

Disorder and rioting along lower Montgomery Street were started early in the morning. A loaded wagon of strikebreakers coming from the Pennsylvania ferry to the Adams stable was attacked by 300 strikers. The traces were cut and the harness slashed, when a squad of police, under command of Capt. Johnson and Lieut. O'Donnell arrived.

One of the strikebreakers was dragged from the wagon and was soon in the centre of a raging mob. The police with drawn nightsticks charged, but all they succeeded in capturing was the strikebreaker who lay unconscious and bleeding on the sidewalk.

Under the shower of bricks and stones and bottles the driver of the truck succeeded in reharnessing the horse, and under police escort the wagon was taken to the stable. There were seven strikebreakers in the wagon with long nightsticks. When the mob charged them they put up no resistance, and one of their number was dragged from the wagon. The city hospital ambulance was called and the two wounded men taken to the City Hall Station.

One of the men had a deep scalp wound inflicted by a flying bottle and a black eye, where a brick hit him. He said his name was Salvana Tartar, and he lived at 329 East 108th Street, New York City. The other had a scalp wound. He was Peter Frank of 24 Collins Avenue, Metropolitan, L. I. Both were put into a patrol wagon and with six policemen guarding them, taken to the Pennsylvania Ferry and sent to New York. These men were arrested during the day: James Lee of 271 Halladay Street, Martin Griffin of 253 Fifth Street, John Zamusk of 157 Montgomery Street, Thomas Kelly of 176 Third Street, and Henry Robsling of 36 Bowers Street, Thomas Schultz of 320 East Broadway, New York, and Nathan Lipschitz of 210 East 112th Street, New York.

James Burke, 21 years old, of 592 Second Avenue, New York, a strikebreaker, was chased by a mob in the afternoon from the United States Express stables through several blocks to the entrance of the Hudson tunnels in Pavonia Avenue, where he was caught and beaten into unconsciousness. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital by President Lippincott of the Jersey City Police Board in his automobile.

The United States Express Company moved fifty-seven wagon loads in Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday and got rid of a big lot of express matter piled up there. The Wells Fargo and the Adams Companies moved only a few wagons during the day. Chief of Police Monahan has given orders that every man in the department must stand ready to-day to do strike duty.


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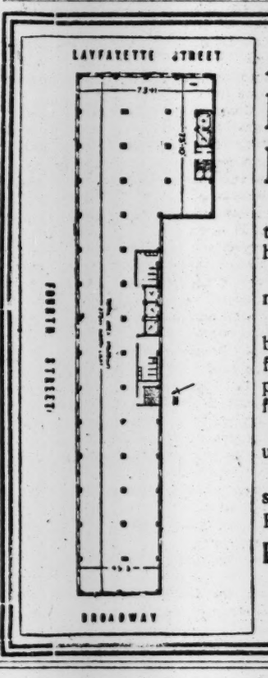


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# MALBY MOVES LATE IN AIDING STIMSON

### Only the Coming of Roosevelt Has Stirred the Campaign in Republican St. Lawrence.

### MAJORITY TO BE SMALLER

### Lack of Money Will Cut Down Farmer Vote—Strong Campaign Made for Dix by Democrats.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—In St. Lawrence County, the home of rock-ribbed Republicans, the Republican campaign this year so far has been more like a dress parade than a real fight. The county, of course, will go Republican, and by a large majority, but not on account of anything the leaders here have done up to the present.

Congressman George R. Malby, whose name has been inscribed on almost every important page of "Old Guard" history and occurs also with distressing frequency in the records of the Allds trial and the legislative graft investigation, is the leader of the Republican forces in St. Lawrence. His pride and his hopes received a severe jolt at the Saratoga Convention when Col. Theodore Roosevelt so effectively put the quietus on the "Old Guard." Nevertheless, Congressman Malby and all his lieutenants donned their best smile and sat on the platform with Col. Roosevelt when he made campaign speeches here two nights ago.

The coming of Col. Roosevelt brought about an abrupt and mysterious change in the attitude of the local leaders toward the present campaign. Prior to the boisterous welcome that was given the Colonel by farmers, who in many instances had been on the road for six solid hours to see and hear him talk, treason stalked abroad unshamed and in the open in the Republican camp. People up here do not talk in whispers when they tell how some of the Republican leaders were proselyting for Dix among the rank and file of their own party.

**Hustle at Campaign's Finish.**

To-day things are different. For some reason not explained Mr. Malby has set on foot arrangements for a local campaign of great violence. Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., head of the graft investigation committee, is to tour the County of St. Lawrence in the final week of the campaign. So is Congressman Malby himself, and Assemblyman Frederick Gray, who represents the Second District of the county, has had laid out for him a formidable speaking schedule which will take him far into the wilds of the north woods.

The reception of Colonel Roosevelt here last Wednesday night has convinced Malby and the other leaders that the Colonel is as near and dear to the heart of the farmer in this section of the State as ever and that he is as popular with the rank and file of the St. Lawrence organization as he is unpopular with them. Malby and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Merritt, are persons with long memories and capacity for robust hatred. In both instances this goes out to the Colonel in the fullest measure.

For all the acclaim Col. Roosevelt received, even the Republican leaders say that he did not change any votes through his speeches.

"We hardly expected him to," said a prominent Republican with long experience in campaign management. "He accomplished exactly what we wanted him to. He has stirred up the people, and put some heart and ginger into Republicans in this neck of the woods."

Here, as in other counties which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has traversed, the Republicans are plucking up courage again, while the leaders declare that a strong drift back to regularity has set in among the Republican voters who only two weeks ago were out openly for Dix. Every statement agrees in that the drift became first noticeable some ten days ago. In St. Lawrence County there will be practically no defection from the Republicans among the farmers. They get more for their products than ever, and consider themselves in a measure beneficiaries from the high cost of living that weighs so heavily on the wage-earner in the cities and is so much of an issue with them. Among the business people up in this section of the State the Roosevelt issue has not made as many converts as elsewhere.

**Alarm Over Voters' Apathy.**

It is the apathy that has characterized the campaign up to the present time that the leaders up here fear more than anything else. From all appearances the proportion of stay at homes on election day, even under the most favorable circumstances, will be large, and should the day be stormy or cold the managers of the Republican campaign realize that they will not be able to get out the farmer vote on which they must depend for their majority. In St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties the lack of money this year will be felt severely, because in many instances voters have to travel ten, fifteen, and even twenty miles over wretched roads through the forests to reach their polling place. In years when the Republicans have had a plentiful supply of money this vote has always been brought out by inducements of proved effectiveness in this section of the State.

St. Lawrence County gave Taft a majority of 8,253 and Hughes a majority of 7,689 in 1908. Estimates of the Republican majority this year vary all the way from 7,000 to 5,550. A prominent Republican, whose judgment in past years has proved most reliable, told THE TIMES correspondent that the pendulum would not swing either way beyond the 6,800 mark and the 6,500 mark. A Democrat familiar with the situation here pronounced this forecast in his opinion the most reliable that could be made at the present time.

Congressman Malby, who carried St. Lawrence County two years ago by 8,127 votes, according to information emanating from Democratic sources, is likely to receive as much this year despite the fact that his name has been dragged into the scandals disclosed through Allds' trial. As a matter of fact the Democrats are not making any fight worth speaking of on the Republican leaders of their county. In this respect at least there seems to be a modus vivendi—some call it a deal—between the two parties in this county whereby the Democrats let Malby alone and he in return conducts his campaign so as to leave the borderland of lukewarm Republicans for Democratic exploitation. Of this the Democrats are taking the fullest advantage.

James E. Kelly, a local banker, who is chairman of the Democratic County Committee, has made many converts to Dix in the banking and business world. The city of Ogdensburg will surely go Democratic.

"We expect to cut down the Republican majority by 3,000 votes," said Mr. Kelly. "There are scores of business men here who are going to vote for Dix. The Democracy is united and militant throughout the county, and we are putting in a lot of hard work for our State ticket. That this has told heavily should be apparent from the splendid meeting Judge Parker had here last night."

Franklin County, which was Republican by 2,760 votes in 1908, will in all probability give from 2,000 to 2,600 for the Republican ticket.

# EDITOR HELD IN BAIL ON TENER CHARGES

### Quaker State Candidate for Governor Denies North American's Allegations.

### RETURNED $50,000 STOCK

### Had Not Earned It, He Said—Did Not Know If Company Had a Dollar in Treasury When Elected President.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—On a charge of criminally libeling Congressman John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for Governor, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and publisher of The North American of this city, was to-day held in $5,000 bail after a three-hour hearing before Magistrate William Gallagher. Bail was furnished by Rudolph Blankenburg, a well-known Independent Republican and leader in many reform movements in this city and State.

The cause of Mr. Tener's action in prosecuting Mr. Van Valkenburg is contained in a daily attack in The North American since Oct. 13 against the business integrity of the Republican candidate. The articles specifically stated that Mr. Tener, because of his connection with certain men identified with the National Public Utilities Corporation of this city, was "the associate of swindlers." The corporation was organized for the ostensible purpose of building a railroad from Astoria to Seaside in Oregon and for the development of timber land in that State. The North American declared that this company was a swindle, and that the railroad existed only on paper. The newspaper further charged that certain men, whom it named, and who were connected with the company, were either convicted or unconvicted swindlers. The charges stated that Mr. Tener was President of the company at a salary of $5,000 a year, and that he had accepted but afterward returned a gift of $50,000 in stock.

Mr. Tener in the stuffy little courtroom to-day denied every allegation made by the newspaper affecting his integrity as a business man. He admitted being President of the company for several months, and that he had returned the $50,000 stock gift because he had not earned it. He went into the venture, he said, after he had inquired into the business integrity of the men who wanted him to take the Presidency, and accepted two months' salary, having served only a little longer than that time. He resigned the Presidency because of pressure of business. He testified that he believed the men he was associated with were honest, and added that he still believes they are honest.

In inquiring about the company before he became President of the concern he consulted Congressman William R. Ellis of Oregon and got a satisfactory report from him.

Mr. Tener was put through a rigid cross-examination by James Gay Gordon, counsel for Mr. Van Valkenburg. The Gubernatorial candidate in answer to questions said he did not know whether the company had a dolar in the treasury when he became President. He said he was satisfied with the company's condition because he had faith in Frank L. Smart and William L. Chrisman, who had induced him to go into the concern. He did not know when the company was organized. While President, he testified, he did not preside at any meetings nor sign any papers. Mr. Tener said in answer to questions that he had resigned in March of this year and insisted that his resignation be accepted not later than April 1. He did not know whether this demand was complied with.

There was a big crowd at the hearing, which overflowed into the street. Mr. Tener was cheered by some of the crowd as he left the Magistrate's office.

The attack made against Mr. Tener's business integrity has attracted much attention throughout Pennsylvania, particularly in view of the fact that there is an independent ticket in the field against him and the Democratic candidate for Governor.

## YESTERDAY IN POLITICS.

Senator Elihu Root, speaking here for the National Administration, made an appeal last night to discontented Republicans to lay aside personal prejudices and support the party ticket, arguing that a crushing defeat would mean the seeking of a new Moses in 1912, who might be Roosevelt or one more radical, to lead the party out of the wilderness of popular disapproval.

William H. Wadhams at the same meeting called attention to a legislative bill described in the Democratic newspapers last year as the "biggest water grab on record," attributed to a "conspiracy" in which the third "conspirator" was listed as John A. Dix.

Mr. Dix was in town in the afternoon conferring with local leaders. He said he felt satisfied with the outlook, and predicted that the Democratic ticket would be elected. Norman E. Mack predicted a double Democratic landslide in the State, and that Erie County would go Democratic by 15,000.

Col. Roosevelt sent a long letter to Judge Baldwin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, in which he again accused the Judge of being retrogressive, reactionary, and Bourbon in his decision in a case involving damages to a railroad employe. The Colonel spoke to large meetings at Rome, Lyons, and Rochester, the Rochester meeing being wildly enthusiastic.

Henry L. Stimson spoke at Plattsburg and other towns in the northern part of the State. He accused the Sugar Trust of trying to defeat him and charged the Brooklyn Cooperage Company in Franklin County with influencing voters. Despite rain and snow he drew large crowds.

Reports from St. Lawrence County, a Republican stronghold, showed that there will probably be a large falling off in the Republican vote there this year. Democrats are working hard to bring this about.

# COCKS WILL MEET LITTLETON

### Rival Candidates for Congress to Have a Debate in Huntington.

Martin W. Littleton, Democratic candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District, in which Theodore Roosevelt lives, will meet William W. Cocks, the present Republican Congressman from the district, who is running for re-election, in joint debate at Huntington, L. I., Monday night. The joint debate was arranged by citizens of Huntington, and the people of that town are preparing for one of the biggest campaign meetings ever held on Long Island outside of Brooklyn.

The Democrats of the First District claim that Mr. Cocks, who is an intimate friend of Col. Roosevelt and generally backs the Colonel up in nearly everything he says and does, is in the rather peculiar position of "standing pat in Washington and insurging on Long Island." It has not been determined yet whether Mr. Littleton or Mr. Cocks will have the opening argument.

The high cost of living and Col. Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" are sure to figure in Mr. Littleton's argument. Mr. Cocks, his friends say, will be prepared to ask a lot of questions himself and will be primed to answer any that Mr. Littleton may put to him.

The joint debate is scheduled to start about 8:15 P. M.


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## Men's Suits and Overcoats

The season's tendency is English, but Gimbel styles are tempered to American tastes. Fabrics are all-wool; their fashioning bespeaks expert skill.

**Gimbel Suits** in handsome fabrics of smooth or rough appearance; imported and domestic weaves; in fashionable color-tones, **$15** to **$45.**

**Gimbel Overcoats,** in styles that meet every cold-weather requirement, from stylish box models to splendid winter ulsters. Fabrics in a variety that reflects Gimbel discrimination in their choosing. **$15** to **$60.**

Fourth Floor.

## Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Plenty of room in this broad showing for each boy to exercise his own taste as to the clothing he prefers to wear. And, besides being individual, it is all *good.*

Boys' suits of distinctive style and excellent make, **$5** to **$16.50.**

Boys' overcoats and reefers, sizes 2½ to 12 years, in novelties, chinchillas and plain weaves, **$5** to **$15.**

Overcoats for older boys of 7 to 18 years, at **$7.50** to **$18.50.**

Young men's suits and overcoats, ages 15 to 20 years, are **$15** to **$35,** and form an absolutely distinctive style group of their own.

Fourth Floor.

## Men's Shoes at $4

Typical of Gimbel shoe excellence; including shapes for every normal foot, in all leathers, tan or black. And these three specially designed shoes at the same price:—Cushion sole shoes, Arch-support shoes, and Shoes for high or low instep.

Other shoes of proportionate excellence for men, up to **$7.** Second Floor.

## Men's Gloves of Merit.

We pick our gloves for style, plus service, and we stand back of them for their satisfaction in every detail.

Men's Kingsboro Gloves, **$1** a pair; one-clasp cape gloves, prix seam, drawn points, tan and oak shades.

Men's Yeovil Cape Gloves at **$1.50** a pair, and Peermont Cape Gloves at **$2** are two still finer qualities of Gimbel gloves.

Men's Cape Motor Gauntlets, unlined, are **$1** to **$3.50;** lined, **$1.15** to **$3.50**—all chosen for durability.

### Special Groups Today of

Men's Cape Gloves at **$1.10** a pair; imported leather, prix seam, spear points, in tan and oak shades.

**Men's Black Cape Gauntlets $1.50 a pair,** Prix seam, wool-lined. Main Floor.

## Gimbel Hats for Men

Stetson hats, in blocks made exclusively for the Gimbel Store, as well as other Stetson styles that are approved—as they are sold—country-wide. The collection is satisfactory—complete.

Stetson soft hats, **$3.50** to **$12.**

Stetson soft hats, **$3.50** to **$10.**

Also imported French velour hats, in fashionable shapes and colors, **$3.50.**

Beaver hats for boys and children, in Middy, Jack Tar and large Sailor shapes, at **$2.65.**

Fourth Floor.

## Furnishings for Exacting Men

Gimbel haberdashery is chosen for its appeal to men of discriminating tastes, as well as for our knowledge of its dependable quality. The combination merits approval.

**Rich Neckwear, $2.50**

Handsome silks displayed at the Brussels Exposition made up in liberal four-in-hand shapes.

**Shirts to Order**—Fourth Floor.

Fine Scotch Madras, in selected patterns, perfect-fitting and well-finished, to your order at 4 for **$10** if plain; or 4 for **$12** if plaited.

Choice of over 20 monograms, embroidered without charge.

Other shirts to order up to **$7.50** each.

Worth noting, and worth seeing, are special groups of Blanket Bath Robes at **$4.50.** Oxford Business Shirts, with soft cuffs, at **$1.** French Flannel Shirts, for winter wear, at **$2.50.** Luxurious Pajamas of mercerized pongee, heavy cheviots or domet flannel, at **$1.15.** Men's scarfs that are much better than the price, 50c., would indicate. Main Floor.

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### Clothing FOR MEN AND BOYS

Men's Suits and Overcoats, all-wool, at **$10.**

Built for service, and of excellent appearance.

Boys' Suits, with two pairs of knickerbockers, **$2.50.**

Cheviots in neat browns; double-breasted, 8 to 17 years, and Norfolk, 7 to 15 years.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats, **$10;** sizes 15 to 20 years.

### Shoes

Men's Welted-sole Shoes at **$2.40.**

Calfskin button and lace; also tan calfskin lace.

Boys' Calfskin Shoes at **$1.50.**

Women's Velvet Shoes at **$1.90.**

Women's Smart Shoes at **$2.40.**

New high-toe lasts, Cuban heels; patent leather or gun-metal, button or blucher.

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# COMMISSIONER'S CAR BROKE HIS OWN RULE

### Laugh Was on Edwards at Anti-Oil-Dripping Conference with Auto Owners.

### FIVE OIL PUDDLES UNDER IT

### But Taxicab, Hotel, and Club Representatives Agree to Help His Crusade Against This Nuisance.

There was a good laugh on Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards yesterday afternoon at a conference he held with the Highways Protective Association and the automobile owners on the oil-dripping nuisance. The Commissioner joined heartily in the merriment at his expense.

Commissioner Edwards had been telling the taxicab owners assembled at 46 East Twenty-ninth Street that the dropping of oil and gasoline on the streets had to stop, and that the whole police force was behind him to make it stop. He frowned darkly and talked about the prospect of many arrests and about several magistrates who dealt out punishment to the guilty.

"But," he added, softening for the moment, "it is sometimes, perhaps, almost impossible to prevent an automobile from dripping oil. My own car now has been standing out in front of this house for about an hour, and perhaps it has been dripping oil."

He had hardly said the words when a taxicab owner grabbed his hat and darted out the door. He came back smiling.

"It's so, is it?" asked the Commissioner, nervously, and the taxi man nodded a big and joyful "Yes." Everyone ha-ha-ed, including the culprit. Examination had showed five puddles of lubricating oil under the front truck.

But Commissioner Edwards didn't let this interefere with his telling the representatives of the taxicab companies, the hotels, and clubs present that the oil-dripping nuisance had to be reduced to a minimum, if not done away with.

Commissioner Edwards said he was convinced that much of the oil-dripping was due to careless driving and to the bad condition of the autos. He declared that oil on the streets made them so slippery as to be dangerous to walk upon, and that it was extremely difficult for his men to remove it, impossible, in fact, unless sand or some absorbent was used. He suggested the general use of drip-pans as one means of reducing the nuisance, but admitted they were expensive and not by any means a satisfactory remedy. The best thing to do, he concluded, was for the drivers and automobile owners to use the utmost vigilance in seeing that their cars did not drip, just as they were now guarding against the smoking of autos.

Col. Edward S. Cornell, presiding, stated that he had received letters and verbal assurances from a number of hotels, clubs, garages, and taxicab companies offering to co-operate with the Street Cleaning Department. He read a letter from the Hotel Netherland management saying the sidewalks in front of that hotel were cleaned of oil twice a day in an effort to abate the nuisance.

Mr. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor said the management had experienced great difficulty in keeping clean of oil the pavements in front of the three hotel entrances where taxicabs and private autos stood every hour in the day. The only satisfactory way found, he said, was to sprinkle sand on the streets and then scrub it up. He assured Commissioner Edwards and Col. Cornell that the Astor would do all it could to enforce the regulation.

A. K. Wing, counsel for the New York Transportation Company and for several taxicab companies, promised their co-co-operation. They had done so regarding the smoke ordinance, with the result, he said, of an average of but eight arrests a week, though hundreds of cars are operated daily.

He said, however, that the drip-pan was far from being satisfactory, and might become a real danger. It would not always catch or retain the oil, and there was always a danger of the oil catching fire, endangering the lives of those in the car.

Col. Cornell said in adjourning the conference that with the co-operation of hotels, garages, and taxicab owners assured the task would be comparatively light. It remained for the police to look out for offenders among private owners, and this Commissioner Edwards said they would do.

## ANARCHIST BOMB FOR KAISER

### Threatening Letter Causes Elaborate Precautions for His Safety in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.—The extraordinary precautions taken last night to protect Emperor William and Empress Auguste Victoria when they left the city at 11 o'clock for Berlin, were explained to-day when the police announced that a letter threatening the Kaiser had been received at the Royal Palace yesterday.

The communication was signed by a militant Brussels anarchist and read:

"Since no one has had the courage to blow up the German autocrat, I have decided to throw a bomb."

Efforts of the authorities to arrest the writer were fruitless, and accordingly unusual steps were taken to guard against any untoward incident.

All of the windows of the houses overlooking the streets through which the royal party passed from the palace to the railway station were ordered closed temporarily, and the station itself was packed with troops. The railway line for a considerable distance out of the city was guarded.

## EAST INDIAN DYNAMITER.

### Mohammedan with Incriminating Documents to be Deported from Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 28.—Comprehensive notes respecting the handling and treatment of nitroglycerine with frequent references to dynamite retorts, therostats, and other paraphernalia of high explosives, were found in the possession of H. Oahim, an East Indian Mohammedan, arrested by the Canadian immigration authorities of Vancouver yesterday. They said to-day they had instructions from Ottawa to deport him to Honolulu on Nov. 4.

Oahim had the names and addresses of a number of well-known agitators against British rule in India. These agitators reside in the United States, France, South Africa, and India.

## VOTE TO REMOVE DEFENSES.

### Barcelona Council Says Jesuit College Has Been Turned Into Fortress.

BARCELONA, Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the City Council to-day the Radical majority voted to tear down the defenses erected about the doors and windows of the Jesuit College, which it was alleged had transformed the building into a fortress.

The members of the minority, who protested that the defenses had been constructed because of the mob attacks upon the convent during the uprising of 1909, hooted the action of the majority, and the police were called in to restore order.

## DUMA SESSION OPENS.

### Failure to Honor Late Prof. Mouromtseff Causes Radical Withdrawal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The fourth session of the Duma opened to-day. As had been anticipated there was trouble at once over a proposal to honor the memory of Prof. Serge Mouromtseff, who died recently. The Vice President declined to put an offered motion that the members rise as a mark of respect to the former President of the Lower House.

Immediately upon the announcement of his decision the Constitutional Democrats and the Radicals withdrew from the sittings.

## SCOTIA TOWED INTO HORTA.

### German Steamer Picked Up in Leaking Condition by Saxonia.

HORTA, Azores, Oct. 28.—The Cunard Line steamer Saxonia, from New York for Genoa and Naples, put in here to-day with the German steamer Scotia in tow. The Scotia sailed from St. Thomas Oct. 12 for Hamburg, and was picked up leaking at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Temporary repairs were made and the vessel was towed 171 miles to port.

The Saxonia left New York Oct. 20. Her Captain reported all well on board.

## SALE OF BOSTON HERALD.

### Court Approves Transfer of the Property to a New Company.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—A decree for the sale of The Boston Herald to the bondholders on private terms was issued by Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day. It is expected that the receivers, John Norris of New York and Charles F. Weed of Boston, will be discharged within a short time.

The first meeting of The Boston Herald, Incorporated, which will take over the Herald property, was held this afternoon. Robert L. O'Brien was elected president and J. W. Farley treasurer.

The stock of the new company will be transferred to a board of trustees, in whose hands will rest the control of the company. Among these trustees will be Henry Lee Higginson, Richard Olney, and John H. Holmes. The names of the others will be announced later.

The new management expects to take over the publication of The Herald next week.

### Aid for a Poor Widow.

THE TIMES has received $16.81 collected by Cooper Stone for a poor widow with five children, for whom the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities asks assistance; also, $10 from Sidney G. Bernheimer for the same person. Those desiring to contribute should address the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Envelopes should be marked O 120.

# SHOWS MOVING VIEWS IN NATURAL COLORS

### A New Process of Color Photography Exhibited at the Electrical Society.

### INVENTED IN ENGLAND

### Pictures Taken Through Red and Green Glass at Double Usual Speed —All Hues Perfectly Shown.

Moving pictures projected on the screen in natural colors by the agency of light only had their first public demonstration in America last night at a meeting of the New York Electrical Society, in its lecture room at 29 West Twenty-ninth Street. Into the coloring of these pictures no hand work, stencil work, or similar method enters.

The colors lie latent in the film, and are brought into visibility at the moment of exhibition. The process by which the films are sensitized and projected on the screen is known as kinemacolor, the invention of Charles Urban and George Smith, Englishmen, who experimented for several years in London.

The kinemacolor films are not yet on the market here, but that is said to be a matter of only a few weeks. Gilbert H. Aymar, the General Manager of the company which will produce them here, lectured at the demonstration last night. His first film was a series of bowls and vases of flowers, the bouquets being revolved so as to be seen on all sides, pansies, goldenrod, gladioli, lilies, showing every color in the spectrum. At first the audience applauded vigorously, but later settled down to watch and to ask questions.

The film for these pictures must go through a special process of sensitization, and a two-color screen, red and green, is fitted both to the camera and to the projecting machine. In addition to this the pictures must be taken at double the ordinary rate, which involves equal speed on the part of the projecting machine, so great a speed, in fact, that hand operation is impossible, and the demonstration last night was accompanied by the hoarse roar of a small motor.

Every once in a while Mr. Aymar directed the operators to remove the color screen from the machine, and the sudden return to black and white pictures was very effective. It was particularly illustrative in a scene of motor and sail boating.

One of the most successful views was of a big orange being cut open in a man's hands. The flesh tints of the hands and the rich color of the orange were effective enough, and the applause came when the orange was squeezed and the juice trickled out. Another view shower orange trees at the fruit bearing season. Some of the fruit was green, but Mr. Aymar explained that it was due to an error in the taking of the photograph. He rather thought it was under-exposure.

Besides the greater accuracy of the kinemacolor process, it has the advantage over hand coloring in greater speed of production. Coloring the films means skilled craftsmen and much labor. The invention already has been exhibited in England and has been used in the London theatres for some months. It will reach American audiences in midwinter.

It is understood that the perfection of this process is stealing Mr. Edison's fire. At the time of the private exhibition in his West Orange laboratory recently of his talking pictures—the combination phonograph and kinetescope which he calls the kenetphone—he spoke of his expectation to produce before long moving pictures in their natural colors.

A factory for the preparation of the films and the construction of the machines adapted to their projection is being built in Allentown, Penn., and the commercial use of the process in America awaits its completion.

## FIVE RAID PRISONERS HELD.

### Two Others Arrested Outside the Hesper Club Are Set Free.

Of the seven men arrested for rushing the police reserves during a raid on the Hesper Club at 111 Second Avenue on Thursday afternoon, two were discharged in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The defendants, Samuel Solomon and Joseph Skidmore, pleaded that as members of the club they had a right to enter it at all times, and the police had no legal authority to restrain them from so doing. Magistrate O'Connor, in discharging them, said that he would hold the other five for further examination on Nov. 1.

In THE TIMES's account of the raid it was said that the club was in Senator Christy Sullivan's district. This proved to be incorrect. Christy Sullivan served as the club's President until a few months ago. He was succeeded by Patrick Sullivan.

## TRAPPED IN SINKING TUG.

### Four of R. J. Moran's Crew Have to Crawl Through Windows and Swim.

Four members of the crew of the tugboat R. J. Moran had a narrow escape yesterday morning when the vessel sank at the foot of Congress Street, Brooklyn. The men, who were asleep, were awakened by the rush of water, and rushed for the door to the deck, but could not open it.

The vessel was rapidly filling, and their only chance of escape was through the cabin window. They smashed it, and after crawling through, had to swim to the pier.

The vessel had a heavy tow during the day, and had difficulty on account of the storm. It is believed that some of the planks were strained, causing a leak.

The vessel settled in the mud after it sank, but the smokestack, pilot house, and upper part of the cabin remained above the surface. A wrecking company raised it later in the day.

### Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The Pope gave a private audience to-day to Mgr. Tonti, the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pontiff expressed regret that currency had been given to false reports regarding the religious orders in Portugal.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—It was voted at to-day's session of the International White Slave Congress to hold the next congress in London in 1913.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 28.—James Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, sailed to-day for Buenos Ayres.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 28.—A new Cabinet to replace that which resigned Oct. 21 was formed to-day. It is constituted as follows: Premier and Minister of Justice—Salvador Cavero; Minister of Home Affairs—Enrique Bazadre; Minister of Finance—Enrique Oyanguren; Minister of War—Col. J. R. Pizarro; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Meliton Porras; Minister of Public Works—Julio Egeaguirre.

## $1,000 FOR GOLFER'S HURTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Frederick R. King of Oxford University, golfer and athlete, obtained damages of $1,000 by a jury in the Municipal Court yesterday.

King, whose golf was a part of his livelihood, sought $20,000 damages from the Chicago City Railway Company for alleged injury to his left wrist last February by being thrown from his seat in a street car when the car left the track. King averred his injuries prevented him from playing in golf matches and tournaments.


# AN APOLOGY
and
# A PROMISE

This month there was such an unprecedented increase in the orders for the November issue of

# THE SMART SET

that the entire edition, which had been made unusually large in anticipation of the demand for Helen R. Martin's splendid novelette,

**"HALF-GODS"**

and the continuation of **"HAVOC,"** by **E. Phillips Oppenheim,** was sold out to the last copy one week after publication. It will not be the fault of your newsdealer if you are unable to obtain a copy. We apologize for the disappointment to many readers this month, and promise to try to make the output of the December issue large enough to avoid this unfortunate shortage again.

**THE SMART SET**
452 Fifth Avenue, New York

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The Black Diamond Route

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**5 Fast Trains Daily**

with every modern improvement that makes for comfort and luxury, and through the most beautiful scenery this side of the Rockies.

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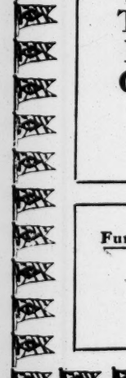

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Hard water kills good looks.

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saves them. It is a fragrant bath powder that softens, scents and purifies the water and hygienically cleanses the skin.

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The kind used by those who know the best.

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Special Offer—Send 10c. and dealer's name for Bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Bathodora.

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30 EAST 20TH ST., Dept. C. NEW YORK CITY.

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you feel at this season, before the steam is turned on or the furnace fire is started in the house, by using

**A Gas Heater or a Gas Radiator.**

Either will warm a bedroom or a sitting room in a few moments with a trifling use of gas by throwing out the heat where it belongs —near the floor.

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# ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt St. by Tunnel and Subway.

## Men's Fall and Winter Clothing, $20.00

UNNECESSARY to say that these goods are all wool or all worsted—at this price you should get that anywhere, though in many cases you do not, and as long as there is room for doubt you can depend on the Store that offers you nothing but "straight" goods, even at the lowest figures.

The man whose ideas hover around the **$20.00** mark for his Fall and Winter outfit will be agreeably surprised at the A. & S. offerings, unless he is one of our many permanent customers. Nowhere that we know of will **$20.00** buy as excellent fabrics, as much character, as thoroughly conscientious tailoring, in a word, as great lasting satisfaction.

**Fall Overcoats**—Black or Oxford, silk lined with facing to edges, hand tailored; are ordinary $25.00 values.

**Cravenette Raincoats**—Oxford or olive, all worsted fabrics or English style tan Mackintoshes, all worsted.

**Winter Overcoats**—Black, Oxford or fancy Winter Overcoats, dress length, serge lined, with satin sleeves.

**Winter Overcoats**—Black or Oxford, lined throughout with black diagonal worsted, shoulders and sleeves with satin.

Excellent values also in Fall Overcoats, **$12.50** to **$28.00.**

Cravenette Raincoats, **$15.00** to **$25.00.**

**Winter Cravenettes**—Smart Scotch effects in gray or brown coatings cravenetted. "Eureka Stan-Lay" model, sold only here in Brooklyn, as well as other excellent long fancy Coats with convertible collars, not cravenetted.

**Men's Suits**—Fancy Suits in the best of the new gray, brown or blue shades; correct designs; smart grays in cheviot or undressed worsted, conservative silk mixed worsteds that are rich and genteel as well as a black undressed worsted Suit matched nowhere.

Tan Mackintoshes, **$9.85** to **$25.00.**

Winter Overcoats, **$12.50** to **$35.00.**

Second floor, Men's Building.

## Men's Neckwear, 48c. and 95c.

IN PERSIAN DESIGNS, an immense assortment of the finest colorings, every color being represented in the assortment; the best products from the best makers.

**Men's Plaited Coat Shirts, 98c.** With cuffs attached; all neat striped designs, and plenty to choose from in every size; made coat style.

**Japanese Silk Dressing Gowns, $9.74.** Quilted Japanese Dressing Gowns, several of the best colorings with contrasting linings. Come direct to us from Japan and made to our order and sizes.

**Men's Flannel Shirts, $2.75.** Fine grade flannel Shirts with double cuffs; dainty striped designs and made in the finest manner.

**Men's Bathrobes with Slippers to Match, $4.48.** Of neat check designs and several different colors; each packed in a box with Slippers to match.

Main floor, front, East Building.

## Men's Black Silk Half Hose, $1.39

With cotton soles, which insure good wear; also plain color with an all silk sole.

**Men's Colored Silk Half Hose, $1.25.**

In tan, cadet, reseda, lavender, burgundy and navy.

Main floor, Men's Building.

# B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF

BOYS' OVERCOATS

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), OCT. 29th,

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

BOYS' RUSSIAN COATS, 2½ TO 8 YEARS $5.75

BOYS' OVERCOATS, 10 TO 17 YEARS, AT $8.50

# B. Altman & Co.

IMPORTED BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH

SPOT-PROOF FINISH, WILL BE ON SALE

THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

AT THE VERY SPECIAL PRICE OF $1.45 PER YARD

BLACK DRESS MATERIALS, PLAIN AND FANCY,

IN SKIRT AND DRESS LENGTHS,

WILL BE MARKED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSIERY

AT SPECIAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE . $1.10 PER PAIR

EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK HOSE $1.85 PER PAIR

CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS AT MODERATE PRICES; KNEE LEGGINGS OF CORDUROY, VELVETEEN, CHINCHILLA, JERSEY CLOTH AND LEATHER; LEGGING DRAWERS OF WORSTED, JERSEY CLOTH, VELVETEEN AND BROADCLOTH, IN COLORS.

LEGGINGS MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER TO MATCH CHILDREN'S COATS.

WOOL COMBINATION SUITS CONSISTING OF SWEATER, CAP AND LEGGING DRAWERS TO MATCH.

SHOES, PARTY SLIPPERS AND BEDROOM SLIPPERS

IN STYLES FOR BOYS, MISSES AND CHILDREN

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

# Dix to Roosevelt

In an exclusive interview in the

## New York Evening Post

**To-day Saturday, October 29**

The Democratic Candidate puts some stinging questions to the Republican Boss.

**Why did corruption flourish at Albany during and after the only honest man's Governorship?**

**Should a party convicted of such guilt as the Republican be trusted to reform?**

**Its Promises vs. Its Performances**

## THE CARTOON

with to-day's issue will be entitled

# The Two Targets

drawn by WILLIAM H. WALKER

## The Evening Post

*To-day* *To-day*

*ON ALL NEWS-STANDS*

# ROOSEVELT CALLS BALDWIN BOURBON

## In Letter to Connecticut Candidate He Reiterates That Labor Decision Was Retrogressive.

## WILD THRONG IN ROCHESTER

### Colonel Has Big Meetings in Three Cities—Scoffs at Idea That He Would Be King.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Col. Roosevelt has sent another letter to Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut, in which he reiterates and emphasizes his declaration that Judge Baldwin's attitude on labor legislation is "retrogressive," and also calls him a "reactionary" and "Bourbon." The Colonel admits that his first letter to Judge Baldwin was based on newspaper reports of the letter written to him by the Judge, in which the latter protested against the denunciation of him by Col. Roosevelt at Concord, N. H., last week. Since that letter was written the Colonel has received Judge Baldwin's letter and also considerable material from other sources which bears on the controversy. The letter of to-day embodies some of that material. Col. Roosevelt says:

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin,
44 Wall Street, New Haven, Ct.

Dear Sir—I have just now received your letter of Oct. 24. My former letter was based on statements in the public press, as now appears not wholly correct purporting to be your letter as published by you.

At the same time I have received a copy of your opinion as Chief Justice, in the case of William H. Hoxie versus the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, this being one of the documents I had in mind when I spoke in New Hampshire under the circumstances related by me in the letter which you have already received.

This was a case in which William H. Hoxie, a train hand, an employee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, was injured while coupling cars, in a train running from Norwich, Ct., to Worcester, Mass. The injured man sued the railroad. You presided in the Appellate Court and wrote the opinion, declaring the workmen's Federal compensation act, under which Hoxie sued, to be unconstitutional, so that he was denied the right to be compensated for his injury. Section 5 of the act provided:

> That any contract, rule, regulation, or device whatsoever, the purpose or intent of which shall be to enable any common carrier to exempt itself from any liability created by this act, shall to that extent be void.

The purpose of this provision was as a matter of public policy to protect workingmen from being coerced into making improvident and unfair contracts or stipulating to accept nominal amounts for disablement and mutilation as the price of obtaining employment.

**Quotes His View of Question.**

In urging such legislation I, in a message to the Sixtieth Congress, in December, 1907, placed it upon the ground of justice to the workmen of this country. I said in part:

> The practice of putting the entire burden of loss of life or limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in an unenviable pre-eminence. In both our Federal and our State legislation we have with few exceptions scarcely gone further than the repeal of the fellow-servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our States even this slight modification of a completely outgrown principle has not yet been secured. The legislation of the rest of the industrial world stands out in striking contrast to our backwardness in this respect.

In your decision in question, you squarely took ground against the progressive view, which I hold to be essential to the welfare of the workingmen of this Nation, and, therefore, to the welfare of the whole people. In treating of this opinion of yours, Law Notes on Oct. 10 wrote as follows:

> In the course of his opinion he said: "At common law a servant cannot recover from his master for injuries received from the negligence of a fellow-servant acting in the same line of employment. This is a part of that general American law resting upon considerations of right and justice that have been generally accepted by the people of the United States." This sentiment would be coldly received, to say the least, by labor unions desirous of securing a workmen's compensation act such as the New York legislature passed, and Gov. Hughes signed about three months ago. The fellow-servant rule is not a divinely inspired precept any more than the contributory negligence or assumption of risk rules.

**Bourbon and Reactionary.**

Personally I feel it is in the highest degree retrogressive (or, if you perfer the terms, Bourbon and reactionary), to take the view that the fellow-servant rule is a part of the common law and as here you construe it rests as you say it does "upon considerations of right and justice." On the contrary, I believe that it is in its essence a denial of right and justice, and that progressive judges, generally, are now taking the position that this is outworn and progressive legislative bodies are universally acting upon it. In your opinion in this case in question, you continue:

> The common law has established the fellow-servant doctrine upon two main considerations: One, that above mentioned, viewing it as a rule of justice; and the other, viewing it as a rule of policy in that it tended to make each servant more watchful of his fellows, and thus to promote the safety of all, as well as the efficiency of their common work.

You continue:

> The State of Connecticut has under her laws, written and unwritten, so regulated the relations of employer and employe, that no action can be maintained in her courts by a servant against his master for personal injuries sustained within her territorial limits through the negligence of one of his fellow-servants, nor for such injuries sustained through the negligence of the master, combined with that of the plaintiff himself, when the latter's negligence essentially contributed to the result, whether it were or were not as great as the master's. The servant of a common carrier falls within these rules. This is not because of the nature of his master's business. They apply to every servant and every master.

**Cruel and Unjust to Workmen.**

If this is not retrogressive doctrine, cruel and unjust to the workingman—that is, to the servant, as you use the word in your decision—then I would be at a loss to define what kind of doctrines can be called retrogressive as opposed to progressive. You continue:

> If it be assumed that Congress has power to prescribe a different rule for accidents occurring in or outside of Connecticut in the course of running a railroad train between States, and to create a new statutory action for its enforcement cognizable by the courts of the United States, it cannot, in our opinion, receive such an action to be entertained by the courts of this State. It would open a door to serious miscarriages of justice through confusing our juries, if one rule of procedure were to be prescribed in one class of suits against an employer and another diametrically opposed to it, in another class of them. * * * If Congress may thus change the common law relations of master and servant by giving a new form and cause of action in the courts of the United States, it does not follow that they can give a servant a right to such a remedy in those of the States where these relations remain unaltered.

**Quotes Criticism in Senate.**

Here again I hold the doctrine set forth by you to be absolutely retrogressive. I agree with the comments on the subject in the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of March 22, 1910, last, recommending an amendment to the Employers' Liability act. Commenting upon your decision, the Judiciary Committee states that you are squarely contradicted by some of the very decisions which you quote in making it. The Senate committee reports, in part, as follows, in speaking of your decisions:

> We may disregard for the moment the suggestion of the injustice of a particular statute. The moral opinion of the justice of a particular law is no obstacle to its enforcement, if it be a binding law. We will, therefore, consider the proposition solely as if the factor of local opinion as to its justice was eliminated from controversy. A court may err in its estimate of what its State really did consider injustice.
>
> The position assumed by the court on this question is without precedent and is entirely untenable in the light of the judicial history of the United States. If a Federal right cannot be the basis of a plaintiff's claim in a State court; if those courts derive their power and authority and compensation from the State for the purpose of deciding only controversies arising under the law of the State, written and unwritten, then a defense based upon a Federal right would be equally unenforceable in said courts.
>
> The Federal law is imperative, mandatory, and paramount over every foot of the soil of every State. It is in no sense foreign when its application or enforcement is sought in the courts of a State. No policy of a State can impair its imperative obligation. No official of a State can impair its imperative obligation. No official of a State, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, can deny the enforcement of a statute of the United States, made in pursuance of the United States Constitution. Such law by the Constitution is made the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any States to the contrary notwithstanding.

How can a Judge of a State court deny the imperative obligation of a Federal statute on any occasion in his court? Before he can lawfully assume the duties as such State Judge he is bound by oath in obedience of the express requirements of the Constitution to support the Constitution of the United States. Federal laws are not dependent upon the judicial courtesy of State courts, to be enforceable in the courts of some States and to be refused enforcement in others. They are "the supreme laws of the land," and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby.

**Believes Criticism Is Justified.**

Again I hold that this severe criticism of your position by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate is fully justified by the facts, and most certainly warrants the use of the term "retrogressive" as applied to your position. You continued:

> The statute cannot be regarded in this respect as one made for the protection of an ignorant and imprudent class, such as the acts regarding shipping articles. The employes of a railroad company are, in general, men of more than ordinary intelligence. The dangerous nature of the business requires and secures this. It cannot be regarded as one made for the protection of train hands, for it covers every kind of employe. It denies them one and all that liberty of contract which the Constitution of the United States secures to every person within their jurisdiction.

In this statement you practically admit that acts of Congress for the protection of sailors and men engaged in the equally dangerous but no more dangerous occupation of commerce on the seas are constitutional, your contention seeming to be that seamen are ignorant and improvident, and that as to them the acts of Congress are constitutional, but that brakemen and other toilers on railroads are so highly intelligent that they need no protection under the laws.

If you will turn to the chapter of Mr. Alger's book on "Moral Overstrain," to which I have referred, you will find instance after instance selected out of the many hundreds of instances in which the nominal securing to working people of liberty of contract under the theory that you set forth has worked most cruel injustice to them. The doctrine you set forth is exactly the kind of retrogressive doctrine to which I object and to which as I hold all really progressive men who have the welfare of workingmen, and therefore the welfare of all our citizens at heart, must object. I cannot imagine what definition could be given of the word "retrogressive" that would not cover this case.

It is just precisely this so-called "liberty of contract" theory which I hold to be in very fact an utter misnomer, and I hold that it is a gross miscarriage of substantial justice on the part of the Nation and the State to allow such a doctrine to be successfully maintained. It works a gross miscarriage of justice for the Nation and the State to permit such a doctrine to continue to be anywhere near a part of the law of the land.

I hold that this doctrine is retrogressive in the highest degree, and that those who adhere to this doctrine—however personally honorable they may be, and however high may be their personal character or, if they are Judges, their mastery of the technicalities of the law—nevertheless occupy a position which in its outcome works utter and far-reaching injustice to the workingman, whether of the State of Connecticut or of any other State in the Union.

I hold that the welfare of all our citizens imperatively demands that these utterly retrogressive principles be completely abandoned in our laws that, to quote your own words, "the written and unwritten laws," that is, the laws as made by the Legislature and the law as made by the Judges, shall hereafter be made in a progressive and not a retrogressive spirit, because only in such manner will it be posible really to give to the wage workers of this country the justice which is their due.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## BIG MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

### Roosevelt Cheered by Throng in Convention Hall—Other Meetings Good.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—This was the least strenuous day Col. Roosevelt has had since he started out on this campaigning trip. He spoke in only three places, Rome, Lyons, and Rochester, although in each town he made two speeches. The meetings throughout the day were of the same crowded and enthusiastic character as those of yesterday.

George W. Aldridge, the Republican "Leader" of Monroe County, met the Colonel at the station and went into the private car to talk over the arrangements for to-night's meeting. He did not stay to dinner. Aldridge has been saying that Monroe County would return an old-time Republican majority on election day, and the meeting to-night was an evidence of good faith on his part. Col. Roosevelt has not been cheered since the Republican National Convention at Chicago two years ago as he was here to-night in Convention Hall.

There were four or five thousand persons outside, and the hall was jammed to the uttermost limit. When a side door was opened and policemen strove to open a passage to the accompaniment of wild shouts from the crowd beyond of "Teddy!" the crowd in the hall was on its feet, and a roar went up that for five minutes continued uninterruptedly. It died away only to come in again. Three or four times the wave was repeated. The Colonel had had an equally enthusiastic reception outside, where he made a short speech.

In Convention Hall the Colonel returned to the charge that Mr. Dix was connected with the Wall Paper Trust and devoted himself largely to the argument about Dix, Jackson, and Huppuch, "the trust and tariff triplets."

He also took notice of the assertions of Edward M. Shepard and others that Mr. Dix's nomination was due to the expressed wish of Mayor Gaynor and not to the choice of Charles F. Murphy. He simply added to his former argument by quoting the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Sun, The Evening Post, and other New York and Brooklyn papers to show that at the Rochester convention those newspapers declared in so many words that Murphy was in absolute control.

All during the day Col. Roosevelt talked about his tariff views, decrying the log-rolling method of tariff making heretofore and assuring his audiences that the Republican Party was definitely committed to the plan of a tariff commission and revision schedule by schedule. He also pounded away at Tammany everywhere.

Once when discussing the record of Mr. Stimson the Colonel exclaimed with great emphasis: "Make no mistake, we're going to put Harry Stimson in at Albany, and he will do his own work, for no human being can control him. I had him in as District Attorney, and I don't want to try to control him, for I know I should not succeed.

"After this election I am going to Oyster Bay and stay there. And I'll be a menace to nobody who does not interfere with me. All this talk about us is nonsense. It is like the statement that I am crying to get myself made King. Well, if you know anything you know about the hard time I had trying to be made Temporary Chairman at Saratoga."

That evoked a great whoop from the crowd, and the Colonel let the king business go at that.

## BOMB ROUTS TENANTS.

### Smashes Windows in a Washington Street Building—Tailor Marx's Scare.

Exploding on the ground floor of the four-story tenement house at 798 Washington Street, a bomb early yesterday morning smashed metarly every window in the structure, tore off plaster on three floors, and threw nearly all of the fourteen families from their beds. A panic followed, but the police quickly restored order. The damage was estimated at $300. Lawrence McDuffy, a tenant, was slightly cut, but his injuries didn't require medical treatment.

John Romano of 50 Gansevoort Street is the owner of the house, and he told the police he had never received a threatening letter.

Shortly after the explosion Detective Lockman arrested a man who said he was Charles Degrott of Bangor, Me., as he was hurrying along Washington Street. In his pocket was a revolver. In the Jefferson Market Court Degrott said he was loking for a seamen's mission. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

Max Marx, a tailor, at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, believes that an attempt to destroy his shop with dynamite was made late yesterday afternoon by some striking employes. An odd-looking package was delivered at the shop by a boy, who immediately departed. Mr. Marx started to open it. Suddenly he heard a strange buzzing sound, then sparks shot out. In another instant the employes were rushing for the street. They were followed by Marx after he had dashed a bucket of water over the supposed infernal machine. It was taken to the Bureau of Combustibles.


Motor Wear at Our New Store, Broadway at 49th St.

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BRILL Suits and Overcoats are tailored much finer than their prices would indicate, and the assortment at $20 and $25 is unsurpassed. "Make" and assortment are the two features which receive the best thought of our experts. By going further than anybody else in these important details, we produce values that are greater than can be had anywhere else.

A Saving Here — **Suits**—the famous BRILL TWENTY—in the new English and soft roll, and more conservative models; Scotchy brown and gray tweeds, blue and Oxford undressed worsted, and newest colorings in worsteds and cheviots. **Overcoats**, silk-lined—plain faced or faced-to-edge, in fine fabrics; of Oxford, black, Cambridge gray and mixed patterns. **$20**

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**Stetson Hats, $3.50 and $5. Wool Hats, from England and Austria, $2**

FIVE STORES
BROADWAY, at 49th Street.
279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers St.

Brill Brothers

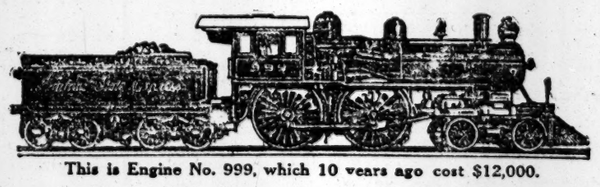
Harlem and Union Square Stores Open This Evening

125TH STREET, at Third Ave.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., Near B'way.

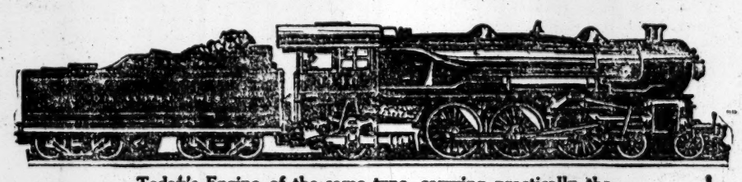


# "For the Public Service"

"The famous New York Central Engine No. 999 that used to haul the Empire State Express is now pulling a milk train in Northern New York State."—*Newspaper Item.*



This is Engine No. 999, which 10 years ago cost $12,000.



Today's Engine of the same type, carrying practically the same tonnage as No. 999, costs $23,000.

## The New York Central Lines

employ nearly six thousand locomotives of the most modern type.

But in the march of railroad progress the best locomotive of today is superseded by that of tomorrow.

One of the greatest expenses of a railroad is thus replacing obsolete equipment.

But *at any cost* the service must be kept up or the public suffers.

Should not the interests which furnish the capital necessary to maintain such service be entitled to a fair return on their investment?

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"For the Public Service"



ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's
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Our Wonderful October Sale of

# Oriental Rugs

## $30, $40, $50 Persian Rugs

Rugs in sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. wide, 6 to 8 ft. long. The majority of these rugs are genuine antiques. The following weaves are represented in the lot:—Mossouls, Kazaks, Fereghans, Hamidans, Shirvans and Irans. An opportunity to secure an antique rug at less than the price of a modern rug. None sent on approval..... **$15.75**

**Fine Persian Sarouk Rugs,** Sizes 4 to 4.6 wide, 6 to 7 ft. long. **$49.50**
$85.00 to $125.00 values, all for the above price. Extra quality, in light and medium colorings. Just the rug for your parlor.

**Rich Royal Kazak Rugs,** Sizes 5 to 6 ft. wide, 8 to 9 ft. long. **$49.50**
$75.00 to $125.00 values. Large, square pieces. Very silky and of heavy texture. Just the rug for a hall or any place where there is hard wear.

**Kazakjias, Carabaghs, Beloochistans, $6.75 to $12.75**
$15.00 to $35.00 values, 3 to 4 ft. wide, 4 to 4 ft. 6 in. long. Unusual soft colorings are here represented. They are very silky and of fine weave, suitable for any room in the house, and at prices less than domestic rugs.

**Royal Kirmanshahs**

| Value. | | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| $400.00 | 11.6x11 | $195.00 |
| 575.00 | 12.3x9.3 | 288.00 |
| 600.00 | 13.2x9.4 | 295.00 |
| 650.00 | 14.5x8.9 | 325.00 |
| 650.00 | 14.4x8.8 | 328.00 |
| 675.00 | 13x9.8 | 338.00 |
| 700.00 | 13.5x9.8 | 348.00 |

**Persian Mahals**

| Value. | | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| $175.00 | 11.9x8.10 | $89.00 |
| 250.00 | 12.3x8.10 | 97.50 |
| 275.00 | 11.7x9.3 | 100.00 |
| 250.00 | 12.1x8.10 | 110.00 |
| 300.00 | 12.10x10.3 | 148.00 |
| 325.00 | 13.6x10.0 | 158.00 |
| 300.00 | 12.6x9.3 | 100.00 |
| 250.00 | 14.3x11.2 | 128.00 |

**Afghan Bokharas**

| Value. | | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| $175.00 | 8.6x7.4 | $85.00 |
| 158.00 | 9.0x5.8 | 78.00 |
| 135.00 | 9.0x6.1 | 68.00 |
| 125.00 | 8.5x5.9 | 59.00 |
| 100.00 | 7.7x5.6 | 49.50 |
| 100.00 | 7.3x5.3 | 49.50 |

OTHERS AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

**Persian Serapis**

| Value. | | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| $340.00 | 11.0x7.7 | $168.00 |
| 275.00 | 12.10x9.5 | 138.00 |
| 250.00 | 12.4x9.0 | 128.00 |
| 250.00 | 12.7x9.3 | 128.00 |
| 325.00 | 15.7x10.3 | 158.00 |
| 300.00 | 13.0x10.1 | 148.00 |

OTHERS AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

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1868 Established 43 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

## Men's $4 and $5 Waistcoats at $1.85

Adams Building—Just inside the 21st Street Door.

*Separate vests and fancy vests are just now the rage. These particular waistcoats are made of English Tattersall, flannels and fine mercerized fabrics and are cut in the fashionable five button style. Some are trimmed with silk binding and some are not. There are all sizes from 34 to 48 including stouts.*

**Men's $2 Flannel Shirts at $1.45**
*Made of Woolrex flannel which is guaranteed non-shrinkable. These have French cuffs and are in all the new shades—mostly light and grey grounds. Sizes 14 to 17.*

**Men's $5 Knitted Waistcoats at $3.45**
*Some we have imported direct from Belgium in fancy figured designs.*

**Men's $5 Blanket Robes at $3.95**
*Made of woolen blankets cut good and full in figured and striped designs. They are well tailored, with piped seams, shawl collar, neck cords and girdle to match and sizes from small to very large. Bath slippers to match all the robes.*

*We give SURETY STAMPS and redeem them in merchandise.*



**The Diary of a Well-Dressed Man**

"Talk about store service—the clerk at Wm. Vogel & Son was cheerful enough to want to show me the 71 different kinds of underwear they carry. Such an assortment I've never seen—silk, worsted, linen and lisle, union and separate garments, all representative makes."

A special silk and wool mixture—$2.50 the garment.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Two Broadway Stores { at 44th Street, at Houston Street

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1910.


## MR. ROOSEVELT'S MOTIVES.

Nothing could give so much comfort to the Republicans in this State, nothing could so much promote the success of the cause and their candidate, as the removal of the belief firmly established in the minds of the voters that Mr. ROOSEVELT intends to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1912, and that the election of Mr. STIMSON would encourage and aid him in that ambition. To the difficult task of removing that belief Admiral MAHAN addresses himself in the letter published elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES. To our thinking it is the strongest argument upon that side that has been made in the campaign, the wisest appeal in behalf of Mr. STIMSON. Not only for its candor and its ability, but on account of the basis of its reasoning, Admiral MAHAN'S letter deserves examination and analysis.

The Admiral inquires upon what knowledge of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S motives we rest the conclusion that his present political activities are a part of his "campaign for the Presidency," and with much force he points out that, while motives may be inferred, the process of inference has its moral side, and "a bad motive such as, in this case, one purely personal would be, is not imputed when a motive consistent with rectitude is more probable, or even equally probable." We must at once dissent from the view that to assume the renomination as Mr. ROOSEVELT'S aim would be to impute a "bad motive" to him. There is nothing bad about it, so far as he is concerned; it would be bad only for the country. Politically and morally Mr. ROOSEVELT has an unquestioned right to seek the renomination.

We do not know that anybody has actual knowledge of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S intentions, but they may be inferred and have been inferred from his conduct upon evidence that seems to us convincing. Before Mr. ROOSEVELT'S return from Africa one of his most intimate personal and political friends, Mr. GIFFORD PINCHOT, made a speech at St. Paul, on June 11, in which he set forth at some length the Roosevelt doctrines of the "new Nationalism," insisting that the way out of what he considered our present evil conditions "lies in the direct interest of the people in their own affairs and direct action in the few great things that really count." Following the speech of President HALBERT of the Roosevelt Club, who had said that these conditions have brought about "the formation of a new party, without a name, but not without an issue or without leaders," and that "those leaders are THEODORE ROOSEVELT and our honored guests, GIFFORD PINCHOT and JAMES R. GARFIELD," this utterance of Mr. PINCHOT'S attracted attention all over the country. It was construed as a portent and men awaited the coming event. Then Mr. ROOSEVELT returned and from the time when he set foot on the soil of his country he has been continually before the people, before the people of many States, journeying here and there, speaking much, writing much, and always in advocacy of the doctrines enunciated by Mr. PINCHOT at St. Paul. His activities have been tremendous, immeasurably surpassing what may be called the "record" of any other ex-President in our history. Then Mr. ROOSEVELT plunged into politics in his own State, elbowing the Vice President of the United States out of the Temporary Chairmanship of the Saratoga Convention, overthrowing the old Republican machine, and, as is generally believed, having his own way about the candidate and the platform. Since the Convention he has labored with unflagging zeal in behalf of its candidate. Admiral MAHAN will admit, and does admit, that Mr. ROOSEVELT is very much in politics, and is straining "every personal effort to accomplish at the polls the victory for his party."

But the Admiral reasons that candor requires of us to impute to Mr. ROOSEVELT the higher motive of interest in his party, if that imputation would be equally consistent with the known facts. Mr. ROOSEVELT is a political leader of great force; he is in the prime of life; he believes in his party; on his return he found it to be in a demoralized condition—may it not, therefore, be assumed that his purpose, his whole purpose, is to rekindle the fires of loyalty to Republicanism and to put his party again in the way of victory? Our answer to that is that custom and prescription, political sagacity and common sense, would all demand of a leader actuated by such a motive that he, by all means at his command, hold up the hands of the Republican Administration in power and seek to inspire Republican hearts with loyalty to the President elected by Republican votes. In our judgment Mr. ROOSEVELT'S behavior toward President TAFT and his Administration, since the return from Africa completely destroys the theory that it is purely as an apostle of Republican unity and as the restorer of Republican fortunes that he has taken such an extraordinarily active part in the politics of his country during the last four months. We specify Maine as evidence of his failure in that rôle. It has been with great difficulty and not with entire success, that what are politely called the strained relations between Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. TAFT have been kept from universal knowledge. Mr. ROOSEVELT has hardly thought it worth while to conceal his want of friendship, it would hardly be going too far to say his contempt, for the Taft Administration. If any course of conduct on the part of a political leader would more directly than another tend to the fatal weakening and division of his party than that, we do not know what it is. The known facts, it seems to us, exclude the theory that Mr. ROOSEVELT is working for his party alone.

For what or for whom, then, is he working? It is not alone THE TIMES, it is not alone the Democrats of New York, nor the thousands of Republicans who are going to vote for the Democratic candidate that have come to the belief that Mr. ROOSEVELT is working for himself, is seeking to bring about his renomination in 1912. That belief has spread over the entire country. Could it have so spread without a fundamental and convincing plausibility? But again, what is the evidence? We invite Admiral MAHAN'S attention to a dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., published by our neighbor The Tribune on Oct. 10, that purports to set forth Col. ROOSEVELT'S views, which, according to The Tribune correspondent, he took some pains to make clear, in respect to the tariff and to the action taken at Saratoga. We quote from The Tribune's dispatch;

> Long before the nomination he had made it perfectly plain that he would raise no objection to an indorsement of the Taft Administration and that he would urge no condemnation of any proposition for which the Administration had made itself responsible, provided no efforts were made to commit the people of New York to the indorsement of Mr. TAFT for 1912, as to which Mr. ROOSEVELT said that he reserved entire liberty to act in whatever way the public interest should demand when that time came.

The desire of Mr. ROOSEVELT to avoid any indorsement of the Taft Administration, which had come to public knowledge from other sources than that which we quote, has been regarded as significant. We think it should have its due weight in determining the questions raised by Admiral MAHAN'S letter. If Mr. ROOSEVELT had on his return from Africa exerted himself to strengthen the Administration where it had lost ground, to hold up its hands in every possible way, and had then assented to an indorsement at Saratoga, Mr. TAFT would have been very much in his way two years hence. Since he did the opposite of all these things, is it strange that men should infer that he desires to have Mr. TAFT out of his way? Mr. ROOSEVELT declared on retiring from the Presidency that he had had a "perfectly corking time" in the White House. It is natural that he should desire a renewal of those pleasures. To the doctrines of his "new Nationalism" he is enthusiastically committed. The execution of that programme of reforms will require the services of a great leader. Mr. ROOSEVELT has supreme confidence in himself. Is there any evidence that he has in mind any leader greater than himself, or so great? Is the assumption not natural, is it not inevitable, that he looks upon himself as the leader of the new cause, or, it may be, of the new party? His ambition again to be President of the United States, if, as we assume, he entertains it, would be absolutely consistent with the observed facts, with his known behavior. We cannot make the facts and his behavior seem consistent with any other theory. He is fond of power, his "new Nationalism" aims at an extension of the Federal power, of the power of the "steward" of the Nation. If he does not look upon himself as the appointed "steward" then his course is quite inexplicable. And it is to be noted, in passing, that by the overthrow of the Woodruff-Barnes machine in New York he came into control of the organization which will control the State Convention in 1912, and determine who shall be sent as delegates to the National Convention.

As to Admiral MAHAN'S assumption that Mr. STIMSON, because of his experience in the practice of law, will be a better Governor of the State of New York than Mr. DIX, we beg leave to dissent. It is and has been our opinion that Mr. DIX through his successful business experience has acquired qualifications for the Executive office which give him a higher degree of fitness than Mr. STIMSON possesses.

Since Admiral MAHAN'S letter was written he has probably seen an authoritative contradiction of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S assertion that Mr. DIX is the nominee of Tammany Hall. Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S testimony, authoritatively corroborated by Mayor GAYNOR'S own statement that he urged the nomination of Mr. DIX, disposes of that campaign argument. Besides, it was already known that Mr. MURPHY, after Mr. GAYNOR'S retirement, was ready to assent to the nomination of any candidate who was acceptable to up-State Democrats.

We note in the conclusion of Admiral MAHAN'S letter that ourious argument to which we have already referred, that if Mr. STIMSON is elected ex-President ROOSEVELT may conclude to keep quiet, but that if he is defeated "the exigencies of the beaten Republican Party may force its most forceful leader to accept two years hence a candidacy which otherwise would be most premature, and therefore inexpedient." This seems to mean that the surest way to keep Mr. ROOSEVELT out of the field in 1912 is to elect Mr. STIMSON now lest in his great resentment and in his desire to restore his party's fortunes, the Colonel may announce his candidacy. This appeal is akin to that made by a young private in the Confederate Army at a moment when his untried soldier's soul was disturbed by the near approach of the Union forces, a battle impending. As his comrades opened fire he started up in great alarm, exclaiming, "Don't shoot at them, it will only make them the madder!"

## VOTE FOR THIS PARK.

The State will to-day turn over to the Palisades Park Commission the land which has been rescued from the uses of a prison for the uses of the whole people as a park. At the same time Mrs. HARRIMAN will deliver the deeds of 10,000 acres, her gift for the same purpose. Private persons will give also $2,500,000, contingent upon the gift of like amounts by both New York and New Jersey. The plan so far as New York is concerned is that it shall receive these gifts freely, upon condition only that it shall issue the bonds necessary to endow the park, and provide for its maintenance and administration forever.

The Palisades themselves are no more impressive than this noble benefaction. The world may be challenged to show any city so favored in this respect as New York. The acreage perhaps may be duplicated, but the nobility of the cliffs and the river are unmatched by anything within the reach of city dwellers. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no opposition to the proposal on the part of the population of the metropolitan district so peculiarly favored, and it would be a reproach to the up-State voters to assume that they would oppose something not especially beneficial to them, because they would bear some part of the bond burden.

The burden is small in its total, and the most of it will fall on those who will profit most. They can be trusted to vote right on the bond issue, and their vote ought to be so unanimous that the rural vote cannot avail in the unexpected event of any opposition developing anywhere.

## WATCH CAMDEN COUNTY.

Has New Jersey among the members of its highly reputed bar two men like Mr. GAYNOR and Mr. SHEPARD? If so, there is a good chance for them to show the sort of energy, capacity, and courage these gentlemen displayed when they cleaned up the corrupt vote-factory run in Gravesend by the late JOHN Y. MCKANE.

The danger spot in New Jersey for the cause of good Government is Camden County, which, with its considerable contingent of purchasable voters and its nearness to the Philadelphia market, will be "worked for all it is worth" by the opponents of WILSON and what WILSON stands for. Aid will also be looked for in Atlantic County, and not in vain, and the machine politicians of the Republican organization know only too well how to exploit these fields. The only way in which an honest vote and a fair count can be secured is by a thorough and vigorous counter-organization that will make it dangerous for the corruptionists to carry out their plans. Once elected, Mr. WILSON, with the extraordinary powers of the Executive in New Jersey, can do much to clean up these plague spots. The duty of the good citizens now is to see to it that lawless voting is made perilous there, by an open, systematic, practical, and effective preparation for the punishment of the corruptionists.

## A TYPICAL CASE.

It is a sad but familiar story that comes by cable from Paris of the suicide of a young American woman who had gone abroad in the feverish quest for artistic distinction. Sad and familiar as it is, it will not serve to deter a single girl from making the same fight, in most cases a losing fight, in the same way. The desire for world-wide distinction in art, for the chance to express one's self through some artistic medium to the admiration of many thousands of one's fellow-beings, is eagerly sought year after year by a multitude of American women who have appreciable talent. The gift of musical expression which this young woman possessed is not rare. The combination of gifts and acquirements needed to win world-wide distinction as a virtuoso is very uncommon. Hard, continuous work, constant application, self-denial, abstinence from social enjoyments are necessary to secure success; but they alone will not secure it. The lot of this unfortunate, so far as she was able to bear it, is the common lot. Privation, the monotony of her existence, the unceasing toil, the discouraged hope, had broken down her nervous system. She succumbed to despair.

The fact that, with rare exceptions, they who win real and lasting success in any branch of artistic endeavor must suffer the same way, and that only the fittest may survive, is so well known that the fall by the wayside of one or two now and then does not discourage the eager aspirants. Each is sure that she possesses the ability to overcome the prodigious obstacles. A trifle more or less of money does not count for much. Some are not so poor as others, but none is well-to-do. The wealthy art student is always an amateur. Triumph in art is reserved for those who toil for it most severely, who starve for it, when need be.

Often the triumph is near at hand when the outlook is the darkest. If the girl who died in the Rue Campagne had lived another year, another month, she might have reached her goal. But she fell beneath the weight of her burden, as many others have, as many others will. It will not do to ask "was it worth while?" or to urge upon the aspiring American girls of this era that to play the piano well enough to win the praise of friends, or to sing well enough to get a position in a church choir in a small town, or to paint well enough to be the subject of occasional art notes in the local newspaper, is to have all the fame that is wholesome.

## A RASH PROMISE.

The reported promise of the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin to get married if he is elected is a rash promise, partly because it implies a deplorable alternative, namely, that he will remain a bachelor if he is defeated. No man should ever take a wife unless he feels a call to matrimony. Most men feel that call sooner or later. The candidate's promise is rash, too, because he may not be able to fulfill it. As Governor of Wisconsin he will not possess the power to compel the woman he wants to marry him. And as surely as there will be an election in Wisconsin Nov. 8 will the Republican candidate, if he is successful and has really made that rash promise, find the woman he considers the right woman. With the idea of marriage firmly fixed in his mind, it is wonderful how quickly a man will find the one and only woman created to share his lot. Then what will happen if she says to him: "No; a man who is willing to marry only when he has satisfied his ambition to fill a paltry public office is no man for me," or "Excuse me, Governor, but I love another."

The candidate's implied intention to ask no woman to share his joys and sorrows unless he is chosen by a majority of the voters in his State to be its Chief Executive will surely mar his prospects if he reaches the Governorship. The women of Wisconsin will generally consider his attitude toward matrimony as dubious. If he sticks to his promise, after he has met his Waterloo, he can still find a wife, of course, but she will likely be the wrong woman, and the man who marries the wrong woman is doomed to a life of unhappiness. The more we think about the reported rash promise of the Republican candidate in Wisconsin the more we regret that he ever made it, if he ever did make it, and this is not merely "another campaign lie."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Flying Too Near the Ground.**

It is true, as one of the most successful American aviators rather mournfully said not long ago, that the aeroplane of to-day is in all its essential features about what the first of the successful machines were, and that no progress whatever has been made toward the automatic maintenance of equilibrium which is apparently necessary for even fairly safe navigation of the air. It is also true, however, that there has been a steady gain of both skill and confidence on the part of the aviators themselves, and that already the aeroplane has ceased to be the fair-weather craft many critics in the beginning prophesied it would always remain. Machines that could go aloft in such a gale as that of Thursday and land uninjured after long flights at high altitudes are about as nearly indifferent to meteorological conditions as are the birds of strongest wing. In other words, the aeroplane even as it is can be used on most days in the year, and the exceptions probably relate rather to exhibitions confined to narrow areas than to the real aerial journeys over long distances which will be the chief demand of the future. Of course no aeroplane will ever be able to make headway straight into a wind blowing faster than the rate at which the motor could force the machine through still air, but some progress could be made in any other direction, however violent the storm, and with the wind favorable instead of unfavorable the harder it blows the better. As a matter of fact, the aviator, when up high enough to escape the disturbing effects of land-level inequalities, will not have to consider the wind except as retarding or accelerating influence on his motion toward his chosen destination, and when he cannot see the ground will not know whether he is in a gale or a dead calm. Just as ships are safest in deep water far from land, so the aeroplane will be safest at great altitudes—when it gets a really trustworthy motor—and most of the aviating now done is dangerous for much the same reason that the rapid manoeuvring of a big ship in shallow water close to shore would be.

**A Grievance Wholly Imaginary.**

According to The Harvard Alumni Bulletin, "it seems to be the habit" of the newspapers, when anybody does anything notorious or scandalous, to say that he is a Harvard graduate. We hadn't ourselves noticed any such tendency, and we are not convinced of its existence by the evidence which The Bulletin offers, but as we are asked to present that evidence, and as we strive to please, of course we will do it.

A recent dispatch of ours, we are told—and we admit the charge—told about the death from malnutrition near Washington, Penn., of one EZRA S. LUELLEN, a belated representative of the once rather numerous tribe of hermit misers. The dispatch said that when EZRA'S hut was searched after his death a sack containing $8,000 was found, and it added that among the man's papers was a diploma from the Harvard Law School. The Bulletin doesn't deny any of these statements, even that relating to the diploma, but it says that examination of the records has failed to disclose the name "Luellen," as that of any man who ever studied at that school.

Possibly a search for "Llewellyn" would be better rewarded and acquit the author of the dispatch of all sins worse than ignorance of Welsh spelling, which, in those not sons of the Cymri, can without excessive charity be called venial. Be that as it may, we can't for the life of us see why The Bulletin should worry. As it well says, since Mr. LUELLEN or LLEWELLYN began the practice of law in 1856, he might have accumulated $3,000 honestly before he became a hermit. And his motives for subsequent sequestration of himself in a lonely hut may have been much more romantic than regret for having studied his profession at Harvard, if he felt any. The Washington reporter would not be very likely to invent the diploma detail, and it would be a form of hostility mysterious indeed if he said it came from Harvard when it really had another origin.

The Bulletin and the man who sent its remarks to us are both too sensitive—perhaps a little morbidly sensitive. It is not for them to say that it is wicked, or even foolish, to be a hermit, and miserliness is, after all, only a virtue carried to excess. Anybody who gets more pleasure out of money when saving it then when spending it has a pretty fair right to go hungry when he doesn't enforce the same choice on others who lack his preference, and many very high authorities are strangely wrong if the living of a solitary and abstemious life is not conducive to moral elevation.

**Little Bills Are Big Enough.**

If it will save the Government $900,000 and the National banks $300,000 a year slightly to reduce the size of our paper currency, there is no easily imaginable reason why it shouldn't be done, and it seems rather absurd that the reform will have to be delayed until Congress gives its consent.

The trouble is, according to report, that the notes cannot be made smaller without omitting some of the words now printed on them, and that is not within the discretionary power of the Treasury officials and the Government Printer. None of us knows, and few of us much care, what the words on money are, so long as the figures are large enough, and even as to the figures the sort of size that chiefly interests us is not to be measured by fractions of the linear unit. So far as the sovereign public goes, the bills are all right as they are, except that they are rather hard to get and have a wonderful and rapidly increasing tendency to escape from captivity. If a little larger, they would not be burdensome; if a little smaller they would still be viewed with affectionate respect.

Those of us who can remember paper dimes and halves and quarters recall no inconvenience or annoyance suffered from their comparatively diminutive extension; on the contrary, they were in several ways handier than silver money, though they did have a habit of soon getting to look as if the wonted place for carrying them was inside a wet rubber boot, and that appearance wasn't altogether pleasant. But of course it is desirable that the Government and the banks should save money in making it if they can as well as not, and the experts say they can. Little or big, the notes are good if only they are "good," and we can take our chances on that with some composure with the sort of "cheap" money now proposed.

## CICERO ON THE CAMPAIGN.

### The Oration Against Catiline Adapted to Present Times.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Quousque tandem abutere Rooseveltina patientia nostra? How long wilt thou baffle the United States Supreme Court in thy mad career? To what extent wilt thou carry thy audacity? Art thou nothing daunted by the nightly watch posted to secure the Capitol? Nothing by the police power? Nothing by the rally of all patriotic citizens? Nothing by the assembling of the people in Rochester? Nothing by the averted looks of the American people? Seest thou not that all thy plots for 1912 are exposed? That thy wretched conspiracy is an open fact to every man's knowledge? That the people are all well aware of thy proceedings at Saratoga? Of the night before; the company convoked, the measures concerted?

Alas, the times! Alas, the public morals! The Senate understands all this. The President sees it. Yet the marplot lives! Lives! Yes, truly, and confronts the people and, with his eyeglasses, marks out each man as the victim of the Big Stick! And we, strong as we are, all this while, think we have amply discharged our duty to the country if we but shun this madman's stick and fury. Long since, O Theodore, ought the people to have ordered thee to retirement, and brought upon thy head the ruin thou hast been meditating against others. There was that virtue once in America that a wicked citizen was held more execrable than the deadliest foe. We have a law still, T. R., for thee. Think not that we are powerless because we have forbore. We have a moral law—though it rests among our archives like a sword in its scabbard—a law by which thy political oblivion would be made to pay the forfeit of thy misdemeanors. And should the people order thee to be instantly seized and squelched there would be just doubt whether all good men would not think it done too late than any one too cruelly.

But for good reasons the blow, long since deserved, will be deferred. Then will the blow come when no man is found so lost, so wicked, nay, so like thyself, but shall confess it was justly dealt. While there is one man that dares defend "my policies," lives! But thou shalt live so beset, so surrounded, so scrutinized by the vigilant eyes of the people, that thou shalt not stir a foot against this fair Nation without its knowledge. There shall be eyes to detect thy slightest movement, and ears to catch thy warliest whisper to Stimson, of which thou shalt not dream. The darkness of night shall not cover thy machinations; the walls of Oyster Bay privacy shall not stifle their voice. Baffled on all sides, thy most secret counsels as clear as noonday, what canst thou now have in view? Go on, plot, conspire as thou wilt; there is nothing you can contrive, propose, or attempt which the people shall not know, hear and understand. Thou shalt be made aware in November that the people are more active in providing for the preservation of this country than thou in plotting its destruction. GEORGE T. ALDRICH.

New York, Oct. 27, 1910.

### Complimentary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

My paper reached me to-day. I have been separated from THE TIMES for some months, and I think my intrusion upon the time of a very busy man will be pardoned when it is only to express that very great pleasure I experienced when the familiar sheets were once more in my hands. I never mean to be without THE TIMES again. CORNELIA D. BRISCOE.

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 26, 1910.

### Election Forecast.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Mr. Dix will obtain 77,000 plurality or more, Wilson and Harmon will be elected, and Congress will be Democratic. The present campaign is very similar to Mr. Cleveland's and Judge Folger's. J. B. MINOR.

New York, Oct. 27, 1910.

### Why Drag In Stimson?

From Harper's Weekly.

Why drag Mr. Stimson into this campaign? He seems a deserving man. If he and his abilities were the issue in the impending election the Republicans would stand a good chance to win. But they are not the issue, and the Democratic victory which impends will come in spite of Stimson.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S MOTIVES.

### A Plea for Stimson's Election Without Fear of Consequences in 1912.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In its issue of Sunday, Oct. 23, THE TIMES renews the charge, frequently before made by you, that Mr. Roosevelt's political action at the present time is on his part "a campaign for the Presidency."

This assumes a knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt's motives that neither THE TIMES nor any person possesses, unless some confidant of Mr. Roosevelt. Until something authoritative transpires, motive is unknown. True, as is universally conceded, motive may be inferred from acts. But such inference must be both rational and candid; it has an intellectual and a moral side. A bad motive, such as in this instance one purely personal would be, is not to be imputed when a motive consistent with rectitude is more probable; or even equally probable.

What are the facts as regards Mr. Roosevelt's present line of action? They are these: A man in the prime of life, barely past 50, who in the past has shown consummate ability as a political leader, and who has demonstrated the faculty of gaining great popular support, returns to the country after a considerable absence. He finds his party, which he believes—as all honest party men must—to be, upon the whole, best fitted for the government of the Nation, in a demoralized condition; disturbed by internal faction, and apparently having lost heavily in popular support. Is it the duty of such a man, convinced that the country needs his party, to abstain from action? On the contrary, granting the conviction, and the capacities conceded to Mr. Roosevelt, is it not his duty to strain every personal effort to accomplish at the polls the victory for his party which he is convinced will most conduce to the interests of the country?

There seems to me no question that such a motive is commendable; that it is entirely consistent with the known facts; and that, because so consistent, to impute a lower motive, when the higher is able entirely to account for the facts, is neither rational nor moral. Criticism, whether sound or mistaken, of specific acts or utterances, or of a general line of conduct, is proper. Imputation of motive is not criticism. It is merely assertion of fact; which needs proof as much as any other statement, and without such proof is not consistent with good morals.

All will remember distinctly that when Mr. Roosevelt, as President, decided to send the American fleet to the Pacific Coast, a large portion of the press attributed to him the motive of desiring hostilities with Japan. I recall the fact here, because it illustrates imputation of motive which was neither rational nor moral. Not rational, because it was not needed to account for the act, which had other abundant justification; immoral, because it was a wanton attribution of wrong purpose.

I am bound by my own argument to infer that the charge freely made by THE TIMES is honest. I have no right to charge a wrong purpose in that which I nevertheless consider a very wrong act. We may, however, examine the immediate purpose which THE TIMES avows, viz.: to promote the defeat of Mr. Stimson this year, in order to defeat Mr. Roosevelt's purpose charged by THE TIMES.

It is by no one claimed that Mr. Dix is an abler man than Mr. Stimson. The public services of Mr. Stimson are known and can be appealed to; the ordinarily well-informed man knows nothing of Mr. Dix, and no evidence of public service in lower sphere is offered as proof of fitness for the Chief Magistracy. Yet this big Commonwealth of New York, of which I am a citizen, is asked to reject as its Chief Executive a man known and tried, in favor of one unknown and untried, in order to affect the Presidential election two years hence. *This, too, when the views of the State on the subject of National politics have at present full means of expression in the vote for Congressmen, which takes place on the same ballot.* The present interests of the State are to be hazarded on a purely conjectural imputation of motive; or, at the best, upon an uncertain calculation of conditions two years hence. This is "New Nationalism" indeed, of a kind; subjecting the probable welfare of the State to the very uncertain assumed benefit of the Nation.

To the purpose—not to the motive—of THE TIMES must be applied also the statements, which I have not seen contradicted, that Mr. Dix is the nominee of Tammany Hall, through its leader, Mr. Murphy. If so, and if elected, we will hope he will not be, as Governor, Mr. Murphy's creature; but he will be his creation. The citizens of the State at large must take account of this; Tammany behind the chair at Albany. Was the nomination made because New York can produce no better and abler Democrat? I well remember the eloquent exposition of the late James C. Carter, when opposing Mr. Shepard's candidacy as Tammany Mayor, as to how his election would bear upon the office-filling of the City of New York. Is Mr. Dix a bigger man than Mr. Shepard? If so, how is he known to be so?

To advance the supposed interests of the Democratic Party in the election of 1912, the citizens of New York are asked to accept as their Chief Executive a man whose nomination is charged to be due to one of the worst, if not the very worst, element in the Democratic Party; while at the same time it is stated, and will more and more be stated, as the campaign progresses, that when the Republican Party tried to reject one of its members, proved corrupt, from his place in the State Senate, five out of six Tammany Senators voted against the expulsion; that these five are renominated by the same influence that nominated Mr. Dix, and that the sixth that voted for expulsion is not renominated. To this statement of fact, not denied, THE TIMES opposes a pure conjecture that Mr. Roosevelt's motive in entering the campaign is to force himself into the Presidency two years hence.

This appeal to prejudgment may possibly defeat Mr. Stimson. If so, but scarcely in the reverse case, the exigencies of the beaten Republican Party may force its most forceful leader to accept two years hence a candidacy which otherwise would be premature, and therefore inexpedient. The future is conjectural, here as always; but it seems likely that two years of repentant experience of its mistake would also bring the State back into the Republican column.

A. T. MAHAN.

Quogue, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1910.

### THE SKIPPER.

That was a skipper of grit and pluck
Who stood by his ship in her evil luck,
Smashed and battered by wind and wave,
Never a thought to his safety gave,
Rather than leave with the craveling crew
Stood determined to see her through;
Mast and canvas and rudder lost,
Three long days in the maelstrom tossed,
With grim face set to a hopeless goal—
(God 'a mercy upon his soul!)
Racked by famine and fever—still
Lived by the force of his iron will;
Came with his schooner safe to port,
That was a man of the stanchest sort!
Every inch of him, crown to shoe,
That was a man—by all that's true!
The storm-wrecked skipper who yet made good—
Skipper Walls of the "Hollswood."

ROSE MILLS POWERS.

## CHOOSING WINNERS IN ESSAY CONTEST

### Examiners, After Reading Bergen Compositions, Decide on Teachers' Prizes.

### YOUNGER PUPILS EXCEL

### Their Essays Noted Particularly for Simple Directness in Stating the Facts of Bergen's History.

In the Bergen essay contest yesterday the last odds and ends were sifted through, and the work of making a preliminary decision upon the teachers' prizes was begun. This decision was more easily reached than one might suppose, since the staff of examiners, after reading each batch of essays particularly well written, had marked it "Teacher's Prize," so that when the time came it was necessary only to gather these essays of merit together, comparing them carefully with one another.

In every case, in regard to the teachers' prizes, the average excellence of a whole set of compositions was considered above that of a single one, no matter how admirable it might be.

The final opinion of the examiners, after having gone through all the grades of all schools—public, private, and parochial—is that the younger pupil relatively excels. For simple directness of fact witness the following offering of a ten-year-old—Anna Mietner, Public School 8, Grade 6A:

"The children are interested in the history of Bergen. So I will tell you all I know about it.

"Holland was under the rule of Spain, but wanted to be a free country. So they began war. It was a terrible struggle and many were killed. But at last Holland gained victory and was a free country.

"In 1609 Henry Hudson set sail. He sailed up the Hudson, which was named for him."

The following specimen from the essay of a much older pupil may be quoted as an example of the other thing:

"Bergen was now evolving into the city. In 1858 water and gas were introduced."

## WATER FOR HOBOKEN.

### Hackensack Company Has Ample Supply for North Jersey Townships.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your issue of Oct. 26 heads its New Jersey news with the following statement:

D. W. French, Superintendent of the Hackensack Water Company, sent to the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday a letter asking that body to reconsider its decision to discontinue to-day supplying Hoboken with water in emergency cases. The Hackensack Water Company supplies Hoboken and practically all of the towns and townships in North Hudson. These towns will be without water, he said, if Jersey City doesn't reconsider.

This statement is misleading. If not corrected it might cause anxiety to many readers of THE TIMES in Northern New Jersey. The facts are:

1. That the Superintendent of the Hackensack Water Company, on Oct. 25, requested Jersey City to discontinue a temporary supply of water which it had been giving to a part of Hoboken.

2. That the Hackensack Water Company has an ample supply of water for all consumers in its district, without drawing on Jersey City.

There is some foundation, however, for the news item referred to. The Hackensack Water Company, some ten days since, requested Jersey City to supply water to a part of the City of Hoboken. It did so during the recent unprecedented drought as a measure of precaution to conserve its water supply for those parts of its district which could not be supplied from any other source than its own. It did so also in the belief that Jersey City had a surplus supply. On Oct. 20 the Hackensack Water Company was notified by the Jersey City authorities that all supply to Hoboken from Jersey City would cease from and after Tuesday, Oct. 25. The reason given was the long continued drought, the reduction in the Jersey City supply, and the necessity of precautionary measures to protect it. The Superintendent of the Hackensack Water Company, immediately upon receipt of this notice, wrote to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City a letter, the material part of which is as follows:

In view of the several statements made to me by your officials within the last week concerning the abundance of your storage supply, the notice is received with much astonishment. During the last twenty-seven years the Hackensack Water Company has furnished temporary assistance to Jersey City on no less than ten different occasions, varying in time from a few days to ten months, giving you a supply when its own was not any too liberal, both through the Hoboken City mains and to the Hudson City section of your high pressure system.

For a period of twenty-five years Jersey City has never been called upon till now to assist the Hackensack Water Company, and in view of these circumstances, and the existing contract under which we have been operating for many years, we trust you will find it convenient to reconsider this important matter and postpone for a time at least your final action.

Jersey City was subsequently requested by the Hackensack Water Company to discontinue any supply to Hoboken, and did so on Oct. 25. The Water Commissioners of Jersey City are quite within their rights in conserving the water supply of Jersey City, and the Hackensack Company, despite the many times in which it has given assistance to Jersey City at the request of the Jersey City authorities, would not have asked Jersey City to give any supply to Hoboken had it supposed the Jersey City supply would have been thereby endangered. ROBERT W. DE FOREST,

President Hackensack Water Company.

New York, Oct. 27, 1910.

## AN ENTHUSIASTIC TEACHER.

### Welcomes Investigation of Teachers' Interest in Their Underpaid Work.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

If it be true that the teaching force of the city lacks enthusiasm for almost everything except more pay, then it is indeed well that this department is to be investigated. Investigate it thoroughly. Spend, if necessary, the three million or more dollars, which without doubt is honestly due teachers who are underpaid in a city where living expenses are at the highest mark. It will be well spent if it can prove to the taxpayers of the city and to the press, that safeguard of a nation's honor, that there are teachers who go to their work each day with interest in their work and a sincere desire to do their best in a work for which few are fitted—training for citizenship. Have the editors of THE TIMES made the acquaintance of many teachers in their schoolrooms? Is the earnestness there displayed but the reflection of a mania for more pay—for equal pay? I assert and assert it positively that there are not few but scores and scores of teachers who love their work, their pupils, and who work faithfully day by day that these boys and girls may become men and women a little better equipped for battle. I have yet to find the teacher to whom equal pay or even more pay is an objective. I have yet to find the teacher who carries this grievance into her classroom. But because we are faithful in our work and aspire to be of honest service, is it necessary that we shall be underpaid? Please investigate.

Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1910. VINDICATOR.

# FIRST OF NEW YORK SYMPHONY CONCERTS

### A Striking New Composition by William Wallace Heard in the New Theatre.

### BERBER'S AMERICAN DEBUT

### A Violinist of Dignified Purpose and Fine Equipment—Beethoven's Eroica Symphony.

The season of the New York Symphony Society was opened yesterday afternoon with the first of the orchestral concerts of the Winter. It was given in The New Theatre, where its concerts will be heard this year, as last. There was every reason to suppose when this sumptuous playhouse was secured by the Symphony Society last season as a home for its concerts that it had made a fortunate move, and that the smaller auditorium would yield as much pleasure to the ear of those listening to music as its design and construction contribute to the delight of the eye and the comfort of the body. But it did not turn out so, last Autumn; for, notwithstanding, various experiments to improve the effect, the orchestra playing upon the stage could not be made to sound so well as it should. Changes have been made in the auditorium; but these changes do not seem to have struck at the root of the trouble, whatever it may be. The tone of the orchestra is not satisfying in respect of brilliancy and richness; nor yet always in respect of power and homogeneity. On the other hand, the size of the hall is favorable to the appreciation of the delicacy and refinement of elaboration that Mr. Damrosch is fond of. There is an intimacy between listeners and players that seems to have been increased, if anything, by the changes that have been made in the way of reducing the spacious upper reaches of the auditorium, and this is an advantage to be prized, even though it is far from outweighing the lack of sonority.

Mr. Damrosch has the knack of finding interesting new things among the great output of modern composers, and of composing interesting and alluring programmes from material new and old. His programme yesterday, for the first of the series, introduced to this public an accomplished artist, Felix Berber, the German violinist, and a composer of uncommon powers, and William Wallace, a Scotsman, whose work had not before been heard in New York, and is, indeed, very little known as yet in Great Britain, though he is already 50 years old, and his "François Villon" is his sixth symphonic poem.

Mr. Wallace's work was the last number played in the concert, though it is likely that many in the audience thought they were listening to Delius's "Brigg Fair," which stood in that place upon many of the programmes; and these must have been considerably perplexed to make what they heard tally with what they read in the annotations.

It is clear that in Mr. Wallace, who is not only a composer but also a thinker upon the history and aesthetics of his art, (as is shown by his remarkable book, "The Threshold of Music,") there is a musician of unusual power and originality; a man of poetic and spontaneous ideas, with a firm grasp upon the modern developments of musical expression. His "Villon" is a work of true imagination and full of apt characterization in tone—characterization that expresses more than external aspects, the tags that can be affixed to obviously suggestive themes; that interprets phases of emotion deeply felt and voices as well much of the reckless dare-devilry of the delectable French balladist of the fifteenth century. There is a touch of "Till Eulenspiegel" in Mr. Wallace's portrait of Villon, and there are beautiful suggestions of some of his poems of more serious intention. The British composer has likewise conveyed a suggestion of the essentially Gallic spirit of the poet that lends a special significance to this work. The orchestration is rich and varied in color and shows Mr. Wallace's command of the subtler modern resources of the art of writing for instruments. Some of his color effects are brilliant; others are deeply impressive as well. In fact, the work reveals a musician of truly original gifts and high attainments, one who ought to be more frequently represented on the programmes of orchestral concerts.

Mr. Berber undertook one of the most exacting tasks that can be imposed upon the violinist by making his first appearance before the public in Brahms's concerto. He comes with little loud heralding, but with a good repute, and he at once showed himself to be an artist of dignified purpose, self-effacing in his preoccupation with a great work, well equipped to cope with it. His interpretation was sound and scholarly, truly musical in its conception. His tone was generally fine, well rounded and expressive; and if at times it appeared to have a certain dryness this may well be attributed to the effect of the acoustics of the theatre. His bowing is broad and free, his intonation accurate. He is perhaps not an artist of the highest poetic gifts, nor of a passionate and fiery temperament, and it is not likely that even in more brilliant compositions than this concerto he will rouse his hearers to rapt emotion. Yet in the wonderful adagio he showed deep feeling, sincerely expressed, and in all that he did there was a fine manliness, directness and vigor, and a never failing sense of rhythm. He is an artist that it is good to hear, and his playing yesterday suggested that he is likely to be highly esteemed for his contributions to the coming season of music.

The programme was begun with Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, of which Mr. Damrosch's readings has long been well known. He impresses some of his modifications of tempo and other nuances so anxiously upon it that they are apt to fall into a certain exaggeration. The playing of the orchestra had spirit and vigor, and more finish than might have been expected at the beginning of the season; but there were lapses from purity of intonation on the part of several of the wind instruments.

# TO GREET SARAH BERNHARDT

### Joan of Arc League to Go Down the Bay in a Tug This Morning.

Owing to the strong westerly gale which has been blowing on this side of the Atlantic for the last three days the French liner Provence will not reach her pier until 8 o'clock this morning. She was scheduled to arrive here yesterday afternoon, and arrangements had been made by the Franco-American societies to go to the pier to welcome Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is a passenger on the Provence.

The Joan of Arc League, which has its headquarters at the Hotel Prince George, had chartered a tug to convey its members down the bay to greet the actress at the Quarantine station and then meet her at the pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street to present their famous honorary member with a large floral piece surmounted by the Joan of Arc suffrage pennant.

The members assembled on board the tug at noon yesterday at the foot of West Forty-second Street, where they were informed by their President, Mrs. D. C. Van Norman, that the ship had been delayed and the tug would make the trip early this morning, when the heroic suffragists will brave the cold winds that blow down the bay.

### "Boots and Saddles" for the Circle.

"Boots and Saddles," Eugene Walter's latest play, will be presented for the first time in New York at the Circle Theatre on Nov. 7, with Charlotte Walker in the leading rôle. This will be the first strictly dramatic attraction to have a New York premier at the Circle since Louis Mann appeared there in "The Man Who Stood Still." The engagement of "Boots and Saddles" is for two weeks only, after which the theatre will probably return to its "combination" policy, housing a different attraction each week.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington will open her house, at 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, about Nov. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Worthington and Miss Julia Worthington, who have been spending the Autumn with Mrs. H. C. Worthington at Port Chester will reside at 512 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Worthington will introduce Miss Elinor H. Pell, her daughter by a former marriage, on Dec. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weeks Buckhout are now in their new home, at 24 West Sixty-eighth Street, where Mrs. Buckhout has resumed her Tuesday musicals.

Friends are congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman Quintard Meyer of Rye, N. Y., on the birth of a son. Mrs. Meyer was Miss May B. Cooks of Philadelphia.

United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island has leased an apartment at 540 Park Avenue for his family for the Winter.

Sir Wilfred and Lady Hepton and Miss Hepton of London are staying at the Holland House.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Budd are now occupying their residence, at 12 East Sixty-fourth Street, which was recently redecorated.

Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mrs. Mary Phillips, and party of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Plaza, where they will remain until Nov. 5, at which time they will sail for Europe for a motor trip through Spain and Italy.

The Hallowe'en ball at Tuxedo, which was to have taken place last night, has been postponed until Nov. 11 owing to so many members of the Tuxedo set being away. The majority of the Tuxedo colony are now attending the aviation meet at Belmont Park.

William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is expected to arrive to-day from Europe. Miss Margaret Rutherfurd, his wife's daughter by a former marriage, is said to be doing well at the Presbyterian Hospital. The family expect to go to their country place at Idle Hour, Oakdale, L. I., the first of the week.

Mrs. George P. Grant, who has been making an automobile tour of the Berkshires for several weeks, is staying in Boston a few days before returning to her home in this city.

A number of young matrons well known in New York society will attend Miss Julia Rush Biddle of Philadelphia when on Nov. 29 she marries T. Charlton Henry in St. Mark's Church, that city. Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul, her sister; Mrs. Charles Munn, who was Miss Mary Paul, and Mrs. Aneto Devereaux, who was Miss Fell, will be among them. The others will be Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Gertrude Henry, Miss Frances Stokes, and Miss Mary Josephine Amory of Boston.

Mrs. Robert Hinckley and Miss Gladys Hinckley, who have been spending several days in New York, left yesterday for Washington, where they will at once open their house on Sixteenth Street.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin has arrived in New York and is at Sherry's until the Carlton-Ritz apartment she has taken is ready. Her granddaughter, Miss Edythe Deacon, is to marry Mr. Peabody of Boston on Jan. 7.

Rear Admiral Schuyler and Mrs. Schuyler of Washington, D. C., have closed their place in the Catskills and are spending several weeks in New York before going to the capital.

Miss Marie Edmonston King, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. King of Washington, is visiting friends here and will attend the Princeton-Dartmouth game to-day. She is to make her Washington début at a tea on Dec. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose have been entertaining during the aviation meets Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Munn (Miss Paul) have taken the Iasigi house on Beacon Street, Boston for the Winter.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Connoly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Connoly of 30 East Thirty-fifth Street, to Edwin Hoyt Updike, will take place this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

In Brooklyn to-day will be celebrated the marriage of Miss Mary Lattin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lattin, to Nelson Olcott, son of Judge and Mrs. William M. K. Olcott of 58 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt arrived in town last evening from Newport and is at the St. Regis.

## W. J. JENKS BUYS FARM.

### Will Improve 350-Acre Property at Narragansett—Mrs. Jenks Acquires Villa.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—Two deals in real estate, the largest at Narragansett Pier for several years, were completed to-day.

One was the sale of Anowan Farm, belonging to W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of New York, and Mrs. Helen Peabody of Danvers, Mass., to William P. Jenks of the firm of Craig & Jenks of New York and Philadelphia. The farm contains about 350 acres, and is located at the entrance of Narragansett Pier, to the north. It has a frontage of about one mile directly on the bay and extends west to Pettaquamscutt River. It is said Mr. Jenks will improve the property and erect a residence on the site.

The other purchase was that of Mrs. Walter S. Chapin's villa, Needwood, by Mrs. William P. Jenks. It is located on Boston Neck Road, facing Narragansett Bay, and ajoins Anowan Farm on the north. Needwood is one of the largest and best-appointed houses in Narragansett, and will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jenks while improvements are being made at the farm.

### Orange Mendelssohn Union to Suspend

The announcement yesterday that the Orange (N. J.) Mendelssohn Union, the oldest and largest musical organization in the Oranges, would suspend for the season has led to the conclusion that the society will eventually disband. Lack of interest in its series of concerts and want of financial support are given as the causes of the suspension. The organization has for twenty-nine years maintained a well-trained chorus, and for each concert has engaged the services of the best soloists. Arthur Mees, the last conductor the society had, was for a long time associated with Theodore Thomas in orchestral and choral work. The society gave such works as Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Handel's "Messiah," and Burch's "Lay of the Bell."

### Walter N. Stillman's Bachelor Dinner.

Walter Negley Stillman, who is to be married to Miss Constance Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt of 24 West Forty-eighth Street, on next Wednesday at Grace Church, gave his bachelor dinner in the palm treilis at Delmonico's last night. A darky band enlivened the occasion with singing and dancing. Those present were Alexander D. B. Pratt, J. Couper Lord, Edmund P. Rogers, A. M. Reid, G. M. Heckscher, W. B. Boulton, Jr., S. H. Bird, Dr. Alfred Stillman, H. A. Plummer, D. Elliman, B. S. Litchfield, Frederick Ackert, Courtlandt Nicoll, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and Buell Hollister.

### Mrs. Riggs Entertains Ellen Terry.

Mrs. George C. Riggs, (Kate Douglas Wiggin,) author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Colony Club for Miss Ellen Terry. The guests of Mrs. Riggs included Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edwin Blashfield, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Charles Howland Russell.

### Thaw-Bradley Wedding on Dec. 1.

The date of the marriage of Miss Gladys Bradley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bradley, to William Thaw, 3d, a son of Mrs. William Thaw of Allegheny, Penn., has been set for Dec. 1, and the ceremony will be performed at the Hotel St. Regis. Miss Bradley is a sister of Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. Mr. Thaw is a grandson of the late William Thaw.

### LEAVITT—MONKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy S. Leavitt of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Anabel Louise Leavitt, to Archibald Monks of Boston. Miss Leavitt is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, and a granddaughter of the late Henry J. Leavitt of New York. Mr. Monks is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Monks and is a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1908.

# MRS. BAILEY DERIDES A CHILDHOOD FRIEND

### Puts Senator Agnew in Woman Editor Class at Suffrage Meeting in Carnegie Hall.

### CALLS ROOSEVELT PROMOTER

### Says He Tells Women How to Dress and Teaches the Stork to Fly, but Ignores Universal Suffrage.

Mrs. Pearce Bailey, at the Woman Suffrage Convention in Carnegie Hall last evening, gave the men who were present something to think of in asking for an eleventh commandment for the women. Incidentally she gave Senator Agnew, the well-known antagonist of woman suffrage and who was an occupant of Mrs. Bailey's box, and a childhood playmate a hard knock, and, going further afield, laid out with as heavy a stick as was at her command Col. Roosevelt's pronounced views regarding women.

It was the second annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party. Since its foundation ten months ago it has organized the entire city by Assembly districts and has an enrollment of 20,000 members. Delegates from the sixty Assembly districts of the city, each delegation marked with a yellow marker, 891 strong, filled the orchestra chairs. The two tiers of boxes were filled with the party's friends and a few enemies, purchasers of boxes and their invited guests, and the two galleries were also filled.

It was a businesslike gathering, and it felt so much like the real thing in politics that it not only clapped heartily upon the appearance of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the party head and permanent Chairman of the evening, but tried to cheer. It was a very weak little feminine cheer, but it made Mrs. Catt say, perhaps with sarcasm:

"I can almost imagine I am in real politics and being elected for Alderman."

Mrs. Bailey went back a few thousand years in her plea against injustice to women.

"Over 3,000 years ago," she said, "there was a celebrated promoter who prepared a set of rules for the conduct of the world in which there was very little said about women. If there had been a Mrs. Moses on hand at the time perhaps things would have been arranged differently. The only mention of woman in the Ten Commandments is where a man is told to respect his mother, and the woman is classed with the other choice goods and chattels of the man, with his ox and his ass. It was not, however, so different from the laws of society when woman is classed with the idiots and criminals.

"In the more recent days there has appeared another celebrated promotor, a mixture of St. George and St. Vitus, who has reconstructed these laws. He has told the farmer's wife how to dress, he tells the virgin forests how to reconstruct themselves, he tells the stork how to fly, but he does not once put his finger on the real woman question.

"Senator Agnew says that the women do not want to vote. I know Senator Agnew. I used to play tag with him when I was a child in Madison Square. Senator Agnew says he has watched the whole thing from Albany, and he knows all about it. It is perfectly astonishing what Senator Agnew knows about women. He really ought not to be in politics when he can make so much better editor of the Woman's Home Journal.

"There is a gentleman going up and down this State talking politics, and when he has anything to say about 1912 he always asserts that there is nothing in 'this King business.' We women have been put up on a pedestal, and I tell you, gentlemen, there is nothing in this Queen business. When there are taxes on the wool, so that that which should be wool is nothing but cotton and shoddy, then we women find out how little there is in the Queen business. Let us have an eleventh commandment, gentlemen, give the women a fair deal. Mrs. Frederick Nathan says there is nothing in the air now but aviation, and woman suffrage. That's true, the women want to soar in the blue. Give them a chance."

There were a large number of prominent people on the stage, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden of England both spoke. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw opened the convention. Personal letters were read from the Governors of Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho telling of the benefit to the States of the granting of the franchise to women.

In the platform of the convention were mentioned, as city problems which demanded the special care of the women through the ballot box, the milk supply, children in the schools, high cost of living, and child labor. It spoke of the "illogical" action of the Legislature in not putting the question of woman suffrage before the voters, expressed gratitude to the minority parties which favored it, and the inconsistency of the majority parties in not responding to the appeal of the women.

"We are in a way suppliants at the feet of the elephant and the tiger," said Mrs. Catt in her address. She spoke scathingly of the people she called the worst enemies of the suffragists, who are theoretically in favor of it, but who only throw cold water, who say that the country is going to the dogs, woman suffrage would help it along, and all suffrage should be restricted. She said that organized effort would eventually win the franchise for the women.

"There are women," she said, "who say that we would impose the burden of suffrage upon them when they do not want it. There is a decline of 14,000 in the registration of men voters this year, but there is no question of disenfranchising the men."

The convention pledged itself to equal pay for equal work, opposed the Page bill as discriminating against women offenders, recommended women on hospital and school boards, and on the benches of the Children's and Domestic Relations Courts.

### CHARGE OF BALLOT STUFFING.

### Lively Meeting of Woman Suffrage League of Connecticut.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 28.—The forty-first annual State convention of the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage Association closed a two days' session here this afternoon after a stormy election of officers, at which stuffing of the ballot box was charged in open meeting, though not proved. The count showed two more ballots than there were delegates. A motion to declare the ballot void and have a new ballot was voted down by vociferous noes.

Reports showed eight clubs represented and a total membership of 837. It was voted to present an unlimited suffrage bill to the Legislature. On Thursday evening the Rev. Dr. Aked and Miss Jessica Finch of New York delivered addresses at the Havemeyer Auditorium, in which both advocated votes for women.

From the first everything pointed to to-day's struggle for the State Presidency, and the struggle came. It quickly transpired that Hartford and Greenwich had prepared a slate, presented in the form of a printed ballot headed by Mrs. Katherine H. Hepburn of Hartford for President. Mrs. Hepburn is not out of her twenties, is a Bryn Mawr graduated, and is the wife of a prominent Hartford physician.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of the Greenwich League, was chosen Vice President at Large by the same majority as the President, although there was no expressed opposition. Mrs. Mary J. Rogers of Meriden was the only old officer reelected. Mrs. Edward A. Porritt of Hartford was chosen Recording Secretary, and Miss Adelaide B. Hyde of Greenwich a member of the National Executive Committee.

## PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

### Some of Those Sailing To-day on Nine Steamships.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abels, William Atkinson, Capt. George B. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vivian Bond, A. H. Brooks, Comte Pierre de Viel, Countess Castel, Stanley Dawson, Gilbert W. Don, J. L. Ewing, Capt. Charles J. Fanvel, Lawrence Forbes, Mrs. Malcolm Gordon, Lord and Lady Greville, Sir Wilfred and Lady Hepton, Alfred Hepworth, Dr. and Mrs. William Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kiralfy, Reginald R. Lockhart, J. W. Murdock, Mrs. Joseph Newall, M. Horcourt Paine, Sir William and Lady Priestley, Sir John and Lady Randles, R. M. Sayers, A. G. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. St. G. Stockwell, Alan J. Sykes, A. J. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Waterhouse.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow)—Walter Ayres, E. Strong Burtis, Jr., William D. Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Conley, Dr. and Mrs. William S. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hanks, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hillhouse, R. Douglas Lane, Allen Mathieson, William T. Mackay, P. R. Nicholson, Mrs. Mary E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. B. Turner, Eyler J. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson, and the Rev. O. Don Wood.

MINNEWASKA, (London)—Mrs. J. L. Ackerson, Mrs. E. H. Bayley, Mrs. W. A. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burton, C. Chevallier Cream, Mr. and Mrs. Orris Stanley Eldredge, Edward G. Fairhome, Prof. Robert F. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Norman McCutcheon, Gurney Ryckman, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wehle, and Mrs. C. C. Winters.

ST. LOUIS, (Southampton)—James B. Cahill, Mrs. E. D. Clarke, Miss Kate Forsythe, Miss Freda Goeken, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Maxwell, Miss May Pillwell, A. H. Selwyn, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Shaw, George E. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker Van Wagenen, and J. W. Young.

ORTEBA, (Southampton via West Indies)—Victor Aguila, George B. Busclow, W. H. Cleveland, A. W. Davidson, Albert H. Drake, H. B. Goodrich, John C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuart Murray, C. W. Palmer, Dr. S. E. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Pickering, Dr. Paulo E. Uribe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. F. Watson.

CHICAGO, (Havre)—Pierre Bonnet, Mrs. Glenn Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haskins, J. E. Jenet, Prof. Albert R. Lawton, Colby C. Mitchell, the Rev. John Fitz Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherman, and Mrs. B. N. Torrey.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—J. Rulon-Miller, Mrs. Rulon-Miller, L. Spaak, Mrs. Paula E. Turner, and Mrs. Rachel von Woelfers.

EUROPA (Genoa)—Mrs. M. L. Burns, Miss Ida Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Valenzuela, the Rev. and Mrs. Anton Dahlgren, Mrs. A. de Mauro, and Miss Esther Ritzman.

MOLTKE (Hamburg)—Miss C. F. Bates, E. C. Condit, W. B. Franke, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Smallman, and Edward Wanner.

## BRIDE-TO-BE, 19; FIANCE, 62.

### William A. Paton, Author, Is Engaged to Miss Margaret A. Jackson.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret Atlee Jackson of Newark, N. J., to William A. Paton of Lakewood. Miss Jackson is only 19 and a daughter of Philip N. Jackson, one of Newark's largest realty holders, who at present, with his family, is living at his country home at Lakewood.

Miss Jackson's fiancée is 62, but it is said to be entirely a love match. The couple met a year ago, while Miss Jackson was abroad. Paton at the time was gathering data for a book on Sicily which he was writing. He is the author of several other works.

## CHOLERA SUSPECTS TRACED.

### Two Italians from Infected Zone Who Landed Here Located in Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 28.—John Maleo and Marja Bryla, immigrants, who landed at New York on Oct. 23 from the Italian cholera zone, were located here to-day on advices from the State Board of Health. The health officers declare that they show no signs of cholera, but are kept under surveillance.

The officials here are looking for an immigrant who is afflicted with cholera, and escaped from quarantine at Philadelphia and headed this way. So far he has not been apprehended.

Walter Wyman, Surgeon General, issued orders to the Marine Hospital doctors assigned to all immigration stations, that they were to keep a careful record of all aliens arriving from the cholera zone. The names of such are now forwarded to the local Boards of Health in the towns or cities to which they were destined upon discharge. This list is also sent to the different State Boards of Health.

It is presumed that the two aliens, Maleo and Bryla, showed signs of sickness after their discharge and, following the instructions of the Surgeon General will be watched until it is definitely known that they have not cholera.

## ANNIE RUSSELL RETURNS.

### Will Reappear as a Star in "The Impostor" Under Frohman's Management

Annie Russell returned to New York yesterday from her Summer home in Maine, where she had been spending her time since last Spring writing and play reading. At a conference with her manager, Charles Frohman, in the afternoon, final details were arranged for her reappearance as a star under Frohman's direction this season. She will begin rehearsals of her new play next week.

The play is called "The Impostor," and is by Leonard Merrick, an English novelist, and Michael Morton, an American playwright, who lives in London. It has nothing to do with the novel of the same name published this season. According to Mr. Frohman, the title of the play was announced before the book was published.

It will be the first joint work by Mr. Merrick and Mr. Morton to reach the American stage. Among Mr. Merrick's best-known books are "Cynthia," "One Man's View," "The Actor-Manager," and "Quaint Companions." Among his plays that have been produced abroad are "My Innocent Boy," "A Woman in the Case," and "The Free Pardon."

### Mrs. Josephine J. Percy's Recital.

Mrs. Josephine Jennings Percy gave a song recital last evening in Mendelssohn Hall that was heard by a large audience, whose friendliness did not permit it apparently to discriminate profoundly as to the merits of her performance, or between those merits and the pleasing personality of the singer. She had an attractive programme that ranged from the dainty ornamental air, "Rossignols Amoureux," from Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie," and "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "Creation," to German songs by Brahms, Schütt, and Taubert, French songs by Debussy and Jaques-Dalcrôze, and songs in English by Margaret Lang, Charles Gilbert Spross, and Walter Morse Rummel. The selection was interesting, and such as denotes an intelligent and cultivated musical taste. Unfortunately Mrs. Percy, neither in voice nor in style, is fitted for the public performance of such a programme. Such music as Rameau's florid and difficult air, a severe test for the most accomplished artist, revealed unmercifully the deficiencies of her attainments. Mr. Richard Percy played her accompaniments tastefully and skillfully.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The opening date of Mlle. Adeline Genee in "The Bachelor Belles" at the Globe Theatre has been postponed from Nov. 7 to a date that will be announced later.

Arrangements were made yesterday between Henry B. Harris and David Belasco for Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow" to follow Helen Ware in "The Deserters" at the Hudson Theatre. Miss Bates's engagement will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 15.

William Burress has been engaged by Werba and Luescher for the company that is to support Christie MacDonald in her new opera, "The Sprudelfee." Mr. Burress will have the character comedy role of Prince Nepamuk.

Liebler & Co. decided yesterday to open Bayard Veiller's new play, "When All Has Been Said," in New York early in November. The company will have a week in Toronto before coming to town.

Lee and J. J. Shubert both left town yesterday, the former going to Philadelphia for the opening of the traveling Hippodrome company, which occurs at the Philadelphia Opera House to-night, and the latter going to St. Louis, where the new Sam S. Shubert Theatre is to open Monday night with "The Midnight Sons."

W. A. Brady announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed for presenting "Baby Mine" in London, and that translations of the comedy are to be given in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and other Continental cities. He says there also have been requests from Buenos Ayres and from Japan for rights to the play.

# WOMEN VOTE AGAINST CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS

### Their Federation of Clubs Decides Not to Indorse the Becker Bill.

### AMELIA BINGHAM SPEAKS

### She Defends the Stage and Says Its Women Are Protected—Mrs. Roberts Discusses Censored Books.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs won't submit to censorship on the plays its members intend to see. It put itself on record yesterday at its Fall convention, as refusing to indorse the Miles R. Becker bill. It made no difference that some one said that some of the censors would be women. But it was a close vote, and had to be repeated, for the women on either side voted so emphatically that it was not possible to tell whether the ayes or noes had it.

Mrs. Belle de Rivera said before the convention that women were accused of being responsible for all the bad plays and the books that were written, and she wanted to know if it was true. So she asked Miss Amelia Bingham to tell the convention the part she thought the women had in bad plays, and Mrs. Theodore Roberts to place the responsibility for the wicked novel. Neither of them did it exactly, but each gave women something to think about, and Miss Bingham said she was just scared to death to talk to the Federation on such a weighty subject, but she didn't look it.

Miss Bingham started in in an accusative way by saying that there wasn't much going on in the world that women were not responsible for, one way or another, but, then, she let the American women out by saying that this was the most moral country in the world, and the American women the most moral people in it.

"To be moral you must be busy," she continued, oracularly, "and who is so busy as the American woman?"

"I have traveled, and studied, and observed," she went on, "and I have seen the women in other countries going into what we call 'saloons,' ale houses, the doors wide open, and the women going up to the bar and sitting down to tables to drink, smoking, and in the big gambling houses, sitting down to the tables to play. You wonder how I came to be there? Well, I went to study nature and see the sights."

Then she got away from her subject to talk about the people of the stage, and say that they were no better and no worse than other men and women, and that there were no more temptations on the stage as it is to-day than off it.

"Our stage of to-day," she exclaimed, "is protected like a drawing room, and no one can get to it without a card. Our profession is the only one where women can make more than men, and if a girl has talent I don't warn her against the stage as other women on it do. I tell her to go on. Is she less protected there than as a clerk, where any one may speak to her who wishes, or in a private office where her employer may say what he likes, and she cannot object for fear of losing her position? If girls want to find temptation they will find it.

"The trouble is here in America," she said finally, coming back to the subject. "You have the very best in dramatic art to choose from, and you're all overfed. Are there immoral plays, and do they succeed? As I look up and down Broadway, I cannot see immoral plays that are succeeding. You don't go to the theatre to find religion—we're not supposed to preach. We must hold the mirror up to nature, and it is not all beautiful is it? We can't give all 'Sunny Brook Farms,' and we must give the other side to make comparisons. But you couldn't make me think in 100 years that an American woman chooses a play because it is immoral."

A delegate to the convention got up then to say that she had been to one play in New York, and she thought it was very bad.

"That play closed last Saturday night," said Miss Bingham, triumphantly, "and Mme. President," she added, "three more of the same calibre are going to close to-morrow night."

Then they talked about censors, but the convention decided in a hurry that it would do its own censuring. Mrs. Roberts admitted immediately that if novels dealing with the sex question were immoral, then there were immoral novels, and that many of them were written by women. Mrs. Roberts thought the so-called protection of women by keeping them from contact with the world, was not for their best but to keep them from "seeing what is going on." The one right that men give women without question, is the right to be good.

"If a book, picture, or play, makes us hate vice and emulate virtue, it is moral. A play like 'Rip Van Winkle,' where a drunken husband is made a popular hero, is immoral. If what the novelist writes is life, then it is right to depict it," she concluded.

They voted at the convention to have men as well as women mentioned in clause 79 of the inferior courts bill, the resolution proposed by Mrs. Johnston Wood, and also to have women sit on the bench in the Night, Domestic Relations, and Children's Courts. They proposed making Mrs. de Rivera Honorary President with the power to vote, but that will have to be acted on at the February meeting of the convention.

## HAVE FAITH IN RAILROADS.

### The Inter-State Commissioners Believe They Will Bow to New Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioners interpret a conference of railroad counsel at New York, which continued for several days, as an attempt to harmonize the views of the railroads generally toward the provisions of the new railroad law rather than a desire to attack the law. All through the railroad legislation in Congress at its last session there were suggestions that the railroads would contest the law in the courts on constitutional grounds. But officials here say they do not believe that the railroads contemplate any evasion of the law.

It is their opinion that railroad managements feel that an upsetting of the present law might result in far more radical legislation and that instead of an attack on the law the railroads would be more disposed to object in the courts to any orders or acts of the commission in execution and enforcement of the law in regard to orders which might be deemed by the railroads to be oppressive and unconstitutional.

is sold in air-tight packages to ensure plantation freshness to every purchaser. The sealed package keeps the goodness in and contamination out.

Your grocer sells "Salada."

## DR. FRED. H. WIGGIN DEAD.

### Ex-President of New York State Medical Association and Noted Surgeon.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, a prominent physician of New York, died here at 9 o'clock to-night at his apartments in one of the beach-front hotels. His wife and daughter were at the bedside when the end came. The body will be shipped to New York to-morrow, and the funeral will be held in Portsmouth, R. I. Dr. Wiggin came here ten days ago in the hope of recovering from a serious illness, but did not rally.

Frederick Holme Wiggin was born at Kingston-on-Thames, England, in 1858. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; New York University, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and practiced medicine at Litchfield, Conn., from 1878 to 1890. From 1892 to 1908 Dr. Wiggin was visiting surgeon and gynecologist at the New York City Hospital, and adjunct visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital during 1897 and 1898.

He was formerly President of the New York State Medical Association, Secretary of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, President of the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a Trustee of the Mott Memorial Library, honorary member of the Congress of German Surgeons at Berlin, Germany, and a member of the Harvey Society, New York Medico-Surgery Society, the Council of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Delta Psi Fraternity, and the Union League Club.

Dr. Wiggin was twice married. His second wife was Christina Ferguson Orr, for several years chief nurse at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. His New York home was 55 West Thirty-sixth Street, and he had a country home at Litchfield, Conn.

## CHARLES H. LAWRENCE DEAD.

### Illustrator Restored Bible on Which Washington Took Oath of Office.

Charles H. Lawrence, whose funeral took place last night at his late home, 88 Mount Vernon Avenue, Orange, N. J., was an illustrator of New York City, his craft being that of restoring old manuscripts and volumes. He furnished extra illustrations of classical works for bibliophiles, and one of the last things he did before illness overtook him and compelled him to retire from active work, was to restore the Bible on which George Washington took his oath of office on being inaugurated President of the United States. This volume was in the possession of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., of New York.

Mr. Lawrence had charge of the restoration of all volumes for the New York Historical Society. His father, T. W. Lawrence, was a pioneer in that work. He had been in ill-health for the last three years, and Mrs. Lawrence, his wife, had conducted the business lately. Besides his wife, two daughters survive him.

### William B. Bonn.

William B. Bonn, who died at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, on Oct. 21, was for many years a resident of this city and one of its leading bankers. He was the founder of the firm of Rutten & Bonn, one of the leading foreign banking firms during the decade following the civil war. Upon its liquidation, in 1878, Mr. Bonn became a resident partner of Speyer & Co., and in 1883 removed to Frankfort-on-Main, where he became one of the active managers of the German branch of the Speyer firms, in all of which he remained a partner until his retirement from business in 1904. He was actively interested in many philanthropic movements and did much to broaden interest in things American in Germany.

### Victor Massena, Prince d'Essling.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Victor Massena, the fourth Prince d'Essling and Duke de Rivoli, died to-day. He was born in Paris, Jan. 14, 1836. He was a grandson of Marshal André Massena, who served with distinction under Napoleon. He made his home at 8 Rue Jean-Goujon in Paris and at his handsome estate, the Villa Massena, at Nice. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He belonged to the Automobile and Jockey Clubs and he was a well-known figure in the art world of Paris.

### Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ETHEL GREYBROOK GREAVES, a retired actress, and widow of the late Tracy Greaves, died yesterday of cancer at the Edwin Forest Home in Philadelphia after a long illness. As an actress she was better known in England, her native land, but for a number of years was with Daniel Frohman's company.

HERBERT HAMILTON, a son of Mrs. Eugene Hamilton of Hackensack, N. J., died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Thursday night, aged 26 years. He was associated with Beverly Walden in the Corn Products Exchange. He was a member of the Hackensack Dramatic Club and an officer of the Oritani Field Club.

Boroughman JOHN T. HIGHE, for twenty-one years a member of the Newark Police Department, died yesterday at his home, 122 Johnson Street, Newark, from an attack of apoplexy. He was 51 years old, and was born in Rahway, N. J.

### Half Million Have Seen Budget Exhibit

The budget ex

# PRINCETON PLAYS DARTMOUTH TEAM

## New York's Biggest Football Game on Polo Grounds This Afternoon.

The first of the season's important football games are on the programme for to-day, and the most prominent battle of the long list takes place in New York, at the Polo Grounds, where Princeton and Dartmouth meet in their annual struggle. Dartmouth of late years has become such a strong factor in the football world that she has to be reckoned as one of the most worthy foes on the gridiron. Two years ago Princeton met the Green at the Polo Grounds and suffered defeat, 10 to 6. Last year the teams met at Princeton, and the game resulted in a tie, 6 to 6.

To-day's game will commence at 2:30 o'clock, and should be as hard and gruelling a game as those of the past two years. Dartmouth got under way slowly this season, but in the last few weeks has shown great form, and when the coaches of the Hanover team sald at Bronxville yesterday that the team was going to play the very best football that they know how, that means that they will play a game that Princeton can equal only by playing the hardest football they know. The Tigers will put forth a stronger team than opposed the Indians last week. Ballou, the speedy back and punter, will go back to his old position at quarter back, and Brown, who has been playing at tackle in some of the earlier games, will be tried at full back. Capt. Hart will play left tackle, and alongside of him, at guard, will be Wilson, the former Lafayette player, or McCormick, either of whom will greatly strengthen that side of the line. Wilson has an injured shoulder, and may not start the game, but will be called in if the tide is going against the Orange and Black. The Princeton ends are showing improvement all the time, and in White and Dunlap the Princeton coaches believe they have the fastest pair of end rushes since Davis and Henry played. Ballou, at quarter back, will fill a gap that was noticeable in the game against the Indians, and in Sparks and Pendleton are a pair of half backs that are lightning fast.

The Tiger forwards will have to show better form than they have displayed thus far this season to hold the Dartmouth line, which is made up of sturdy, fast players. Sherwin at right tackle is a veteran, and has figured prominently in the games of the past two seasons. Ingersoll, at quarter back, is also an experienced player, and in this player Ballau will have a worthy opponent in the punting department. Both men are clever kickers, and the booting duel between them should be well worth seeing. Capt. Ryan, the Dartmouth Captain and right half back, is a tried and capable player, and is a strong factor in the Green's system of play. In Barends at full back and Morey at left half back are two men that complete a back field which Dartmouth ranks among the best. The Dartmouth defense has not had the trying out this year that Princeton's has had, and, therefore, is more of an unknown quantity. Princeton has a far better offense than defense, and will rely to a great extent on the speed of the back field.

Gramatan Inn, Bronxville, was the scene yesterday of unusual activity when the Dartmouth football squad flocked in and took possession of the place as its headquarters prior to its game with Princeton this afternoon.

Thirty-odd players formed the contingent, and if any line could be drawn through appearances the team from Hanover certainly looked fit and ready, and quietly confident of giving the team from Old Nassau a good battle. In some signal practice on the lawn they worked in snappy fashion, to the delight of the rooters present. The line-up to-day will be:

| Princeton. | Positions. | Darthmouth. |
|---|---|---|
| White | Left end | Daley |
| Hart, (Capt.) | Left tackle | Sherwin |
| McCormick, Wilson | Left guard | Whitmore |
| Bluethenthal | Centre | Needham |
| McClean, Duff | Right guard | Elcock |
| MacGregor | Right tackle | Lovejoy |
| Dunlap | Right end | Cottrell |
| Ballau | Quarter back | Ingersoll |
| Pendleton | Left half back | Morey |
| Sparks | Right half back | Ryan, (Capt.) |
| Brown | Full back | Barends |

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—A. E. Whiting, Cornell. Field judge—W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Headlinesman—C. R. Rinehart, Lafayette.

Another game which will attract much attention is the Harvard-Army battle at West Point. This year the Soldiers have one of the best elevens of recent years, and their victory over Yale will cause them to be seriously considered by the Crimson this afternoon. The big Harvard delegation, with designs on the Army's football scalp, came to town last night and stayed in the city overnight. To-day they will go to West Point by boat, arriving at the reservation at 1:30.

A large delegation of Harvard students will be at the game to cheer them on. Harvard's showing against the Army will be closely watched by those who will make a comparison with Yale against this same opponent.

The Crimson coaches are not predicting anything in the way of scores, but there is a feeling of confidence among the men that the Army will be downed by a margin as wide as last year's, which was 9 to 0. They figure on at least a touchdown and a field goal against the soldiers. The men are in good shape for the struggle, and but one or two of them are laid up with sprains or bruises. The line-up of the Harvard team will probably be as follows: Left end, Lewis; left tackle, McKay, L. G. Minot; centre, Huntington; right guard, Fisher; right tackle, Withington; right end, L. Smith; quarter back, Wigglesworth; left half, T. Frothingham; right half, Corbett; full back, Morrison.

The Army's line-up is not likely to be as formidable as the team that lined up against Yale. Two of the best players in the back field are like'y to be out. Hyatt, quarter back, and Brown, the big half back, are both out of the game. Surles has a weak ankle, but will probably start the game. Hard scrimmaging during the past week bruised the first string men up considerably, and many substitutes will be used against the Crimson. West Point has this season used the forward pass more successfully and more often than most of this year's elevens. From the first they have been coached in new football, and have worked forward passes and onside kicks so well that none of their antagonists thus far has been able to break them up.

## WEST POINT AWAITS HARVARD

### Army Back Field Slightly Crippled, but Team Is Strong.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Indications point to a large attendance at the Harvard game here to-morrow, and although the Army will enter the game somewhat crippled in the back field the Army adherents are strong in their confidence that the West Point team will prove as formidable an opponent as in former years. Brown, the Army star right halfback, will not play, and Morris will go in. Hyatt is also out of the game, and MacDonald goes in at quarterback. No doubt Hyatt's generalship will be missed, but MacDonald is a heavy player and handles the team well. A handsome souvenir programme has been prepared by the Army Relief Society, with pictures of both Harvard and West Point, which has been granted permission to sell them at the game, the proceeds to go to the relief work of the society for the aid of orphans and widows of the army and navy.

The line-up will be as follows: Left end, Woods; left tackle, Devere; left guard, Walmsley; centre, Arnold; right guard, Weir; right tackle, Littlejohn; right end, Hicks; quarterback, MacDonald; left halfback, Dean, right halfback, Morris; fullback, Surles.

### Cornell Cancels Williams Game.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Cornell football team went through the fastest practice of the season this afternoon, in spite of the fact that the game with Williams had been canceled this morning by the Athletic Council, acting on the suggestion of the university authorities. The game was called off out of respect for Lauran B. Paine, the Cornell freshman football player who died in the infirmary last night. It was announced that Paine had met his death from football injuries. An autopsy performed this afternoon by Dr. Charles S. Bents, a celebrated Cornell pathologist, showed conclusively that football had nothing at all to do with Paine's death.

### FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Princeton vs. Dartmouth at Polo Grounds, 2:30 P. M.
Harvard vs. Army at West Point.
Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle at Philadelphia.
Syracuse vs. Michigan at Syracuse.
New York University vs. Rutgers at Ohio Field.
Yale vs. Colgate at New Haven.
Navy vs. Western Reserve at Annapolis.
Brown vs. Tufts at Providence.
Amherst vs. Worcester at Amherst.
Stevens vs. Union at Hoboken.
Wesleyan vs. Trinity at Middletown.
Bates vs. Maine at Lewiston.
Bowdoin vs. Colby at Brunswick.
Swarthmore vs. Lehigh at South Bethlehem.
Chicago vs. Minnesota at Chicago.
Wisconsin vs. Northwestern at Madison.

## COLGATE PLAYS YALE TO-DAY

### Ells Will Make Experiments in Game with the Upstaters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Colgate is not expected to make as much trouble here to-morrow in football as West Point and Vanderbilt have done the past two Saturdays. While the Ells do not hope to come within gunshot of last season's score of 36 to 0, they figure that they can run up two or three touchdowns against the visitors. They have no idea that Colgate will score, although that team made trouble for Syracuse. Yale will not send its strongest eleven against Colgate. Experiments will be made in placing McDevitt at left guard, Howe at full back, Baker at left half back, and Tomlinson at right tackle, although different reasons governed the Captain in ordering each into the game. McDevitt is to be tried out in place of Pete Francis, whose injury yesterday will keep him out of the game all season. McDevitt has been substitute centre and Reed has been assigned to the snapback substitute place for to-morrow. Howe has always played quarterback. He was injured last month and has resumed scrimmaging only two days. He will be played only a small part of the game. If he does not show class in his new position he will return to quarterback for the big games. Baker was a freshman half back last year. He is the fastest back on the squad. He broke a finger last month, and plays with his hand in a splint. He replaces Deming, whose defensive play was erratic last week. Paul was hurt last week and will rest for several days, Tomlinson, his understudy, replacing him to-morrow.

The officials in to-morrow's game will be M. J. Thompson of Georgetown, referee, and Mr. Torrey of University of Pennsylvania, umpire.

Capt. Daly said to-night that the report was untrue that Yale withheld a football from Vanderbilt. "As soon as the game was over last Saturday I sent a trainer across the field to the Vanderbilt team with the football used in the play. I believe that Yale ought in every game to give the ball to a team which ties her," he said.

To-morrow's line-up: Left end, Kilpatrick; left tackle, Scully; left guard, McDevitt; centre, Morris; right guard, Fuller; right tackle, Tomlinson; right end, Brooks; quarterback, Strout; left half back, Baker; right half back, Capt. Daly; full back, Howe.

### N. Y. U. to Tackle Rutgers.

Only light practice was indulged in at New York University yesterday. The team is in good condition, and when they line up against Rutgers at Ohio Field at 3 o'clock this afternoon they ought to put up a mighty stiff fight if hard pressed. No one was permitted to go near the practice grounds yesterday afternoon, but from a distance it was noticed that the forward pass was working well. No scrimmage was indulged in nor tackling permitted. Yale and Garsch practiced goal kicking from the thirty-yard line. Rutgers is coming up to-day determined to defeat the New Yorkers, whom they have not whipped in four years. They have been training hard for the contest, and student rallies have been held to arouse enthusiasm. They are offering odds of 6 to 5, but the New Yorkers say they will cover all that comes to them at those figures.

The N. Y. U. line-up will be as follows: Wheeler, left end; Brennan, left tackle; Henneberger, left guard; Kopff, centre; McKay, right guard; Vesley, right tackle; Crawford, right end; Scott, quarter back; Moore, left half back; Elliott, right half back; Yule, full back. Murphy's injured knee will probably not permit his playing.

### Secret Practice at Annapolis.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—With a detail of watchmen keeping all but those connected with the team at a distance, the first secret practice of the year took place at the Naval Academy this afternoon. The special reason of the secrecy was that a number of new formations were tried out, and it is recognized that the Midshipmen must show something more effective in the way of ground gaining if they expect to win from Western Reserve to-morrow. On the other hand, the Navy team is putting up a splendid game defensively, and if the attack takes the brace that is confidently expected, the local team is likely to do more creditable work than in any of the previous games this season.

Much depends upon Sowell, who has played at quarterback for the last ten days. His previous experience has been at half back, but he is gradually learning the fine points of the position. He has not yet done much as a ground-gainer, but is a sterling man in the secondary defense. The other back field men will be Dalton, with Austin or Cochran at the halves, and Rodes at full back. It is one of the strongest arrangements presented this season, though Clay would probably improve it somewhat if he was in the best shape physically.

### Clason Point Strong at Football.

The Clason Point Military Academy has, as usual, a strong football eleven this year. It has defeated with ease teams like that of Morris High School and it has broken almost even with more formidable elevens like that of New Rochelle. W. Jacques, manager, has prepared an excellent schedule, which is working out to the entire satisfaction of the student body. The new coach, B. A. Ladd, attributes the success of the boys to their military training, their total abstinence from tobacco, and their regular habits of life. The proximity of the football field to the academy buildings facilitates practice, and this, too, is an important factor in developing a winning team. The line-up, as selected by Coaches Br. Boniface and B. A. Ladd, is: E. Mendez, Captain, quarter back; R. Rooney, centre; V. Busby, right halfback; J. Hayes, full back; T. Colwell, right guard; W. Nally, left guard; V. Nolan, right tackle; H. Bolze, left tackle; E. Scanlan, right end; N. Poyet, left end.

### Indians in Fair Condition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Indian football players of Carlisle completed their practice to-day for the long-looked-for Indian-Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia to-morrow by running through a light signal practice which found the men in condition comparatively good for this time of the year. Indian Coach Warner said before leaving: "Our team is in pretty fair condition, probably as good as it has been at any time this year. Libby may be able to play part of the game and Houser, although not entirely recovered, will start the game. We were fortunate in getting through the Princeton game without serious injuries." Capt. Pete Houser said the boys are prepared to put up the best game they have played this year and think they have a chance to beat Pennsylvania.

The Indian line-up will be: Left end, Jordan; left tackle, Newshe; left guard, Sweetcorn; centre, Carlow; right guard, Burd; right tackle, Powell; right end, Bracklin or Lonestar; quarter back, Arcas; left half back, Dupuys; right half back, J. Wheelock; full back, Capt. Houser.

### Manual in Line-Up To-day.

A lively tussle is expected when the teams of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn and of the New York Military Academy of Peekskill, N. Y., will line up at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The first appearance of the Academy team in New York will furnish a rare treat to lovers of football, as the Peekskill boys always turn out a great team.

### Missouri Beats Oklahoma.

JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 28.—Missouri University's football team won from Oklahoma University here to-day by a score of 26 to 6. At no time did the Oklahomans, who hoped through a victory to-day over Missouri to get a step nearer a place on the Missouri Valley Conference, have a chance. The kicking of Hackney and line bucks by Hall and Mills did most to run up the score for Missouri.

### Columbia Cancels Soccer Game.

The Columbia soccer team has found it necessary to call off the game which they had scheduled with Newberg for this afternoon. Captain Semple is still out of the game because of water on the knee, and two other members of the team will be unable to play at that time. G. Dwyer, last year's Captain, said that this move had been determined upon after last week's game, in which they played with a crippled team.

# SAMMY SMITH WHIPS GOODMAN IN RING

## Victor Shows His Boxing and Fighting Ability in Last Round at the National Club.

Young Sammy Smith and Jack Goodman furnished the star bout of the National Sporting Club's weekly boxing show last night, and incidentally furnished food for contention on the outside which will last until the boys are matched again or until one or the other is relegated to the rear of the pugilistic ranks in some other way.

It was the sort of a bout which was decided in the minds of many who saw it purely on the basis of partisanship, and while it went the full ten rounds and both were smiling and apparently strong at the last bell, Goodman's friends were sure that he had won, while the non-partisans and Smith's admirers were equally sure he had won.

As a matter of fact, the bout was rather an even thing up to the last round, but in this session Smith forged ahead, and by so doing demonstrated that he was Goodman's master in boxing and fighting ability.

One of the largest crowds that the club has ever had was on hand to see the go. Goodman is a strong favorite here, and Smith is well liked for his known cleverness. Among those who talk betting but seldom produce any money Goodman was an 8 to 5 favorite.

As the boys came together in the ring Smith wore his heavy lenses, as usual, which he never sheds until the call to the centre is announced. It looked as though he had a bit the better of the weights and he was a trifle taller than Goodman. The go was one of the best exhibitions of hard, earnest, clever boxing seen around here for some time.

Both were careful as they came together for the first round. Smith essayed the first try and his left hand fell short. Smith tried several similar touches with the same result. As they closed Goodman brought his right up on Smith's ear, and this encouraged him to go in. Smith fought back fiercely and rushed Jack around the ring only to be stopped by well-intentioned lefts. Smith tried to draw Goodman into a full lead, but the latter was not to be fooled.

The boys boxed at long range, both willing and trying hard, but they were equally good at parrying. Finally Smith landed a stiff left on the chin, and Goodman countered quite as prettily with a similar blow. They were very careful, but showed no disposition to yield ground. Smith landed a left and right in the several mix-ups as the round drew to a close.

Jack went right after Smith as the third round opened and cornered the Philadelphia boy. Feinting a left, he pushed his right in on the body. A lively exchange followed, both landing heavy right body punches. Jack rusned Sammy into a corner, but no damage was done, for the latter worked himself out of danger in good form. Goodman kept after his man, however, and the latter ducked away from two well-timed left leads. Smith fell from a missed left swing of his own.

Smith boxed very carefully in the fourth round and started the going. His leads did no particular damages, but Goodman felt that there was force there. Jack caught him once going back and got in with both hands. Smith increased the pace somewhat and went into Goodman with fire in his eye. He kept both hands going and landed a couple of stingers. He was very careful, too, and made every move count.

The crowd began to sit up and notice Smith as the fifth round opened and found the serious-looking little fighter more than ready for business. This round showed some very fine boxing. Many of the leads went over or fell short, but they were well executed and only went bad because of the other man's shiftiness. Goodman rushed Smith when he saw he could gain nothing by boxing, but the latter was well covered. Smith countered on the body beautifully in these clashes. Goodman generally got the worst of the jabs. Smith landed left on the chin and right on the body in a clean square-off. Sammy was getting in pretty work with his left as the round closed.

Goodman was apparently waking up to the fact that he had nothing on Smith in the boxing line, and waited for Smith to begin, which the Philadelphia boy showed no unwillingness to do. However, in the close work Goodman held his own. Once he caught Sammy on the side of the head with his forearm, and Smith went to his knees. It was not a clean punch, but the crowd went wild and cheered Goodman. Smith got up and plied into the west side idol and banged away with both hands. Goodman came back bravely, and the exchanges were hard, but no damage was done.

They came together in the seventh with a rush and both scored. As a rule the feinting resulted in clinches. Smith generally managed to get the better of the close fighting, though Goodman protected himself cleverly. Smith did most of the leading and landing, but his blows were apparently not damaging.

The two leads were simultaneous, and as a result a clinch followed. Jack got in his work on the body in the closes. Smith led left, and as he stepped in Goodman caught him on the ear with a right swing. Goodman got in his best left punch of the fight up to this time. He jammed his left hand out and it caught Smith just under the nose, sending his head back as though it was on a hinge. Smith tried his left here, and so did Goodman. The Philadelphian won out. Goodman sent Smith stumbling with a crack on the back of the neck as the latter was ducking away.

Goodman went jumping to meet Smith, but his left lead was nearly parried, Smith coming back with one left jab after another. They generally rested on Jack's map. Goodman covered well, but Sammy got past his guards. Jack tried hard but Smith was too clever, and countered nearly every time. Goodman's leads were not hard blows, but they kept the New Yorker guessing.

The last round was the best of the lot. It was a hummer, and had the crowd on its feet from the start. Goodman ran out of his corner full of business. His lead fell short, as usual. Then he rushed, but Smith stepped aside. At this Sammy took a hand at the rushing and waded in with both hands working like pistons. He had Jack covering up and confused. Goodman's judgment of distance was very bad and Smith was taking advantage of everything. It was a furious round, but both wore smiles as they shook hands at the wind-up.

Two huskies named respectively Fighting Bill Ketchel and Young Swartz "obliged" in the semi-final. They fought like a couple of wildcats, with no regard for the rules or each other. Ketchel weighed about twenty pounds more than Swartz.

A touch of old-time flavor was put in the show by a burlesque bout between Joe Bernstein and Kid Griffo.

### England's Best Bantamweight Fighter.

The first battle for Lord Lonsdale's handsome belt, emblematic of the bantamweight championship of Great Britain, in addition to a $500 side bet and a purse of $1,750, was decided at the National Sporting Club, London, on Oct. 17, between Digger Stanley and Joseph Bowker. Stanley knocked his man out in the eighth round. Both men weighed in the afternoon, Stanley scaling 117 pounds, and Bowker 118 pounds.

It was a pitiful finish to a fine exhibition of boxing, in which Bowker proved himself the cleverer. But in getting down to weight Bowker weakened himself, which told in the end. He contended that he had been knocked out by a foul blow below the belt, and the referee refused to give his decision until Bowker had been examined by the doctor. After a brief examination, however, the doctor decided that no unfair blow had been struck, and Stanley gained the decision.

### Brown Scores a Knockout.

Dixie Brown, a brother of the "Dixie Kid," made short work of the pugilistic pretensions of Mark Anderson, a Chicago middleweight, last night at the Lehigh Athletic Club, by knocking him out midway in the second round of their scheduled ten-round go.

Brown had beaten his man up pretty badly in the first round, sending him to his corner nearly all in. Immediately they shaped up for the second round the negro sent over rights and lefts in hurricane fashion, eventually winning with a left lead and a swing which handed Anderson his quietus.

Eddie Sherman and young Henry made a fast six-round semi-final which ended in a draw. Three four-round preliminaries were also part of the attraction.

### Tryouts at the Long Acre A. A.

At the Long Acre Athletic Association to-night the regular tryouts will be held and a good night's fun is in store for the members. It was at these regular Saturday night tryouts that the Long Acre produced such good boys as "Knockout" Brown, Willie Beecher, Frankie Burns, and others. Of this year's crop so far it has produced Barry Hill and Young Rielly. These events have become so popular that the Board of Directors have decided to hold the event every Saturday, so as to infuse new blood in the boxing game.

### O'Leary and Harvey Matched.

Young O'Leary, the East Side bantam, and Charley Harvey, the Philadelphia youngster, have been matched for ten rounds, the bout to take place at the Sharkey Club next Wednesday night. This should be a very fast go. O'Leary is a very shifty boy and always puts up a good fight. Harvey is called the bantam champion of Pennsylvania and he is regarded as one of the fastest boys in his class. At Brown's last week he defeated "Kid" Murphy, who was at one time bantam champion, which title he lost to Johnny Coulon.

### Burns to Meet Houck.

What should prove to be one of the best bouts of the season will be the 10-round contest between "Frankie" Burns, the Jersey City bantamweight, and "Tommy" Houck of Philadelphia, who have been matched to furnish the entertainment for the members of the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem next Monday night. Burns has defeated some of the best bantamweights in the East, and also has to his credit a victory over Johnny Coulan.

## WESLEYAN DENIES IT.

### Middletown College Has Not Severed Athletic Relations with Union.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Capt. C. H. Mitchell of the Wesleyan football team denied emphatically to-night that athletic relations between Union and Wesleyan had been severed. He said that the reports of ill-feeling between the two institutions had been greatly exaggerated. His statement follows:

"The report that Union has been dropped by Wesleyan is entirely without foundation. No such action is considered here, and reports of the severing of athletic relations are greatly exaggerated."

Word from Wesleyan was received early this week to the effect that Union would have no place on Wesleyan's athletic schedule hereafter. It was said that the Wesleyan football team had taken offense at the action of the spectators who saw Wesleyan beat Union by a score of 6 to 0 on last Saturday.

### Sharp Car in Grand Prize Race.

Another entry for the Grand Prize race at Savannah on Nov. 12 was announced yesterday. The Sharp Motor Car Company of East Stroudsburg, Penn., has entered a forty horse power Sharp car, which will be driven by W. H. Sharp, the entrant. The circuit at Savannah will be ready for the drivers on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, when the practice begins. The drivers of light cars are to practice every week day morning from 10 until 11 o'clock, and the Grand Prize drivers will have the use of the circuit from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The course will be patrolled by flagmen during the practice hours.

### St. Nicholas Rink Opens.

The indoor ice skating season of 1910 was opened last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. It was an invitation affair, and more than 1,200 persons crowded into the rink, of which 700 were on skates, and glided over the new and perfect ice surface inspired by the music of the twenty-piece band, which played all the popular selections. The occasion brought together most all the prominent local skaters, including the veteran Phil Kearney, Bill Taylor, Walter R. Lee, and the various hockey club members. The speed skaters and hockey players anticipate a very good season, and all predict the seeing of some great sport.

The New York Hockey Club held a meeting before the opening last night, but none of the details could be learned, and as yet there have been no definite arrangements made for the coming season.

### Elementary Schools Championships.

The Public Schools' Athletic League will hold the elementary schools championships on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, at the Forty-Seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. It is the intention of the President, Gen. George W. Wingate, and the Secretary of the league, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, to make this championship meet the greatest in the history of the organization. The entries during the past few years have always been over 1,000 boys. This year the registration of boys in the elementary schools, who are eligible for athletics is greater than ever before. The Borough of Manhattan has 50,281; Bronx, 12,456; Brooklyn, 44,793; Queens, 9,643; and Richmond, 2,477, making the total number of boys in Greater New York, 119,650.

# HOPPE'S BILLIARD VICTORY ASSURED

## With One Night's Play Left, Champion Needs 300 Points and Cutler Must Get 689.

The fifth block of the 1,800-point pool match between Willie Hoppe, playing the 18.1 game, and Albert Cutler at the 18.2 style was played at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night and resulted in a victory for Hoppe, 300 to 185. The champion kept up the same steady work which has featured the playing of the other blocks this week, and after the first five innings rapidly increased his lead over Cutler. The total score for the five nights' play is: Hoppe, 1,500; Cutler, 1,111.

When play began last night Hoppe was leading with a total of 1,200 to Cutler's 926. Cutler started off in whirlwind form and promised to give the champion a hard battle. Before his first miss Cutler had rounded out a run of 65 and his second effort yielded 29. In his first three attempts Cutler averaged 37, but fell down miserably, and his next ten innings netted only 42 for a total. Hoppe, who had been forced to the rear in both the first and second innings by Cutler, overcame a lead of 48 in the seventh inning and forged far ahead with a run of 70. From then until he had finished his 300 score with an unfinished run of 19 in the fifteenth frame the champion continued to increase his lead.

Hoppe averaged 20 in his fifteen innings and Cutler averaged 13 3-14 in fourteen. The champion's best run was 98, which he made in the twelfth inning. The feature shot of the evening was the forty-second of this big run. Hoppe left the balls frozen in such a position near the rail that a flying masse was his only chance to score. He took the chance and the object balls came together, both in motion, near the centre of the table. The champion made other runs of 64 and 70. Cutler's best was the 65 he made in his first inning.

The pair will meet at the Knickerbocker Academy to-night in the final block of the match. Hoppe has only to make 300 to win, while Cutler must make 689. The score of last night's game:

Hoppe—7 64 1 1 15 1 70 2 12 0 2 98 4 4 14—300.
Average, 20; high run, 98.
Cutler—65 29 16 2 25 0 0 1 0 1 12 0 1 33—185.
Average, 13 3-14; high run, 65.
Total score—Hoppe, 1,500; Cutler, 1,111.

### Blumenthal Billiard Victor.

In last night's game of the league preliminary three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy James Blair was defeated by William Blumenthal by the score of 40 to 29 in seventy-one innings. The high run, 5, was made by each player. This evening at 7:30 o'clock James Blair and J. Dankelman will cross cues.

### Field Events at Columbia.

Prevented by rain on Thursday from finishing the two field events which were postponed from Wednesday's inter-class meet, the Columbia sophomores yesterday afternoon increased the score which they ran up against the freshmen by twelve additional points, making the final score 74 2-3 for the sophomores, as against 42 3-3. The summaries:

Broad Jump.—Won by N. B. Ward, '13, with a jump of 20 feet 10¼ inches; H. Dickenson, '14, second, with a jump of 20 feet 1 inch; R. V. Revson, '13, third, with a jump of 19 feet 7¼ inches.

Shot Put.—Won by W. F. Roos, '13, with a put of 43 feet 1½ inches; R. Hale, '14, second, with a put of 39 feet 9 inches; J. Cassidy, '13, third, with a put of 35 feet 9 inches.

### Convent's Cross-Country Run.

All amateur athletes are invited to participate in the first cross-country run of the season of the Convent Athletic Club to-morrow afternoon, the start to be made from the clubhouse, 2,382 Old Broadway, corner of 132d Street, at 3 o'clock. A course three miles and a half long will be covered.

### P. S. A. L. Run at Celtic Park.

The Board of Managers of the Irish-American Athletic Club has granted permission to Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, the use of Celtic Park for the holding of the annual high schools cross-country championship run over the famous Celtic Park course on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 3. The distance will be three and a half miles.

### Princeton Freshman Runners Beaten.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—In a cross-country run to-day the Central High School team of Philadelphia defeated the Princeton freshmen by a score of 30 to 27. The distance was three miles and the time 18 minutes 0 1-5 seconds. The first man was Hayes, Captain of Princeton, 1914.

### Chief Bender to Pitch for Hoboken.

Chief Bender, the star pitcher of the world's champion Athletics, will be in the box at Ridgewood to-morrow for the Hoboken Club against the Ridgewoods in the wind-up of the season at Meyerrose Park. All the old Hoboken favorites will be in the line-up, including Jack Coffey, Frank Egan, Chris Mahoney, and Pimmy Hall. As usual, Lindemann and Clougher will be the battery for the Ridgewood Club.

### Champion Athletics to Play Here.

The Athletics, the world's baseball champions, will play their last game this season at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon, against the All-Leaguers. The latter will have in their ranks Larry Doyle of the Giants and other members of Manager McGraw's team. The Athletics' line-up will be: Thomas, catcher; Davis, first base; Murphy, second base; Collins, shortstop; Baker, third base; Hartsel, left field; Strunk, center field; Lapp, right field; Morgan, pitcher.

### Ducky Holmes Mobile's Manager.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—W. P. (Ducky) Holmes of Des Moines, Iowa, to-night was selected manager for the Mobile team of the Southern Baseball League. For eight years Holmes played in the National and the American League. At one time he was manager of the Toledo American Association Club.

### Mackay Ships Horses Abroad.

Nearly a half hundred thoroughbreds, stallions, mares, and weanlings belonging to Clarence H. Mackay, were shipped to France yesterday morning on the Atlantic Transport Company's Minnewaska. It is understood that the greater part of the consignment is to be sold in the near future. Meddler, Sanders, Gunfire, Ballentrae, and Audience were among those to make the voyage.

### Chance's Plan to Try Out Players.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago Club of the National League, will try out a new method of winnowing recruits who are candidates for next season's team, according to an announcement made by him to-day. He will take his minor league recruits to California where, near his Winter home in Glendora, he will fit up a diamond, and watch the work of the men. So far thirteen men are scheduled to make the trip.

### Old Giant Strang Goes to Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 28.—The local club of the Southern League has purchased pitcher Sparks, formerly of the Philadelphia National League team, and second baseman Strang, formerly of the New York Nationals, it was announced to-day.


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Neckwear

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Gloves

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The offering comprises the complete sample line from one of America's foremost hat makers. All are regular $2.50 to $5.00 values. Also 100 dozen Seconds by another famous maker of regular $3 to $5 values. At the Warren Street store there will be found an unusual and varied stock of soft hats, odds and ends and regular stock reduced. Special 1.75

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Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St, at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

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of Cherbourg and Lucerne asking that a search be made for it.

Mrs. Turner last saw her gems upon her return from the opera house in Lucerne, about Sept. 15. She placed the necklace in her jewel case and it was not until she opened the case on the steamer that she discovered it was missing.

Mrs. Turner, returning from a summer spent abroad, travelled with S. K. Mastenelli, an intimate friend of the latter's daughter Helen, who left with her at the hotel in Lucerne. When Turner noted her diamond necklace missing, in accordance with customs declaration, but when she came to examine her jewels in the hotel in Lucerne she found that it was gone. Mastenelli was questioned by the chief of police of Cherbourg, but denied all knowledge of the affair. Turner left for London, and upon his return to the hotel in Lucerne told the story. The latter had left for Berlin without knowledge of the theft. Turner then went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he wrote a letter to Mastenelli, who was in the West Indies. He is much distressed over the affair, as he is unable to account for the loss of the necklace in any way. He said:

"The affair is a mystery, and there is absolutely no clue as to how the necklace was lost. We know it was in the jewel case in Lucerne, and when the case was opened on the steamer I think it was on the Mediterranean Sea. I went to the opera in Lucerne on the night of the 15th, and upon our return to the hotel Mrs. Turner kept the necklace with her that night. In the morning it was deposited with the jewel case in the presence of my daughter. It was Mrs. Turner's habit to leave the case in the strong room at the hotel. It remained there during the week between



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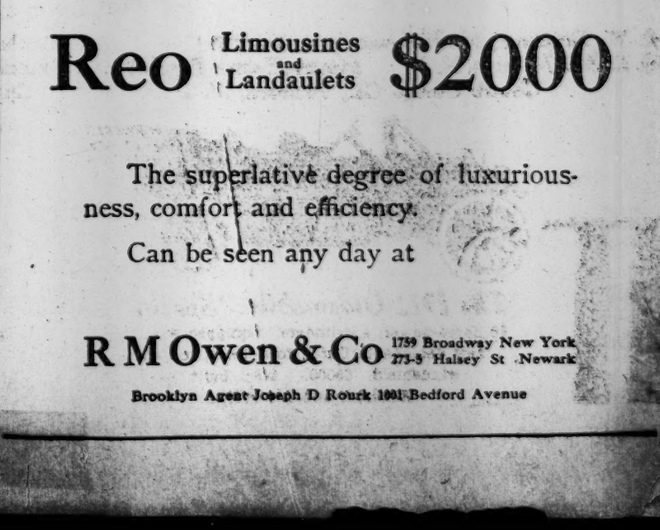
train from Buffalo and a milk train. A cross-over switch had been left open. T. E. ... General Superintendent of the La... who was on the scene a few min... the collision occurred, said the ... caused through the care... switchman.

T... on the milk train and the ... engine on the passenger train ... actically demolished, ... York, operated by the New York ... Company of this city, ... orning in Thunder Bay, ... Lake Huron. ... yawls by the ... Cleveland. ... not known. ... more than ... York ... without ... this ... th Street ... the front of the ... evidently very anx... jumped for the float ... the incoming craft had ... er, screaming "Save ... blacknurse, who was ... me, quickly jumped ... little difficulty ... an and put her up ... hurried away in a ... ere unable to learn ... Kansas, who was ... dit, had jumped into ... launch to help the ... down stream and out ... reported to the police ... seven officers and ... egular crew of sailors, ... ame is unknown, set ... ship Kansas, anchored ... off 150th Street, this ... clock. As the launch ... the foot of 157th Street ... was in the front of the ... was evidently very anx... jumped for the float ... the incoming craft had ... ed up in yawls by the ... bound for Cleveland. ... accident is not known; ... obably reach more than ... officials of the New York ... any as yet are without ... further information.

The New ... was under the command of Capt. W. M. Humphrey, a sailor of long experience. She was a wooden ves-

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## HARVARD MEN IN GAMES.

### Freshman Howard Shows Much Promise in Hammer Throwing.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—William R. Quinn, the track coach at Harvard, to-day had his first opportunity to look over the new athletic material which entered Harvard this Fall, in the interclass games. He was apparently pleased with the performances of the youngsters and passed a favorable comment on Howard, from Worcester Academy, who was second in the hammer throw. Mr. Quinn feels that in this event he will develop an intercollegiate point winner within a year. The summaries:

Hammer Throw.—Won by Chadwick, '11, (12 feet,) with an actual throw of 123 feet; E. H. Ruch, '10, (scratch,) with an actual throw of 128 feet 6 inches, second; S. D. Howard, '14, (scratch,) with an actual throw of 120 feet 3 inches, third.

Mile Run.—Won by Koch, '14, (150 yards,) Blackman, '14, (150 yards,) second; Harding, '11, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:26 2-5.

Quarter-Mile.—Won by Gunn, '11, (25 yards;) Rawson, '14, (30 yards,) second; Tobey, '14, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:51.

120 Yards, High Hurdles.—Won by Fleck, '14, (10 yards;) Cummings, '13, (5 yards,) second; Chadwick, '11, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:16 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Halstead, '13, (3 yards;) Steinhardt, '11, (scratch,) second; Austin, '13, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

120 Yards, Low Hurdles.—Won by Cable, '12; Freeman, '11, second; Jackson, '14, third. Time—0:15 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Cadwell, (scratch,) with an actual vault of 11 feet; Tory, '11; Chadwick, '11, and King, '11, all tied for second place.

Shot-Put.—Won by Batcheldar, '13, (1 foot,) with an actual put of 39 feet 10 inches; Mondy, '11, (scratch,) with an actual put of 36 feet 3 inches, second; Chadwick, '11, (5 feet,) with an actual put of 34 feet, third.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Steinhardt, '11, (4 feet;) Dana, '13, (4 feet,) second; Halstead, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:23.

Half-Mile Race.—Won by Ravette, '14, (60 yards;) Lewis, '13, (50 yards,) second; Gozzaldi, (25 yards,) third. Time—1:59 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by Bebe, '14, (3 inches;) Moffatt, '13, (4 inches,) second; tie between Buckley, '12, and Freeman, '14, for third place. Height—5 feet 8 inches.

Two-Mile Race.—Won by Copeland, '13, (100 yards;) Whitman, '11, (100 yards,) second; Ryan, '11, (scratch,) third. Time—10:16 4-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by Dillingham, '11, (scratch,) 20 feet 11 inches; Simonds, '11, (scratch,) second, 20 feet 8½ inches.

## SOPHOMORES WIN ON TRACK.

### De Witt Clinton Athletes Contest in Gymnasium, Freshmen Being Defeated.

De Witt Clinton high school athletes held an interesting series of track and field games yesterday in the school gymnasium, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in which the Sophomores defeated the Freshmen; 1913 rolled up 50½ points, while the first year boys scored 16½.

The Freshmen won two first places, these being in the shot-put and quarter-mile relay for 100-pound boys.

For the Sophomores the stars were D. Crockett, I. Spectorsky, and F. Schlesinger. Crockett accounted for the high jump with the creditable leap of 4 feet 11 inches; Spectorsky won the "two twenty" in the fast time of 0:26 3-5, and Schlesinger led the "dashers" through the tape in the thirty-yard event.

The unlimited weight relay, at a mile and a half, proved but an exercise spin for the "Sophs," as Weg, Mishkind, Schlesinger, and Spectorsky each beat his opponent comfortably in good time.

Next Friday, the Juniors and Seniors will meet, the winners to try conclusions with the Sophomores on Nov. 11. The summaries:

440-Yard Run—Won by W. Moore, '13; F. Fowler, '14, second; M. Douglas, '13, third. Time—0:60 2-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by Hollasz, '13; Bachner, '13, second; Goodman, '13, third. Time—2:17 4-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by Babtkis, '13; Weg, '13, second; Schwartz, '13, third. Time—5:10 2-5.

Shot Put—Won by Marcus, '14, with 35 feet 9 inches; Mishkind, '13, second, with 31 feet 9 inches; Zeigler, '14, third, with 30 feet 6 inches.

880-Yard Relay, 120-Pound Boys—Won by 1913 team, composed of Schlesinger, Freedman, Mishkind, and Spectorsky. Time—1:52.

30-Yard Dash—Final heat won by Schlesinger, '13; Crockett, '13, second; Malone, '13, third. Time not taken.

Running High Jump—Won by Crockett, '13, with 4 feet 11 inches; Lieberman, '13, second, with 4 feet 10 inches; Moore, '13; Turley, '14, and Mishkind, '13, tied for third, with 4 feet 8 inches.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Boys—Won by 1914 team, composed of Englander, Siegel, Meltzer, and Holland. Time—0:50 2-5.

220-Yard Dash—Final heat won by Spectorsky, '13; Beck, '13, second; Fendersen, '14, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

880-Yard Relay, Unlimited Weight—Won by 1913 team, composed of Weg, Mishkind, Schlesinger, and Spectorsky. Time—1:56 1-5.

## TWO IN BREWERS' HANDICAP.

### Priscillian Wins from Sotemia—Track Record for Hampton Court.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—A sharp wind made the attendance small at Pimlico to-day, but those who came out had plenty of excitement. Scratches spoiled the carded feature, the Baltimore Brewers' Handicap, which had only two starters, Priscillian, held at 1 to 10, and Sotemia. The Owners' Handicap developed into a fine race at a mile. Hampton Court broke the track record for the distance in winning the event. The third race, at six furlongs, and the steeplechase developed two very bad rides that called for much criticism. In the event on the flat, Montcalm, with Lang up, appeared to foul Van Den at the head of the stretch.

After handily beating off all contention in the steeplechase, Dion Kerr, on Adventurer, the favorite, was nearly nipped at the wire by Peter Young. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old colts and fillies; six furlongs. Stinger, 122 pounds, (Dugan,) 1 to 2, 1 to 6, and out, won; Heatherbroom, 119, (Rowan,) 7 to 1, 7 to 5, and 2 to 5, second; Touch Me, 122, (Shilling,) 4 to 1, even, and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Irish Nora also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, selling; one mile. Our Hannah, 107 pounds, (McCabe,) 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, won; Supervisor, 92, (McCahey,) 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, second; Laymingster, 107, (Davies,) 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Captain Swanson, Neoakaleets, and Dress Parade II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Black Chief, 115 pounds, (McCahey,) 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, won; Montcalm, 111, (Lang,) 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, second; Van Den, 115, (Gross,) 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:18 2-5. Black Minster, Nancy Pansy, Claque, Eulalia May, Flashing, Radium Star, Fournaught II., Lillie Hoy, My Southern Boy, Hibernica, and Henry Munro also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase for hunters; two and a half miles. Adventurer, 168 pounds, (Mr. D. Kerr,) 1 to 2 and out, won; Peter Young, 163, (Mr. J. Spencer, Jr.,) 5 to 1, 7 to 5, and out, second; Rambo, 153, (Mr. T. Wright,) 7 to 2, 1 to 2, and out, third. Time—5:22 2-5. Iron Prince also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Owners' handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hampton Court, 112 pounds, (Shilling,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Cliff Edge, 106, (Gross,) 3 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, second; Reybourn, 100, (Estep,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and out, third. Time—1:39. Compton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Baltimore Brewers' handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Priscillian, 114 pounds, (Dugan,) 1 to 10 and out, won; Sotemia, 107, (Gross,) 10 to 1 and out, second. Time—2:00 4-5. Only two starters.

SEVENTH RACE.—For all ages; one mile. St. Joseph, 112 pounds, (Gross,) 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, won; Laughing Eyes, 112, (Davis,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, second; Spes Nostra, 92, (Estep,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, third. Time—1:41 1-5. Oxer, Hammon Pass, Chiarivari, Wilton Lackaye, Oghwaga, and Toniata also ran.

### Pimlico Racing Entries.

First Race.—For 2-year-old fillies and geldings, selling; five and a half furlongs.—Aldivia, Ladasette, Radiation, Grenida, Fair Miss, Ortara, Ynca, Indora, Quincy Belle, Kaufman, 110.

Second Race.—Jockey Club purse; for 3-year-olds and upward, selling; mile and a half.—Dull Care, Beauclere, Goiconda, 108; El Oro, Montgomery, 114; Miss Perigord, 110; Question Mark, 110; *Gay Deceiver, 103; *Wilton Lackaye, 111. *Parr Entry.

Third Race.—For 2-year-olds, selling; one mile.—Fair Miss, L'Appelle, Virginia Cup, Supervisor, Forester, 95; Troy Weight, 96; Seconke, 102; Pleasant, 97; Agnar, 98; Sandhill, 1908; Maromara, 109; Eagle Bird, Herbert Turner, 104; Belfast, Idle Michael, 99; Dr. Duenner, 107.

Fourth Race.—Green Spring Valley Steeplechase, handicap; for 4-year-olds and upward; two miles and a half.—Algie, 165; The Welkin, 154; Nebuchadnezar, 148; Diebold, 145; Collgny, 140; Hylda, Waterway, 155.

Fifth Race.—Arlington Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.—Pantouffle, *Sir Alvescot, 112; Rosseau, 98; *Restigouche, 119; Shannon, 103; Mexoana, 104; Practical, Fauntleroy, 106; Guy Fisher, 115; Chilton Queen, 94; Besom, 120; †Rose Queen,† Cohort, 110. *Carman entry. †Hildreth entry.

Sixth Race.—For 3-year-olds and upward; mile and 70 yards.—Uncas Chief, Dull Care, Bob R., Shannon, 103; Priscillian, 113; The Golden Butterfly, 105; Sandrian, 95.

Seventh Race.—For 2-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.—Patrick S., Susan, Clitter Clatter, Stars, Muskmelon, Chilton Squaw, Creole, L'Appelle, Thrifty, 110; *Troy Weight, 105. Apprentice allowance claimed.


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Football, Polo Grounds, Princeton vs. Dartmouth, to-day, 2:30 P. M. All seats $2.00. On sale at Spalding's and Wright & Ditson's.


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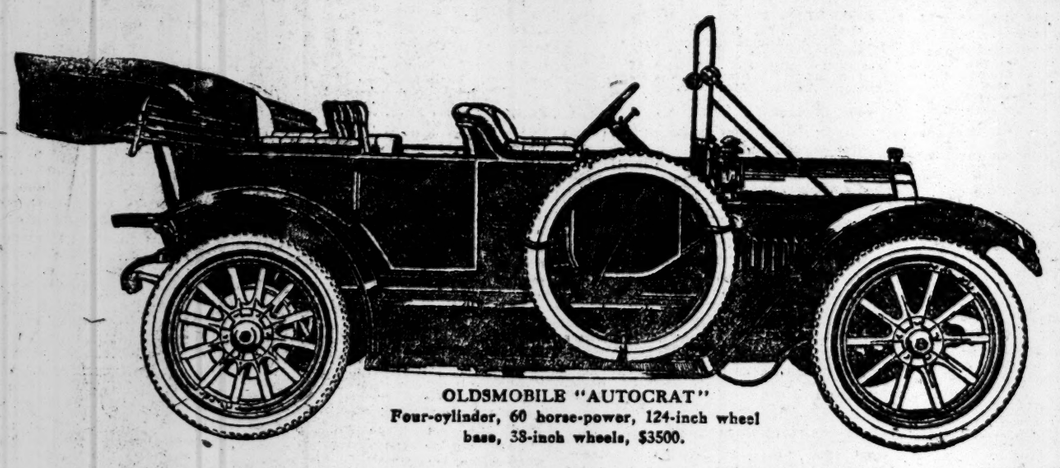
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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Show Small Changes—Call Money Rates, 3@3½ Per Cent.

## HEAVY CASH LOSS BY BANKS

### Estimates of Week's Currency Movements Foreshadow $6,000,000 Drain

### Demand Sterling Breaks.

A demonstration in United States Steel common which carried the price of the stock above 80, and therefore to a new high record for the present movement, was ineffective as a means of stimulating general interest in securities yesterday, and the market as a whole displayed the irregularity which commonly accompanies careful distribution. In one or two directions there were exhibitions of strength, but the shares conspicuous in the long rise under speculative auspices were plainly under pressure, and by the close of the day reflected this in their fractional losses from the quotations of Thursday night. The general disposition on the part of traders on the floor of the Exchange seemed to be to limit their commitments, in view of the possible confused markets which almost invariably precede an election so important as that to be held in this State a week from Tuesday. The dealings were therefore well under those of Thursday in point of volume, and fluctuations were correspondingly narrower. There was very little in a news way to interest the markets. Announcement was made of the successful termination of the rather protracted negotiations looking to the placing of $10,000,000 of Michigan Central notes in Paris; further engagements of gold for shipment to Canada were reported; the mercantile agencies, reviewing the week in trade, noted continued irregularity, with additional contraction in bank clearings throughout the country, although the difference as compared with last year was small, while as an example of the volume of business of the kind which is held up pending the settlement of several matters of high importance to the railroads there were reported some substantial orders for equipment, including cars and engines, by three or four of the leading roads.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated a loss in cash by the banks of not less than $6,000,000, a surprising feature of the showing consisting in the revelation that the direct flow to the interior had been so small as to result in a practical equalization of receipts and shipments. To the Sub-Treasury, however, the loss was very heavy, and unless there has been contraction of loans and deposits similar to that disclosed in last week's return, today's bank statement must exhibit a lowering of surplus. There has been much shifting of loans in connection with the week's financing, but it remains to be seen if this has been sufficient to maintain the reserve position held at the close of last week. A favorable happening in the international money market situation was the sharp break in the foreign exchange market, where demand sterling fell 25 points, the movement reflecting to some extent, perhaps, the easier position of affairs in London, where call money after touching 5 per cent., closed at 3½ per cent. Cable advices on the English market are much more cheerful than they were at the opening of the week.

### CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co. for dividend.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for annual meeting.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. for annual meeting.
Electric Securities Corporation for dividend on preferred.
National Surety Co. for annual meeting.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company for dividend.
Seaboard Air Line Railway for annual meeting.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey.
Champion Copper Company.
Distilling Company of America on preferred.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 4½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent; Paris, 2¾ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4¾ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $305,911,248; balances, $12,850,067; Sub-Treasury debit balance $81,-219.

The local banks lost $6,842,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8610@$4.8620, sixty days at $4.8260, and cables at $4.8660@$4.8675.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-64@5.19⅝ plus 1-32 for cables, and 5.19⅝ less 3-32@5.19⅜ less 1-16 for sight; reichsmarks, 95 11-16 less 1-32@95 11-16 plus 1-64 for cables, and 95 less 3-64@95 less 1-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 20c discount; St. Paul, 35c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium; Savannah, buying, 5-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium; Montreal, 46¾c discount.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, 3-16d lower in London, at 25 11-16 per ounce, and ⅝c lower in New York, at 55⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The sharp advances scored during the early trading in Wall Street were only partly reflected in the quotations for purely local issues on the Philadelphia Exchange. But when the midday reaction set in on the New York board that, too, failed to materially affect prices in this city. The close was steady.

The heaviest dealings were in United States Steel and Reading, both issues changing hands in considerable quantities. When Steel crossed 80 there was a great deal of short covering on stop-loss orders caught at that figure. Cambria Steel showed a fractional advance in sympathy with its contemporary during the morning, and Lake Superior also continued in demand around yesterday's closing figures.

Sales.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100...Am. Milling | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 4...Am. Railways | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 20...Am. Sugar | 118¾ | 118¼ | 118¼ |
| 20...Am. Smelting | 80⅝ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ |
| 18...Cambria Iron | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 245...Cambria Steel | 44⅝ | 44½ | 44⅝ |
| 10...Ches. & Ohio | 83⅝ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| 12...Chestnut Hill | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 25...Electric Storage | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 310...Gen. Asphalt | 82¾ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 15...Ins. Co. of N. A. | 79¼ | 79 | 79 |
| 650...Lake Superior Corp. | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 21...Lehigh Nav. | 26¼ | 26 | 26 |
| 5,871...Lehigh Valley | 94¼ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 10...Mine Hill | 85¾ | 84¼ | 85¼ |
| 675...North. Central | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 460...Philadelphia Rapid T. | 126¼ | 126 | 126 |
| 94...Pennsylvania | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 225...Philadelphia Electric | 66¼ | 66 | 66 |
| 20...P. G. & N. | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 100...Rock Island | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 2,590...Reading | 34¼ | 34⅛ | 34¼ |
| 10...St. Paul | 77 | 76¾ | 76 9-16 |
| 2,870...Tonopah Belmont | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125¼ |
| 1,301...Tonopah Mining | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 35...U. G. Imp. | 8 5-16 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 11,086...U. S. Steel | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 374...Union Traction | 80¼ | 79 | 79½ |
| 5...United Cos. of N. J. | 245½ | 245½ | 245½ |
| 1...W. J. & S. | 55 | 55 | 55 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Oct. 28, 1910. 538,813
From Jan. 1, 1910. 42,533,988
Corresponding period last year. 177,851,697

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32½ | 33 | 100 | Allis-Chalmers pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | +1⅞ |
| 69½ | 69⅞ | 14,900 | Amalgamated Cop. | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69 | 69⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 47⅞ | 48 | 600 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 48 | 48 | 47⅜ | 47⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 37 | 37⅛ | 400 | Am. Beet Sugar | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37½ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| 9¾ | 10 | 1,200 | Am. Can. | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | ... |
| 74½ | 75 | 900 | Am. Can pf. | 75½ | 75½ | 75 | 75 | ... |
| 54½ | 54⅝ | 800 | Am. Car & Foundry | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54 | 54 | — ⅜ |
| 66 | 66½ | 300 | Am. Cotton Oil | 66½ | 66½ | 66¼ | 66¼ | — ⅞ |
| 18 | 18⅝ | 900 | Am. Ice Securities | 20 | 20 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| 12 | 12½ | 100 | Am. Linseed | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 40⅞ | 200 | Am. Locomotive | 41 | 41 | 40½ | 40¾ | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 106½ | 145 | Am. Locomotive pf. | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106½ | 106½ | + ⅞ |
| 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 86,200 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 79½ | 80⅜ | — ¼ |
| 103⅝ | 103¾ | 5 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 106½ | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ | + ⅛ |
| 87 | 87⅜ | 180 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B. | 87½ | 87½ | 87 | 87¼ | — ⅛ |
| 49¼ | 49⅝ | 700 | Am. Steel Foundries | 49½ | 49⅝ | 49⅛ | 49⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 118½ | 119 | 2,500 | Am. Sugar Refining | 118 | 119¼ | 118 | 119⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 140⅝ | 140⅞ | 2,700 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 141 | 141 | 140¼ | 140¼ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 33 | 100 | Am. Woolen | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 41⅞ | 200 | Anaconda Cop. Min. | 42 | 42 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 104¼ | 104⅞ | 4,200 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 101⅜ | 102⅛ | 580 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. | 102 | 102¼ | 101⅝ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 118¼ | 119¼ | 200 | Atlantic Coast Line | 118 | 118 | 117½ | 117⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 109 | 109¼ | 1,100 | Baltimore Ohio | 109 | 109¼ | 108⅝ | 109⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 32¾ | 600 | Bethlehem Steel | 33 | 33⅛ | 32 | 32⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 60 | 61 | 900 | Bethlehem Steel pf. | 60 | 60 | 55½ | 60 | — ⅛ |
| 77¼ | 77⅜ | 3,625 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 78 | 78⅛ | 77¼ | 77⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 102 | 107 | 100 | Buf., Roch. & Pitts. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | — ⅝ |
| 198½ | 199½ | 1,036 | Canadian Pacific | 198½ | 198½ | 198 | 198 | +1 |
| 34½ | 35 | 1,100 | Central Leather Co. | 35¼ | 35⅞ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| 82⅜ | 83 | 1,700 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 83¼ | 83⅜ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 125¼ | 125½ | 5,900 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 126½ | 126½ | 125 | 125½ | — ⅛ |
| 149 | 149¾ | 1,800 | Chi. & Northwestern | 150¼ | 150¼ | 149⅝ | 149⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 72 | 72⅜ | 300 | Clev., C., C. & St. L. | 74½ | 74½ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 84 | 84¼ | 400 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 85 | 85 | 84¼ | 84¼ | — ⅜ |
| 60 | 61 | 100 | Colorado & Southern | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | ... |
| 76 | 76¾ | 100 | Col. & South. 1st pf. | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | ... |
| 4½ | 5⅜ | 720 | Col. & Hock. C. & I. | 5½ | 5½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 137¼ | 137⅞ | 380 | Col. & H. C. & I. t. r. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 17⅛ | 6,900 | Consolidated Gas | 188 | 188 | 187¼ | 187¼ | — ⅛ |
| 79 | 80 | 300 | Corn Products Ref. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 169 | 170 | 200 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | — ⅛ |
| 32¾ | 33 | 100 | Delaware & Hudson | 160½ | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 76 | 2,700 | Denver & Rio Grande | 84 | 84 | 82¾ | 82¾ | — ⅝ |
| 81¼ | 82¾ | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande pf. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | ... |
| 28½ | 24½ | 1,000 | Distillers' Securities | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82 | 82½ | — ⅜ |
| 29¾ | 29¾ | 200 | Duluth, S. S. & A. pf. | 58½ | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | + ⅛ |
| 49½ | 50 | 1,100 | Erie | 24½ | 24½ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ⅜ |
| 40 | 42 | 1,500 | Erie 1st pf. | 30 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ⅜ |
| 155½ | 156¼ | 200 | Federal M. & S. pf. | 49¾ | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 8¾ | 11 | Fourth Nat. Bank | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | +1 |
| 154½ | 156¼ | 1,100 | General Electric | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | +1½ |
| 127½ | 127⅝ | 4,400 | Goldfield Con. | 156 | 158½ | 156 | 158¼ | +2 |
| 59 | 59½ | 1,700 | Great Northern pf. | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 120 | 140 | 100 | Gt. N. certs. ore prop. | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | + ½ |
| 132¾ | 136 | 100 | Hocking Valley | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | + ½ |
| 22½ | 22⅝ | 200 | Illinois Central | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | — ⅝ |
| 53½ | 53⅞ | 3,900 | Interborough-Met. | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ | — ⅛ |
| 110½ | 111 | 8,000 | Interborough-Met. pf. | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | — ⅝ |
| 122½ | 123 | 2,700 | Int. Harvester | 59¼ | 59¼ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 13 | 13¼ | 200 | Int. Harvester pf. | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | — ⅛ |
| 82¼ | 83 | 800 | Int. Paper | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 19½ | 25 | Int. Steam Pump pf. | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | — ⅛ |
| 34 | 35 | 200 | Iowa Central | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 33 | 300 | Iowa Central pf. | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | — ⅜ |
| 105 | 105½ | 200 | Kansas City Southern | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | — ⅛ |
| 145¾ | 145⅞ | 100 | Kansas City Southern pf. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| 142 | 142½ | 500 | Laclede Gas | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 18 | 300 | Louisville & Nash. | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 185¾ | 186 | 100 | Manhattan Elevated | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | — ⅛ |
| 34¾ | 35 | 4,500 | Mercantile Marine pf. | 146 | 146 | 145¼ | 145¼ | — ⅜ |
| 54½ | 55 | 100 | Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. | 142¼ | 142¼ | 142¼ | 142¼ | — ⅛ |
| 59½ | 59⅝ | 2,700 | Mo., Kansas & Texas | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 106¾ | 100 | Missouri Pacific | 133¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 71 | 100 | Nat. Lead Co. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 33¾ | 200 | Nat. Lead Co. pf. | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55 | 55 | — ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 500 | Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf. | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 71¼ | 1,400 | N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf. | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | — ⅝ |
| 117 | 117¾ | 2,400 | Nevada Con. Copper | 71 | 71 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 42¾ | 43 | 4,250 | N. Y. Central | 118 | 118 | 117½ | 117½ | — ⅛ |
| 99 | 99¾ | 100 | N. Y. Ont. & West | 109 | 109¼ | 108⅝ | 109⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 119½ | 119⅞ | 600 | Norfolk & Western | 33 | 33⅛ | 32 | 32⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 33½ | 2,900 | Northern Pacific | 80 | 80 | 55½ | 60 | — ⅝ |
| 41¾ | 41⅞ | 200 | Pacific Mail | 78 | 78¼ | 77¾ | 77⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 131⅞ | 132 | 200 | Pacific Tel. & Tel. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | ... |
| 108 | 108¾ | 10,700 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 99 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 71½ | 100 | People's Gas, Chi. | 119¾ | 120 | 119¾ | 119½ | — ⅜ |
| 84 | 85 | 200 | P., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ⅛ |
| 96 | 97 | 100 | Pittsburg Coal pf. | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ⅛ |
| 168 | 169 | 725 | Pressed Steel Car. | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ | — ⅛ |
| 153¼ | 153¾ | 74,400 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 35 | 1,900 | Pullman Company | 149¾ | 150¼ | 149¾ | 149⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 98 | 98¼ | 210 | Reading | 74½ | 74½ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 33⅞ | 34⅛ | 8,700 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 95 | 95 | 84¼ | 84¼ | — ⅜ |
| 65½ | 66 | 900 | Rep. Iron & Steel pf. | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | ... |
| 38⅛ | 41 | 100 | Rock Island Co. | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | ... |
| 41⅜ | 42½ | 1,000 | Rock Island Co. pf. | 5½ | 5½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 50¾ | 51 | 700 | Rutland pf. | 137¼ | 137¼ | 137¼ | 137¼ | — ⅛ |
| 119¼ | 119⅝ | 950 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 26 | 10,500 | Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron | 187¾ | 188 | 187¼ | 187¼ | — ⅛ |
| 51¼ | 52 | 300 | Southern Pacific | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 119⅜ | 119⅝ | 1,500 | South. R'way pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | — ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 26 | 150 | South. R'way pf., ext. | 160½ | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ | + ⅛ |
| 60½ | 60⅝ | 100 | Tennessee Copper | 84 | 84 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 38 | 150 | Texas Co. | 66 | 66 | 65 | 65¾ | — ⅛ |
| 139 | 141 | 100 | Texas & Pacific | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82 | 82¼ | — ⅜ |
| 27 | 28 | 4,150 | Third Avenue | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ... |
| 13⅜ | 14 | 800 | Tol., St. L. & W. | 14 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 27¼ | 80,800 | Union Pacific | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ⅛ |
| 93 | 93¼ | 1,400 | Union Pacific pf. | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¼ | — ⅜ |
| 36¼ | 37½ | 500 | U. S. Rubber | 175 | 175 | 173⅝ | 174¼ | — ⅛ |
| 72½ | 74 | 800 | U. S. Rubber 2d pf. | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 92⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 79½ | 80 | 161,500 | U. S. Steel | 87 | 87 | 86¼ | 86⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 119½ | 119⅝ | 1,000 | U. S. Steel pf. | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74 | 74 | — ⅛ |
| 64⅝ | 65 | 5,700 | Utah Copper | 79¾ | 80¼ | 79¾ | 79¾ | — ⅛ |
| 124 | 126 | 1,700 | Va.-Caro. Chemical | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 18⅝ | 16 | Va.-Caro. Chem. pf. | 50¼ | 50¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 39½ | 100 | Wabash | 65½ | 65½ | 65 | 65 | — ⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 48⅞ | 2,350 | Wabash pf. | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | — ⅛ |
| 71½ | 72½ | 800 | Western Maryland | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 73½ | 73⅞ | 50 | Western Union Tel. | 39¾ | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ⅜ |
| 16 | 16½ | 1,000 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 47¾ | 48¼ | 47¾ | 48¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf. | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | — ⅛ |
| | | | | 74 | 74 | 73¾ | 73⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | | | | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |

## BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1930 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2s, c., 1930 | 100¼ | 101 |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 115 | 115½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 115¼ | ... |
| Pan. 2s, r., 1936 | 100¾ | ... |
| Pan. 2s, r., 1938 | 100½ | ... |
| Adams Exp. | 250 | ... |
| Allis-Chalm. | 9 | 10 |
| Am. Ag. C. pf. | 101 | ... |
| Am. B. Sug. pf. | 93 | 94 |
| A. B. S. & Fdy. | 84 | 90 |
| A. B. S. & Fdy. pf. | 124 | 130 |
| A. C. & F. pf. | 113 | 115¾ |
| Am. Coal | 60 | 150 |
| Am. Exp. | 240 | 285 |
| A. H. & L. | 4½ | 5 |
| A. H. & L. pf. | 28 | 34 |
| Am. L. Co. pf. | 82 | 85 |
| Am. Malt. | 5 | 5½ |
| Am. M. pf. | 82½ | 84 |
| Am. Snuff. | 240 | 320 |
| Am. Sn. pf. | 100 | 102 |
| Am. S. R. pf. | 115 | 116½ |
| A. T. & C. | 80 | 85½ |
| Am. Tob. pf. | 93¾ | 94 |
| Am. W. Co. pf. | 95¾ | 97 |
| Ann Arbor | 28 | 30 |
| Ann A. pf. | 65 | 75 |
| B. & O. pf. | 90 | 91 |
| Batopilas M. | 2¼ | 2½ |
| Bkln. Q. | 187 | 189¼ |
| Bruns. Ter. | 9½ | 11½ |
| B., R & P. pf. | 128 | 140 |
| B. & S. pf. | 16 | 19 |
| Butte Co. | 80 | 85 |
| Canada Sou. | 85 | 85½ |
| Cent. L. pf. | 105½ | 106 |
| C. R. R. of N. J. | 373 | 388 |
| C. & S. A. | 80 | ... |
| Cal. | 117 | 119 |
| Chi. & A. pf. | 80 | 85½ |
| C., B. & Q. | 200 | ... |
| Chi. Gt. W. | 24 | 24½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf. | 48 | 49 |
| C., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 99 | 110 |
| Cleve. & P. | 104½ | ... |
| Cleve. & P. pf. | 88 | ... |
| Col. F. & I. | 34 | ... |
| Col. F. & I. pf. | 106 | 120 |
| Col. & So. 2d pf. | 74 | 75 |
| Cons. Coal | 104½ | ... |
| Crex Carpet. | 60 | 64 |
| Cub.-Am. S. | 36 | 38 |
| Cub.-Am. S. pf. | 91½ | ... |
| D., L. & W. | 497½ | 500 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 4 | 11 |
| Det. & M. | 80 | 85 |
| D. & M. pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Det. U. R. | 50 | 60 |
| D., S. S. & A. pf. | 12¾ | 14½ |
| Dul.-Sup. T. | 79 | 81 |
| Dul.-Sup. T. pf. | ... | 70 |
| Du P. de N. Pow. pf. | 82½ | 85 |
| Erie 2d pf. | 37¾ | 38¾ |
| Ev. & T. H. | 60 | 63 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 75 | 85 |
| F. M. & S. | 12½ | 17 |
| Fed. Sugar. | 30 | 40 |
| Fed. Sugar pf., ex d. | 90 | ... |
| Gen. C. Co. | 91 | 100 |
| Gen. C. Co. pf. | 101 | 103½ |
| Granby Con. | 30 | 50 |
| Hav. E. R. | 93 | 94 |
| Hav. E. R. pf. | 94 | ... |
| Homestake. | 84¼ | 86½ |
| Ill. C. I. | 94 | ... |
| Inger.-Rand. | 95 | ... |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Inger.-Rand. pf. | 100 | ... |
| Int. P. pf. | 55 | 55½ |
| Int. S. P. | 42½ | 43 |
| Jol. & Chi. | 163¼ | ... |
| Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf. | 75 | 77½ |
| Ken. C. So. pf. | 67 | 67 |
| K. & D. M. | 6 | 8 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 35 | 65 |
| Kn. L., Chi., pf. | 65 | 70 |
| Lack. Steel | 41 | 45 |
| Lacl. G. pf. | 102 | 102 |
| L. E. & W. | 18 | 20 |
| L. E. & W. pf. | 41 | 49 |
| Lake Shore. | 325 | 326 |
| Long Island. | 62 | 66 |
| Mackay Cos. | 92 | 93 |
| Mackay Cos. pf. | 74 | 75 |
| Mah. C. R. | 450 | ... |
| Mer. Marine | 5½ | 5¾ |
| Mich. Cent. | 130 | 130 |
| M. & St. L. | 30½ | 31¾ |
| M. & St. L. pf. | 50 | 54½ |
| M. St. P. & S. M. | 148 | 150 |
| M. St. P. & S. M. leased line | 85½ | 89 |
| Mo., K. & T. pf. | 65 | 67½ |
| N. C. & St. L. | 135 | 140 |
| Nat. Bis. | 110 | 122 |
| Nat. Bis. pf. | 110 | 122 |
| Nat. Enam. | 16½ | 18 |
| Nat. Enam. pf. | 94 | 97 |
| N. Cent. G. | 85 | 90 |
| N. Y. & H. | 77 | 78¼ |
| N. Y. C. & H. | 65½ | 67¾ |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 108¾ | 110 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 104 | 105 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 95 | 98 |
| N. Y. Dock. | 30 | 35 |
| N. Y. D. Co. pf. | 70 | 73 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 153 | 154½ |
| N. & W. pf. | 87½ | 90¾ |
| North. Am. | 66 | 67 |
| Nor. Cent. | 200 | ... |
| N. O. T. & L. | 83½ | 89¼ |
| Ont. Mining | 2¾ | 3¼ |
| Pac. Coast. | 104 | 109 |
| Pac. C. 1st pf. | 90 | 110 |
| Pac. C. 2d pf. | 104 | 115 |
| Pac. Tel. & Tel. | 98 | 99 |
| Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf. | 19½ | 22 |
| Penn. | 84 | 85 |
| Pere M. | 42 | 65 |
| Pere M. 1st pf. | 88 | 88 |
| Phila. & Read. | 23 | 24 |
| P., C. C. & St. L. | 98 | 101½ |
| Pitts. Coal. | 30¾ | 31 |
| P., Ft. W. & C. | 164½ | ... |
| P., Y. & A. pf. | 200 | ... |
| Quicksilver. | 2 | 3½ |
| Q'ksil'r pf. | 3 | 5 |
| Ry. St. Sp. | 35¾ | 36½ |
| Ry. St. Sp. pf. | 98 | 105 |
| Rdg. 1st pf. | 87 | 89 |
| Rdg. 2d pf. | 95 | 98 |
| Rens. & S. | 190 | ... |
| R., W. & O. | 118¾ | ... |
| St. L. & S. | 5 | 8 |
| St. L. & S. 1st pf. | 80 | 84 |
| St. L. & S. 2d pf. | ... | 120 |
| St. L. & I. M. | ... | ... |
| St. L. & I. M. pf. | ... | ... |
| St. L. & S. F. | ... | ... |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ... | ... |
| St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | ... | ... |
| St. L. & S. W. | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| St. L. S. W. pf. | 68 | 69¼ |
| Sears.-Roeb. | 169 | 170½ |
| Sears-Roeb. pf. | ... | 121 |
| S.-S. S. & I. pf. | 105 | 118 |
| So. P. R. S. | 85 | ... |
| So. P. R. S. pf. | 109 | 113 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs. | 70 | 85 |
| T. P. L. Tr. | 85 | ... |
| T. P. & W. | 16½ | ... |
| T. R. & L. | 7 | 8 |
| T. R. T. | 109 | 112 |
| U. B. & P. | 8 | 9 |
| Un. Cig. M. pf. | 55 | 60 |
| Un. Dry G. | 100 | 108 |
| Un. Dry G. pf. | 101 | ... |
| U. Rys. In. | 105 | 107 |
| U. Rys. In. pf. | 97 | 80 |
| U. S. C. I. Pipe | 16 | 19½ |
| U. S. C. I. Pipe pf. | 55 | 60 |
| U. S. Exp. | 102 | 105 |
| U. S. R. & Imp. | 69 | 71 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. R. & Ref. | 6½ | 7½ |
| U. S. R. & Ref. pf. | 16 | 19¾ |
| U. S. R. 1st pf. | 110¾ | 111½ |
| U. S. R. & R. | 100 | ... |
| Vand. R. R. | 72

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

**The Week's Cash Loss.**

The estimates of the results of the week's currency movement indicated a loss in cash by the banks of between $5,000,000 and $6,500,000. Most of this represented the loss on transactions with the Sub-Treasury, the movements to and from the interior having closely approximated each other, the net balance on these movements, according to one of the estimates, being entirely negligible. The loss in cash included a shipment of $500,000 gold to Canada on Thursday, but yesterday's estimates did not include an additional $1,000,000 gold taken by the Bank of Montreal for shipment to the Dominion. The belief had been that the interior movement might show a large loss this week, but not only was no such loss indicated yesterday, but, moreover, both the shipments and the receipts on these movements were considerably smaller than during the preceding week.

***

**No Early Issue of City Bonds.**

The present understanding in banking circles is that no issue of New York City bonds will be made, at least until the end of the year, and probably not until the beginning of next year. This appears to set at rest reports lately current that an issue of city bonds would be made in the very near future. The income bonds which fall due on and about Nov. 1 will be provided for, it is understood, out of the tax receipts now coming to hand, and no issue of revenue bonds is expected to be needed in connection with the paying off of these maturing obligations of the city. At the moment the market for city bonds is quiet and steady.

***

**Guarantee Plan Crystallising.**

The surety companies have agreed to give the cotton bill of lading guarantee in the form demanded by the foreign bankers, and the individual companies are now working out the organization details. Early next week a meeting of the surety companies will be held at which final arrangements will be made and immediately thereafter a joint meeting will be held with the representatives of the American bankers. This joint meeting will probably take place before the week is out, and it is expected that there will be no hitch in the final application of the plan.

***

**Rapid Decline in Activity.**

Trading yesterday flattened out rapidly after the first hour, and in the late afternoon the volume of business declined to less than one-quarter of that in the morning's market. Transactions of 221,200 shares in the first hour became 165,500 in the hour before noon. Between then and 1 o'clock only 56,000 shares were reported, and in the last hour the trading had been further reduced to a total of only 51,000 shares. The setback in activity was even more sharply indicated in the behavior of some of the market leaders. Steel common, for instance, of which 166,300 shares was sold in the two hours of the morning session, sold only 33,200 between noon and 2 o'clock and only 15,200 in the last hour. The bond market felt the flattening out of interest and made the poorest showing of any full session this month.

***

**Clearings Up Outside of New York.**

Bank exchanges for the week have made a slight improvement over the corresponding period last year in the cities outside of New York, according to the statistics compiled by Dun's Review, though at the country's chief money centre the comparison is highly unfavorable, bringing the clearings for the week in the United States as a whole down to 11 per cent. less than last year's showing for the same week. The aggregate clearings at all of the principal cities of the country were $2,823,498,193. This, as already stated, is a falling off of 11 per cent., the drop at New York totaling 15.9 per cent. The gain outside of New York is 0.6 per cent. In comparison with 1906, the last active year at this season prior to 1909, the showing is highly favorable, there having been an increase this week over that year of 5.7 per cent., of which 2.6 per cent. was at New York.

## CHINESE LOAN ARRANGED.

**Syndicate of American Bankers Will Advance $50,000,000.**

The American banking group composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City, and the First National Banks has completed negotiations with the Chinese Government, it was made known yesterday, for a forty-five year 5 per cent. loan of $50,000,000. While taken by our bankers this loan may be largely placed in Europe, and there may be no public offering of the bonds in this country, although this and the other details of the floatation, it was said, have not yet been decided.

China proposes using the proceeds for the construction of railways, the development of industry possibly through the formation of one or more banks, and to make a start in currency reform which may eventually, it is suggested, go to the extent of putting China on a gold basis. The group that has taken this loan is the same as was formed to bid for a share in the loan which China proposed last year for the construction of the railway from Hankow. The amount of the Hankow loan was finally placed at $30,000,000, and it was to be divided evenly between the English, German, French, and American banking groups. There was some opposition and the loan was held up, but it is now expected that it will be placed later. The present transaction is distinct from the Hankow loan.

Report had it that the banking group would acquire the bonds at 95 and make a public offering of them at 100, but the bankers would not discuss the terms of the transaction.

It is thought not unlikely that in the long run much if not all of the money which goes into this loan will be supplied by the European markets for the reason that no general market exists here for an issue of this kind, whereas the European money markets are much more familiar with such loans.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bank of Montreal has taken $1,000,000 additional gold for shipment to Canada.

It is announced that Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris have bought from the Michigan Central Railroad Company 50,000,000 francs of its one-year notes.

C. W. King, Secretary of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, has resigned, and will be succeeded by William Everdell, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

Joseph Lovell of Boston has applied for membership in the Cotton Exchange. The seat of C. Magnus has been sold to J. E. Thompson for 14,700, an advance of $100 over the previous sale.

The Norfolk & Southern Railway Company Reorganization Committee, of which George C. Clark is Chairman, has notified holders of certificates of deposit for the first mortgage bonds and scrip that the distribution of the new stock will be made upon surrender of the certificates of deposit in negotiable form to the depositaries. These are the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, the Union Trust Company of Providence, and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. On and after Nov. 2 stock scrip will be issued for fractions of shares.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!**

A reward of $100.00 is offered by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.—Adv.

# CHICAGO GT. WESTERN MAKES FIRST REPORT

### Since the Road Was Reorganized by J. P. Morgan & Co. It Has Earned $10,171,782 Gross.

### SOME ADVERSE CONDITIONS

### Improvement Work Under Way Among Causes That Helped Keep Down Net Returns and Surplus.

The first annual report of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, which was organized last year by J. P. Morgan & Co. to succeed the road of similar name which, under the leadership of A. B. Stickney, its former president, was regarded for so many years as the free lance among the Western railroads, was issued yesterday. It covers the period from Sept. 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910. For this period the company reports gross earnings of $10,171,782, net earnings of $2,445,407, and surplus of $455,755 after the payment of charges. There were outstanding at the close of the fiscal year $41,021,402 of preferred stock entitled to 4 per cent. dividends, and $46,246,713 common stock.

J. P. Morgan & Co. had the contract right to call upon the company for a total of $50,000,000 preferred and $45,948,900 common, but they called only for the amounts stated as outstanding on June 30 last, and have relinquished their contract right to call for this additional stock. Out of the stock received from the new company the reorganization managers provided for the exchange of new securities for those of the old company.

Several adverse conditions confronted the company during the year and affected its net earnings, including the payment of higher wages and improvement work which the road had under way, which was not far enough advanced to be of advantage in the operation of the company. The wage increases added $175,000 to the pay rolls, and other increases requested by the employes, and now under consideration, would add $300,000 more.

Of the outlook for business the report says:

> The immediate prospects for business as this report goes to press are promising. The corn crop is out of danger, and the yield will be the largest in the history of the country. The wheat crop is much better than expected; the oat crop is as large as any previous crop, and everything promises a heavy tonnage for the Fall and early Winter months. The prospects for a continued increase in tonnage depend from year to year on the crop conditions. With a territory so favorable for crops as that reached by your line in the great States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri and the territory beyond, the Chicago Great Western Railroad has every assurance of good crops, if there are any in the land.

During the past year the Chicago Great Western arranged with the Missouri Pacific for trackage rights at Kansas City and also entered into trackage contracts with the Great Northern and the Kansas City Southern, the former at St. Paul and the latter at Kansas City.

## E. A. DURANT ACQUITTED.

**Had No Guilty Knowledge of Falsified Bills of Lading, Jury Finds.**

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Edward A. Durant, President of the collapsed grain firm of Durant & Elmore, was acquitted in the County Court to-day of a charge of grand larceny, first degree, which grew out of the failure of the concern last Spring. The jury's action was in accordance with the advice of County Judge Addington, following a motion of the defendant's counsel, Peter A. Delaney, who asserted that the District Attorney had not shown that Durant had guilty knowledge that the bills of lading by means of which the firm secured $35,000 from the National Commercial Bank had been falsified.

By the alleged manipulation of bills of lading the firm, which had offices in Albany, Chicago, Buffalo, and Boston, was alleged to have been able to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars from banks in Albany and other cities.

Gibson Oliver, Secretary-Treasurer of the company and President of the Oneonta Milling Company, a subsidiary concern; Henry C. Halmer, a former freight agent of the Delaware & Hudson Company, and William R. Conley, a Grain Inspector for the Albany Board of Trade, are also under indictment on charges growing out of the Durant & Elmore failure. They w... be tried later.

## DEEDS FOR BIG STATE PARK.

**Mrs. Harriman to Turn Over 10,000-Acre Tract To-day.**

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Edward H. Harriman will give to the Palisades Park Commission to-morrow a deed of 10,000 acres of land in Rockland County for State Park purposes. The State, through the Commission on New Prisons, will at the same time transfer to the Park Commission the abandoned Bear Mountain prison site in accordance with legislation passed this year. Mrs. Harriman, in addition, is to give $1,000,000 to be spent in improving the park.

The people will vote at the coming election on a proposition to bond the State for $2,500,000 to be spent in extending the park from New York City to Newburg.

Mrs. Harriman and the State Commission have agreed to meet the Palisades Commission on the Bear Mountain site to-morrow, where the transfer of the property will be made.

**Pennsylvania Towns Make Good Gains**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Population statistics, enumerated in the Thirteenth Census, were announced to-day for these cities: Chester, Penn., 38,537, an increase of 4,549, or 13.4 per cent., over 33,988 in 1900; Hazleton, Penn., 25,452, an increase of 11,222, or 78.9 per cent., over 14,230 in 1900.

**Weather in Cotton and Grain States.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the eWather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair and continued cool Saturday. Sunday fair, with rising temperature; brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Georgia and Alabama—Fair and continued cool Saturday. Sunday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Florida—Fair Saturday, with cooler in southern portion. Sunday fair, with warmer in northern portion; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable Sunday.

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday, slowly rising temperature; light variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature.

Utah—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer in northern portion Saturday.

Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday, and in Western portions Saturday.

Ohio—Fair Saturday, Sunday fair with rising temperature; winds becoming light and variable.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature; westerly winds, shifting to southwesterly and increasing near Lake Michigan Saturday night.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair and continued cool Saturday. Sunday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature; moderate westerly winds, shifting to southwesterly and increasing.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday and in southeast portion Sunday; winds shifting to southwesterly and increasing.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday.

## RAILROAD NOTES GO ABROAD

**J. P. Morgan & Co. Place $10,000,000 Michigan Central Issue.**

The Michigan Central has sold, through J. P. Morgan & Co., to Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris $10,000,000 one-year 4½ per cent. notes. The price was not made known, but it was recalled that in his recent testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission President W. C. Brown referred to the prospective sale, and said that he expected to have to pay 6 per cent. It was assumed yesterday, therefore, that this loan was placed on terms which made the cost of the money to the Michigan Central 6 per cent., or close to that figure.

This sale of notes has been made by the Michigan Central following its failure to receive an acceptable bid for an issue of debenture bonds which the road had proposed issuing. The best bid for the debentures, Mr. Brown said, would have made the money cost the Michigan Central so much that the New York Central management did not feel justified in making the sale.

## CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the general business situation throughout the country Dun's Review says:

> While the volume of business is still below productive capacity, it is noteworthy that trade recession has clearly been checked, and a more optimistic view as to the future developed, based largely on the great corn and oats crop and the high values of farm products. It is true that no marked advance has been made toward increased activity, but the mere stopping of the retrograde movement is a notable gain, especially as the railroad rate controversy is still unsettled; the power of the railroads for new construction and new purchases of rails and other supplies remains undetermined, while the period immediately preceding important elections is not generally favorable to a change of this character.
>
> The dry goods trade continues to broaden, although prices advance and conservatism prevails. Fall retail trade expands as weather conditions become more seasonable. The shoe trade, while not of full dimensions, is nevertheless increasing in volume, and there are also large sales in hides. Reports of all branches from Western cities are particularly encouraging, the assurance of a good return for farm products making merchants more confident of a satisfactory Winter. Bank clearings outside of New York increased only 0.6 per cent. this week over last year, but in New York there was a decline of 15.9 per cent. Railroad earnings in two weeks of October showed a gain of 2.1 per cent. Exports from New York the latest week were $17,076,095, as compared with $14,380,018 in 1909, and $11,506,719 in 1908. Imports, on the other hand, were $16,757,897, or $338,798 less than the exports, and $1,011,449 less than the imports of 1909, although much heavier than in 1908.

Bradstreet's says:

> Retail demand and reorder trade with jobbers in seasonable lines has been quickened by the week's weather developments. As the first distinct touch of Winter weather gradually overspread the country, the reports testify, demand has been stimulated, and the week's business as a whole compares favorably with the like week of a year ago. Owing to the prevalence earlier in the month of unseasonably warm weather, however, the total business done in October is pronounced hardly up to expectations, and in some sections it is actually disappointing.
>
> Collections have shown a certain degree of improvement also, and are classed as fair to good, varying with the sections reporting. In leading industrial lines there is not much new to chronicle. In iron and steel a fair business is doing, and trade is best in finished lines, but in the cruder forms it has not developed greatly. Where much is done it is claimed to have been at the expense of prices. In cotton goods firmness and a rather more optimistic feeling are noted as a result of curtailed production, small stocks in all hands, and growth of belief in the permanence of about present prices for raw material. In woolen dress goods demand is not greatly changed. Men's wear worsteds have sold better, and this has induced some further buying of wool as respects to this line, but clothing grades are still inactive.
>
> The advance of the season has not made for especial activity in building, but Western reports point to a fairly active demand for lumber for agricultural needs in the corn belt. The leather trade reports fair activity, and there are advices of better orders received by manufacturers of shoes at the East. Throughout all lines there is evidence of conservatism in ordering, but, except in the clothing trade at some centres, there are no actual complaints of stocks being other than light.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1910. | 1909. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN— | | | |
| 3d week Oct... | $87,127 | $79,470 | 17,657 |
| July 1-Oct. 21.. | 1,384,786 | 1,140,991 | 223,795 |
| CHESAPEAKE & OHIO— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | 639,271 | 641,596 | *2,324 |
| July 1-Oct. 21..10,391,234 | | 9,631,057 | 760,178 |
| CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE— | | | |
| 2d week Oct.... | 123,206 | 122,101 | 1,105 |
| July 1-Oct. 14.. | 1,946,345 | 1,780,673 | 165,672 |
| CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | 177,489 | 170,575 | 6,884 |
| July 1-Oct. 21.. | 2,926,616 | 2,608,511 | 818,105 |
| INTEROCEANIC RY. OF MEXICO— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | 191,060 | 200,239 | *9,179 |
| July 1-Oct. 21.. | 2,575,377 | 2,450,207 | 125,170 |
| IOWA CENTRAL— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | 76,658 | 93,799 | *17,141 |
| July 1-Oct. 28— | 1,088,492 | 1,088,415 | 77 |
| LONDON UNDERGROUND (London United Tramways)— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | £5,987 | £5,811 | £176 |
| Jan. 1-Oct. 23.. | 270,047 | 258,458 | 11,589 |
| LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | 11,186 | 10,878 | 778 |
| July 1-Oct. 23.. | 154,981 | 138,906 | 16,646 |
| MOBILE & OHIO— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | $214,867 | $202,429 | $12,438 |
| July 1-Oct. 21.. | 3,200,758 | 3,079,503 | 121,253 |
| NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO— | | | |
| 3d week Oct.... | 1,295,756 | 1,133,167 | 162,589 |
| July 1-Oct. 21..19,845,738 | | 16,663,308 | 2,682,430 |
| *Decrease. | | | |

CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—

| | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage ..... | 3,297 | 3,158 | 2,874 |
| Gross ..... | 1,279,900 | 1,076,800 | 901,700 |
| Expenses ..... | 898,700 | 765,800 | 650,900 |
| Net ..... | 381,200 | 311,500 | 251,100 |
| 3 months gross. | 3,698,000 | 2,727,400 | 2,377,600 |
| Expenses ..... | 2,900,000 | 1,651,900 | 1,737,500 |
| 3 months net... | 992,400 | 745,500 | 640,100 |

DETROIT & MACKINAC for September—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 105,777 | 107,849 | 92,623 |
| Exp. and taxes. | 71,222 | 73,773 | 68,935 |
| Net ..... | 34,555 | 34,076 | 28,688 |
| 3 months gross. | 319,382 | 316,450 | 294,464 |
| Exp. and taxes. | 216,480 | 222,112 | 200,372 |
| 3 months net... | 102,893 | 87,388 | 94,092 |

READING COMPANY, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for September—

| | 1910. | 1909. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway Company: | | | |
| Receipts ..... | 3,880,102 | 3,677,900 | 183,202 |
| Exp., including renewals, &c.. | 2,449,084 | 2,125,449 | 328,635 |
| Net earnings.. | 1,581,018 | 1,552,450 | *171,432 |
| Coal and Iron Company: | | | |
| Receipts ..... | 2,285,037 | 2,037,824 | 248,733 |
| Expenses ..... | 2,026,772 | 2,106,816 | 219,957 |
| Net earnings.. | *39,144 | *70,420 | *31,786 |
| Reading Company: | | | |
| Net income .... | 143,974 | 130,119 | *1,145 |
| Net earn. of all companies | 1,400,848 | 1,681,940 | *140,801 |
| Prop'n of annual fixed chgs. & taxes of all companies (estimated) ..... | 865,000 | 809,971 | *14,971 |
| Surplus ..... | 605,848 | 781,678 | *125,830 |
| From July 1: | | | |
| Railway Company: | | | |
| Receipts ..... | 10,888,778 | 10,280,763 | 608,012 |
| Exp., including renewals, &c.. | 7,115,079 | 6,429,673 | 685,406 |
| Net earnings.. | 3,773,696 | 3,851,090 | *77,394 |
| Coal and Iron Company: | | | |
| Receipts ..... | 8,686,997 | 5,415,153 | 1,271,941 |
| Expenses ..... | 6,081,201 | 5,642,240 | 438,961 |
| Net earnings.. | *394,804 | *227,086 | 167,718 |
| Reading Company: | | | |
| Net income .... | 438,097 | 443,486 | *5,389 |
| Net earn. of all companies | 5,816,990 | 4,067,490 | *250,500 |
| Prop'n of annual fixed chgs. & taxes of all companies (estimated) ..... | 2,655,000 | 2,899,913 | *44,913 |
| Surplus ..... | 1,161,990 | 1,867,577 | *205,587 |

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY.—St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway Company consolidated income account for the fiscal year ended June 30—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings.. | 1,974,244 | 1,439,045 | 535,198 |
| Cost, exp. and taxes ..... | 1,306,783 | 982,981 | 323,781 |
| Net earnings.. | 667,511 | 456,064 | 211,446 |
| Int. charges.... | 391,045 | 356,935 | 34,110 |
| Other deduc. ... | 10,071 | 24,752 | *14,681 |
| Total deductions | 401,116 | 381,687 | 19,428 |
| Net profits .... | 266,894 | 74,377 | 192,017 |
| Reserved: | | | |
| For deprec. and renewals .... | 61,855 | 79,806 | ..... |
| For redemption of bonds ..... | 2,911 | ..... | ..... |
| | $64,766 | $79,806 | *$14,839 |
| Surplus for year | 201,628 | *4,929 | 206,557 |
| Surp. to June 30, 1909 ..... | 384,476 | ..... | ..... |
| Total surplus to June 30, 1910. | 586,104 | ..... | ..... |

*Decrease. †Deficit.

**Miscellaneous Earnings.**

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31:

| | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profit ..... | 549,156 | $80,993 | 1,319,998 |
| Depr., taxes, &c | 306,703 | 323,600 | 387,206 |
| Surplus ..... | 242,451 | 557,393 | 932,704 |

MANUFACTURERS LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY of Pittsburg for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 4,007,807 | 3,864,290 | 3,332,783 |
| Exp. and taxes.. | 2,064,202 | 1,538,170 | 1,414,746 |
| Net ..... | 2,043,544 | 2,341,111 | 1,958,037 |
| Chgs., &c. .... | 1,239,117 | 1,138,454 | 979,141 |
| Surplus ..... | 1,004,927 | 1,207,659 | 1,252,777 |

## COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat was dull and heavy all day. Prices weakened in the absence of a supporting demand and in the absence of bullish news. Bearish news was plentiful and exerted a depressing effect. Cables showed heaviness abroad, and the exports were large from India, Australia, and the Argentine. A cable to the Exchange reported that harvesting had begun in the Argentine, but this was later denied. A report from Australia was rather bullish, claiming a reduction in the estimated crop of 14,400,000 bushels owing to frost damage. Exports from America were 3,427,000 bushels, largely of Manitoba wheat, and world's exports were estimated at 15,827,000 bushels, against 13,856,000 last week and 14,852,000 last year. The favorable news from the Argentine and expectation of an average crop there at least is checking foreign demand for wheat particularly as the world's exports continue several million bushels per week in excess of the weekly distribution abroad. Western receipts of wheat are rather moderate, and for five days have decreased slightly from last week, and are only about two-thirds of the receipts for the corresponding time last year. Demand for wheat continues slow and the flour trade is flat.

The export sale was 56,000 bushels at outports. No. 2 red was quoted at 97¾c. elevator; 98¼c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.14¾, free on board; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.03¼.

Corn was very steady all day and showed considerable strength in the afternoon. Shorts were good buyers, and there was considerable commission house buying. The news was rather adverse, but did not seem to affect values. Argentine exports were nearly 5,000,000 bushels, making almost a record, and private cables said that Argentine continued to offer corn below American values, which with the large Argentine exports explains the indifferent American shipping demand. Bradstreet's exports for the week were 507,000 bushels. Western receipts have been decreasing somewhat this week, while shipments have increased materially. Export sales were 120,000 bushels at outports. No. 2 corn was quoted at 57c in elevator and 57½c, free on board.

Oats were also very steady, with a good trade. There was excellent buying of both cash and futures reported encouraged by the decreasing receipts of over 400,000 bushels in five days and increasing Western shipments into consumption. Cash oats were firm. Standards were quoted 37¾c; No. 2 white, 38¼c; No. 3 white, 37¼c.

Provisions were moderately active and somewhat steadier. Speculative offerings were small and buying orders easily influenced the market, as hogs were in rather small supply and prices fairly steady.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| December ... | $1.01¼ | $1.00 | $1.00¼ | $1.00¾ |
| May ..... | 1.05⅛ | 1.05⅛ | 1.05⅛ | 1.06 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| December ... | .. | .. | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| May ..... | .. | .. | 57¼ | 57 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| October ..... | .. | .. | 37½ | 37½ |
| November ... | .. | .. | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| December ... | .. | .. | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| May ..... | .. | .. | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| July ..... | .. | .. | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| Lard— | Bid. | | Asked. | Prev. close Bid. |
| Spot ..... | 12.30 | | .. | 12.25 |
| October ..... | .. | | .. | 12.25 |
| November .. | 12.00 | | 12.25 | 11.87 |
| December ... | 11.00 | | 11.30 | 10.50 |
| January .... | 10.62 | | 10.75 | 10.50 |
| May ..... | 10.20 | | 10.25 | 10.05 |

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| October ..... | .. | .. | 91⅛ | 92⅛ |
| December ... | 93¼ | 92¼ | 92½ | 9 ¼ |
| May ..... | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ |
| July ..... | 96⅝ | 95⅞ | 96⅛ | 96⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| October ..... | .. | .. | 48¾ | 47⅝ |
| December ... | 46⅝ | 46 | 46¾ | 46¼ |
| May ..... | 49¾ | 48⅞ | 49⅛ | 48¼ |
| July ..... | 50⅜ | 49⅝ | 50⅜ | 50 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| December ... | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31⅜ | 31⅛ |
| May ..... | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34⅝ | 34½ |
| July ..... | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| October .....13.15 | | 12.80 | 13.03½ | 12.85 |
| November ....11.87½ | | 11.50 | 11.57½ | 11.50 |
| January .....10.27½ | | 10.15 | 10.17½ | 10.15 |
| May ..... | 9.77½ | 9.65 | 9.72½ | 9.67½ |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| October .....11.00 | | 10.95 | 11.00 | 10.99 |
| January ..... | 9.12½ | 8.97½ | 9.07½ | 9.00 |
| May ..... | 8.92½ | 8.80 | 8.87½ | 8.80 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| October ..... | .. | .. | 17.15 | .. |
| January .....17.15 | | 16.95 | 17.05 | 16.97½ |
| May .....16.20 | | 15.97½ | 16.12½ | 16.02½ |

**COTTONSEED OIL.**

The market for oil was very steady, with only slight change in prices during the day. There was a firm undertone, and sentiment is being influenced by the improved demand for domestic and export account. The buying has been more confident, and, excepting for the competition of corn oil, cottonseed oil is relatively lower than any of the principal oils either for manufacturing or edible purposes. Crude oil was steady. Future prices follow:

| | High. | Low. | Bid. Asked. | Prev. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ..... | .. | .. | 7.25@7.35 | 7.25 |
| October ..... | .. | .. | @ .. | 7.25 |
| November ..... | 7.32 | 7.30 | 7.29@7.30 | 7.27 |
| December ..... | 7.35 | 7.34 | 7.34@7.35 | 7.32 |
| January ..... | 7.43 | 7.40 | 7.39@7.41 | 7.37 |
| February ..... | .. | .. | 7.41@7.47 | 7.41 |
| March ..... | 7.53 | 7.50 | 7.48@7.50 | 7.48 |
| May ..... | .. | .. | 7.58@7.59 | 7.58 |
| July ..... | .. | .. | 7.60@7.72 | .. |

The market closed at 2 points advance to 2 decline.

**COTTON.**

The cotton market was decidedly irregular early with prices opening up on the cold weather in the Far Southwest. Freezing temperatures were reported in Oklahoma, and freezing temperatures were predicted in Arkansas. After the early advance prices broke 15 to 20 points, and the market was quite unsettled. Later a somewhat better feeling prevailed, and the market was fairly steady. Ideas as to the possible damage to the cotton crop by the frosts and freezing weather in the Far Southwest were quite at variance. Conservative crop observers expressed belief that the crop had been advanced so rapidly by the good weather in September and October that the damage would not be important, excepting as to quality. The evidence so far goes to show that the condition of the cotton crop has improved this month in a good many sections, and has held its own in most sections. The weekly statistics were a little bullish. The into-sight figures were 390,000 bales, compared with 648,000 bales the previous week, and 592,000 bales last year. Secretary Hester made a decrease in the into-sight figures for the week of 78,000 bales, compared with the preceding week. A report by a New Orleans authority which has the reputation of being correct to a rather marked degree in previous years, placed the crop at 11,870,000 bales. The spinners' takings for the week were placed at 337,000 bales, against 319,000 bales last year, and the increase in the visible supply was 253,000 bales, compared with 277,000 bales increase last week, and 273,000 bales increase a year ago. In the afternoon there was active buying by a prominent William Street house, which had considerable influence on the market. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c decline. New York spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 14.75c; middling Gulf, 15c.

COTTON PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Thurs. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October ..... | 14.50 | 14.40 | 14.45@14.48 | 14.58 |
| November ..... | 14.43 | 14.35 | 14.38@14.40 | 14.47 |
| December ..... | 14.50 | 14.36 | 14.48@14.49 | 14.52 |
| January ..... | 14.55 | 14.51 | 14.43@14.44 | 14.47 |
| February ..... | .. | .. | 14.47@14.48 | 14.51 |
| March ..... | 14.55 | 14.53 | 14.45@14.47 | 14.51 |
| April ..... | .. | .. | 14.47@14.49 | 14.53 |
| May ..... | 14.60 | 14.42 | 14.52@14.54 | 14.57 |
| June ..... | .. | .. | 14.50@14.52 | 14.55 |
| July ..... | 14.57 | 14.36 | 14.47@14.48 | 14.51 |

The market closed steady at 3 to 9 points decline.

**COFFEE.**

Coffee advanced 20 to 27 points, with sales of 60,000 bags. The advance carried most of the active position above the 9-cent mark, which represented a sharp recovery from the recent decline and sent prices back very close to the high point of the season, recorded in September. The foreign markets were generally firm, Havre being ¾ franc higher and Hamburg was ¼ pfennig advance. Jobbers and roasters were in the spot market bidding for good size lots, but found little offering.

Spot coffee firm, Rio No. 7, 10¼c.

Contract prices follow:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Thurs. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October ..... | 8.80 | 8.80 | 8.80@8.90 | 8.60 |
| November ..... | .. | .. | 8.85@8.90 | 8.60 |
| December ..... | 8.95 | 8.75 | 8.90@8.95 | 8.65 |
| January ..... | .. | .. | 8.90@9.00 | 8.70 |
| February ..... | .. | .. | 9.00@9.02 | 8.75 |
| March ..... | 9.08 | 8.91 | 9.05@9.07 | 8.80 |
| April ..... | .. | .. | 9.06@9.08 | 8.82 |
| May ..... | 9.06 | 8.95 | 9.06@9.09 | 8.84 |
| June ..... | .. | .. | 9.10@9.12 | 8.85 |
| July ..... | 9.18 | 8.99 | 9.13@9.16 | 8.87 |
| August ..... | .. | .. | 9.15@9.17 | 8.88 |
| September ..... | 9.18 | 9.00 | 9.16@9.18 | 8.89 |

**SHORT TERM NOTES.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911. | 99¾ | 100 |
| Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912.. | 98 | 98¼ |
| Balt. & Ohio 4½s, June, 1913.... | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Bethlehem S. Co. 5s, November, 1914 | 96¾ | 97 |
| Chicago & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913. | 98½ | 99¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911..100 | | 100¼ |
| Interborough 6s, May, 1911..... | 101¼ | 102 |
| Kansas C. R. & L. 5s, Sept., 1912.. | 98 | 99 |
| L. S. Co. deb. 5s, Mar., 1913, conv. | 91½ | 92¼ |
| Minn. & St. L. 5s, February, 1911.. | 99 | 99½ |
| St. L. & San F. 4½s, Feb., 1912.. | 97¼ | 98 |
| St. L. & San F. 6s, March, 1913.... | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Southern Ry. 5s, February, 1913.... | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913..... | 101 | 101½ |
| Western U. & G. 5s, Aug., 1911.. | 99¾ | 100 |
| Western U. & G. 5s, Aug., 1912.. | 99¼ | 100¾ |

## MALTING PROFITS FALL OFF.

**Surplus Reduced from $557,383 to $242,451 Since Last Year.**

The annual report of the American Malting Company for the year ended Aug. 31 shows a falling off of $331,837 in gross profits, which totaled $549,156. This compares with $880,993 in the previous year and $1,319,999 in 1908. Charges, taxes, &c., of $306,705, which were $160,905 less than in the previous year, left a surplus of $242,451, which compares with the 1909 surplus of $557,383. This surplus is equal to 1.74 per cent. of the company's $14,400,000 of preferred stock, against 3.8 per cent. last year.

During the year the company received $101,085 in cash from sales of various properties, less $65,000 in mortgages taken as part payment, leaving a balance of cash received from sources other than earnings of $36,085.

President Sully says in his report:

> "Excessive competition, extraordinary expenses attending the handling of the barley crop, which was far below the average in quality, aggravated by the practical embargo on transportation of grain in the Northwest from early in December to the following March, due to extensive strike of switchmen in the Northwest, and to severe weather conditions, were the chief factors contributing to the material decrease in earnings for the year just closed."

## TENNESSEE COPPER BARGAIN

**Smelters Will Hereafter Refine the Output of the Mines.**

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the report that the Tennessee Copper Company, in which the Lewisohn interests are dominant, had closed a ten-year contract with the American Smelting and Refining Company to refine the Tennessee Company's output.

The Lewisohn interests are largely interested in the United Metals Selling Company, which is the largest marketer of copper in the country. The Tennessee Copper Company has a total yearly capacity of about 24,000,000 pounds, but it has never since 1907, when copper slumped to its present low price, exceeded that year's output of 14,465,000 pounds.

It is said that the Guggenheim interests have acquired a large interest in the Tennessee Company, although the control still remains with the Lewisohn family.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

**Prices in London and Paris Firm—Rally at Close in Berlin.**

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Money was in strong demand, but discount rates were easier to-day.

The stock market continued firm, and, with the settlement concluded, fresh buying appeared, and home rails, Mexican rails, and industrial shares advanced, while diamond shares closed strong. Consols advanced an eighth.

American securities opened a fraction above parity, and advanced during the forenoon on covering. Prices eased slightly when Wall Street opened, but hardened later on New York and Continental buying. The closing was steady, but below the best.

Bar silver quiet at 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 4½@5 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅝@4⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4 9-16@4⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 96f 95c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 29c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Prices opened barely steady on the Boerse to-day. Later the market rallied and closed with an upward tendency, especially in American stocks.

**LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS**

| | London. | N. Y. Equiv. | N. Y. Close. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols, money.. | 79 3-16 | .. | .. | + ⅛ |
| Consols, account. | 79 3-16 | .. | .. | + ⅛ |
| Anaconda ..... | 31 | 43¼ | 43¼ | + ⅛ |
| Atchison ..... | 107⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific. | 204 | 198½ | 196½ | - ⅜ |
| St. Paul ..... | 129⅜ | 126½ | 125½ | + ⅜ |
| Erie ..... | 30½ | 29

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## The New York Central Railroad Buys Plot on West 33d Street—Now Controls Entire Block—R. B. Roosevelt Sells East 26th Street Loft—Many Suburban Deals.

By the purchase of the plot, 50 by 98.9, at 514 and 516 West Thirty-third Street, the New York Central Railroad has rounded out its holdings in the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. The property has been bought from L. T. Alton by the New York State and Terminal Realty Company, under which name the New York Central's real estate in this city is held. The property is west of Tenth Avenue and adjoins the large plot of the Howard Childs brewery, which was acquired by the railroad a short time ago. The buying company has taken title to many other parcels in the block within the last few months. It was stated some time ago that the block would be used for express company buildings, but whether this will be done or a large terminal station eventually erected has not been definitely stated. The property is in the rear of the train yards of the new Pennsylvania station.

Negotiations have been pending for the Alton plot for some time, and it is said since it was found impracticable to condemn the land, that the seller has obtained an excellent price. Mr. Alton formerly owned considerable property in the locality, but with the transformation of the section into factories he has disposed of all his holdings.

**East 26th Street Loft Sold.**

The five-story business building 26 East Twentieth Street, on a lot 25 by 92, has been sold by Robert B. Roosevelt through Gillen & Stryker.

**Buyers for Private Dwellings.**

The three-story private dwelling 160 West Ninety-fourth Street, on a lot 17 by 94 by irregular, has been sold by G. W. Cohen.

J. Cleveland Cady has sold 128 East Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 19.10 by 98.9. Mr. Cady is the buyer of the eleven-story building 39 East Twentieth Street, sold Thursday by the Martin Holding Company.

**57th Street Sale Denied.**

Pease & Elliman, as agents for Mrs. D. H. James, yesterday denied that the property, 25 East Fifty-seventh Street, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, had been sold, as previously reported, to Mrs. Margaret A. Howard, who recently sold her house on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to B. Altman & Co.

**Buys Duplex Dwelling.**

The Kings and Westchester Land Company have sold 608 Third Street to George Thomas for occupancy. The structure is one of the group of seven Kinko Duplex houses which the company is erecting in this block and which will be ready for occupancy early next Spring.

**Buys 72 Lots at Woodside.**

William L. Markwell has resold for a client to the Woodside Crescent Realty Company seventy-two lots located on Woodside, Betts and Mansion Avenues and Schroder place, at the Woodside station of the Long Island Railroad. This is the third time the property has been sold this year. It is the largest unrestricted plot in the Woodside section near the station available for business purposes.

Mr. Markwell also sold to the same buyers ten lots on the west side of Crescent Street, 75 feet north of Pierce Avenue, Long Island City.

**$300,000 Deal in Newark.**

The Federal Trust Company of Newark paid, so it was reported yesterday, $300,000 to the John H. Ballantine estate for the property at 745 Broad Street, where its present offices are located. The plot has a frontage of 28 feet and a depth of 125 feet. With the adjoining properties which it now owns, the trust company now controls a plot 125 feet deep from its new acquisition along Broad Street to Academy Street, extending west on that street to the new annex of the Prudential building. The sale is the largest that has occurred in Newark for some time. The Federal Trust Company's plot will probably be improved with a high-class structure in the near future.

**Suburban Sales.**

The Clifton Park Realty Company has sold to the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Lebanon Church of Union Hill, N. J., two lots on the southeast corner of Hudson Avenue and Sixth Street, West New York. The land has a frontage of 50 feet on Hudson Avenue and 100 feet on Sixth Street. As soon as plans are completed ground will be broken for the erection of a new church.

The Exchange Realty Company has sold to Charles Riehe a plot of eight lots fronting on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue, running from Demott to Courland Street, in West Hoboken. The land has a frontage of 200 feet on Palisade Avenue and runs back 100 feet. The buyer will improve the property with modern apartments.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters a California bungalow in the Pines section, occupying a plot 50 by 150 feet on Baldwin Boulevard, and to the same purchaser three adjoining plots each 50 by 150 feet, fronting on Baldwin Boulevard and also two adjacent plots each 100 by 150 feet fronting on Pine Acres Boulevard.

Cornelius C. Kolff has sold to Elizabeth Magee, for investment, a house on plot 45 by 100, on Second Street, opposite Christ Church, New Brighton.

Charles A. Oberwager, as attorney, has bought for Francis Neitzel, from W. C. Reeves & Co., the Summer residence of Elmer W. Brokaw, at Mt. Olive, Morris County, N. J.

The Godfrey Realty Company has sold a dwelling on Lincoln Street, corner Willowdale Avenue, Montclair, to L. P. Frasher of New York, on a plot 45 by 137; also, at Oakcroft, Upper Montclair, a lot 50 by 125, on Edgemont Road, to M. G. Myers of Montclair.

**$100,000 Lease on 25th Street.**

An important lease in the loft zone was negotiated yesterday by Frederick Fox & Co., who leased, from the plans for the Alcourt Realty Company, the store and basement in the building now in course of erection, at 48 to 54 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of over $100,000. The lessees are Herzig Brothers, fur merchants, for a great many years located on Twelfth Street, near Broadway.

**Tax Check for $580,760.20.**

The largest single check ever received by the City of New York for land taxes was delivered to Frederick E. Ebstein, Receiver of Taxes, this afternoon by a representative of the United States Realty and Improvement Company. The check, amounting to $580,760.20, represents the taxes for this year on the properties owned by this company in the Borough of Manhattan. These properties include the Trinity Building, United States Realty Building, Flatiron Building, Whitehall Building, and other properties.

**Manhattan Improvement Association Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Manhattan Central Improvement Association will be held Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., at the Waldorf-Astoria. The President, Isidor Straus, will preside.

**$650,000 Fifth Avenue Building.**

Plans were filed yesterday for the new Bonwit-Teller Building, to occupy the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The old residences are now being torn down. This plot was leased by the Bonwit-Teller Company last Summer from Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $3,800,000, with renewal privileges. The new structure will be eleven stories in height and will have a frontage of 93.5 feet on the avenue and 175 feet on Thirty-eighth Street. It will cost $650,000, as estimated by the architects, Buchman & Fox.

**Adams Express Company Building.**

George K. Hooper, architect for the Adams Express Company, filed plans yesterday for the new building to be erected by the company on the Trinity Street plot in the rear of its offices at 59 Broadway. The new structure will be ten stories high, of fireproof construction, and will have a frontage of 184 feet on Trinity Place, a trifle over 100 feet south of Rector Street. Its cost will be $800,000.

**Alterations on Progress Club.**

Plans have been filed for making interior alterations, at a cost of $2,700, to the four-story clubhouse of the Progress Club at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, of which Louis Steckler is the President. Armand W. Berg is the architect.

**Clubhouse for Y. M. H. A.**

Plans have been filed for combining the two-story stable, the three-story private dwelling, and the four-story clubhouse at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street into a clubhouse for the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of which F. M. Warburg is President, at a cost of $25,000. Janes & Leo are the architects.

**Notes.**

The Henry Phipps estate has leased to Boosey & Co. of London and New York, music publishers, the building, 14 East Forty-third Street, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $137,000 and taxes. Morris E. Stelne negotiated the lease.

James Todd is the buyer of 341 Seventh Avenue, sold for the estate of Lawrence Hutton. Mr. Todd is the lessee of the property.

The Durons-Reardon Company is the purchaser of 312 and 314 West 143d Street, sold recently through the Duross Company.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for the Mahoney estate to Costis Tanis the entire building at 14 East Twenty-third Street for the term of twenty-one years at the total rental of about $200,000. The lessee will make extensive alterations. Alfred Auerbach represented the lessee.

Hughes, Wetmore & Van Winkle have secured for the Tourneur Realty Company a loan of $180,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the latter's new eight-story fireproof apartment house, 37 to 43 West Ninety-third Street.

**Results at Auction.**

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

**57th St, 563,** n s, 50 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x75.5, three-story dwelling; also 11th Av, 884, e s, 75.5 ft n of 57th St, 25x66.8, five-story tenement; also 126th St, 251, n s, 300 fe e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, four-story dwelling; estate of Elizabeth W. Balmforth, deceased; adjourned to Dec. 1.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

**133d St, 298,** s s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. C. Brown, $32,500.

By Daniel Greenwald.

**Nagle Av,** n s, 230 ft e of centre line of Elwood St, 25x350x100x irreg, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. L. Bantelman, $16,500; **159th St, 522,** s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Whiteside, $17,500.

**143D ST, 287,** n s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 24.8x99.11 x irreg, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. B. Singer, $29,487.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

**Trinity Place,** w s, 111 ft s of Rector St, for a ten-story office building, 134x76; Adams Express Co., 59 Broadway, owner; G. R. Hooper, architect; cost, $300,000.

**8th St, 39** West, for a seven-story brick loft, 23x83.11; W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St, owner; G. M. McCabe, architect; cost, $42,000.

**5th Av,** s e corner of 28th St, for an eleven-story brick store and office building, 93.5x175; E. M. Anderson, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $650,000.

**Alterations.**

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

**148th St, 201** West, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Dr. A. F. Brugman, 163 West 135th St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

**Amsterdam Av,** s e corner of 65th St, to an athletic field; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $7,500.

**40th St, 38** West, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. Carlson, 3,750 Broadway, owner; S. E. Page, architect; cost, $12,000.

**13th St,** n s, 36 ft e of University Place, to two three and four story brick stores and lofts; Childs Co., lessee; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $10,000.

**Lexington Av,** s e corner of 92d St, to three two, three, and four story dwellings, stable, and club; Young Men's Hebrew Association, premises, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $25,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney.

**8D AV,** s w corner of 172d St, 27.7x82.7; John T. Butler and another to Thomas J. Healey, 124 East 115th St, and another, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

**BATHGATE AV,** e s, 100.5 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x82.5; Nannie S. McLaughlin to August Nelson, 193 West 168th St, (mtg $4,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

**200TH ST,** s s, 95 ft e of Liebig Av, 47.6x100; Daniel S. Morrison to James J. Hand, 518 West 130th St, Oct. 27; attorney, Thomas N. Cuthbert, 45 Broadway ..... $100

**200TH ST,** s s, 71.9 ft e of Liebig Av, 21.9x100; same to James Lee, s w corner of Riverdale Av and 259th St, Oct. 27; same attorney ..... $100

**5TH AV,** s s, Lot 156, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Annie J. Wilms to City Equity Co., all title, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $150

**SAME PROPERTY;** Olive Wilms to same, all title, April 28; same attorney ..... $125

**BRIGGS AV,** w s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 40x $1,117; August Nelson to Nannie S. McLaughlin, 528 Pelham Av, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $100

**WASHINGTON ST,** 500, w s, 20x60; Spring St, 341 to 347, n s, 73.1x irregular; Edward J. Welch to Charles S. Fulton of New Rochelle, N. Y., ½ part, (mtg $95,000,) July 11; attorney, George S. Fulton, 76 William St ..... $100

**3D ST,** 8 East, s s, 25x66; Henry Timm to Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, Sept. 15; attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 92 William St ..... $100

**AMSTERDAM AV,** 206 and 208, w s, 40x85; William G. Rose to Blackwood Realty Co., 62 East 125th St, (mtg $35,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

**52D ST,** 322 West, s s, 16.7x100.5; Mary E. Maynard to Mary E. Wigg of Avondale, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $1

**CAMBRELING AV,** e s, 300 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Sarah Lake to Edward J. O'Connell, 307 East 72d St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

**CHRYSTIE ST,** 105, w s, 25x106, foreclosure Oct. 25, 1910; Maurice Thorner, referee, to Walter Reed, 463 East 136th St, Oct. 27; attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager, 48 Wall St ..... $28,000

**3D ST,** 145 West, n s, 16.6x100.11; James W. Vannett to Agnes W. Bessie, and Margaret G. Vannett, all West, 105d St, B. & S. and C. A. G., Oct. 26; attorneys, Harrison, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, 15 Nassau St. Gift

**127TH ST,** 1:32 East, s s, 35.7x99.11, with all title to strip on 127th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 0.8¼x99.11x0.4x99.11; William Sibbert to Warren M. Kimball & Co., 100 William St, quitclaim, Oct. 28; attorney, L. W. Thompson, 100 William St ..... $1

**184TH ST,** 65 to 67 West, n s, 50x96.11; Revenue Realty Co. to Margaret E. Napier, 323 20x107.2x20x106.9, Oct. 28, due as per bond; attorney, A. P. W. Kuman, 105 West 40th St ..... $23,000

**GREENE,** William Z., to Ophelia A. Byrnes, executrix, 818 West 77th St; 149th St, 410 West, s s, 19x99.11, prior mtg $14,500, Oct. 11, due Oct. 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Parker & Aaron, 52 Broadway ..... $3,000

**FIESEL,** Regina, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 160 East 60th St; Mayflower Av, w s, 975.5 ft n of Pelham Road, 50x100, Oct. 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 258 Broadway ..... $1,200

**FRIEND,** Theodore H., to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av; Commonwealth Av, s w corner of Walker Av, 59.7x80x14.5x165.3, Oct. 11, due Dec. 1, 1915, 6 p. c. and 5 p. c.; attorneys, Lexow, MacKellar & Wells, 43 Cedar St ..... $23,000

**ALBEE,** Mary R., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, Babylon, L. I., as trustee; Wooster St, 14 and 16, e s, 43.11x100.2, Oct. 28, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. De P. Foster, 44 Wall St ..... $31,000

**NAGLE AVENUE REALTY CO.** to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Nagle Av, n s, 200 ft e of Hawthorne St, 43.1x irregular to 10th Av x69.5x irregular, prior mtg $5,000, Oct. 28, due as per bond; attorney, party second part ..... $2,500

**VALUE REALTY CO.** to Jacob Stahl, Jr., 1,387 Crotona Av., and another, executors; 169th St, n s, part of Lot 60, map of Morrisania, 50x90, Oct. 27, due July 5, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $5,000

**CALLAGHAN** Mary A. to Susie G. Spinner, 30 West 137th St, s s, 345 West, n s, 22x92, Oct. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $10,000

**GRAHAM-ADAMS CO.** to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; Fox St, e s, 423.3 ft n of 165th St, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, Oct. 27, 5 years; attorney, party of the second part; two mtgs, each ..... $29,000

**METZGER,** Eugene, to Lina Stern, 2 West 89th St.; 229th St, s e corner of Bronxwood Av, 105x114, ½ part, Oct. 26, due as per bond; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway ..... $5,000

**SCHLOSS,** Hugo N., to Lina Stern, 2 West 89th St; 229th St, s e corner of Bronxwood Av, 105x114, ½ part, Oct. 26 due as per bond; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway ..... $5,000

**RENAND,** Aurelma, to John S. Brady, 2,161 Crotona Av; Crotona Av., w s, 154.8 ft s of 182d St, 22.1x100, Oct. 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, party of the second part ..... $1,000

**McLAUGHLIN,** Nannie S., to August Nelson, 193 West 168th St; Briggs Av, w s, 120 ft n of 196th St, 20x91.11, prior mtg $6,000, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, G. E. Buckner, 507 Tremont Av ..... $2,000

**CULLS & CO.** to Mary S. Croxson, 137 Hicks St, Brooklyn; 147th St, n s, 117.6 ft s e of Robins Av, 37.6x79, Oct. 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St.. $14,000

**EAST 167TH ST. REALTY CO.** to Mary S. Croxson, 137 Hicks St, Brooklyn; Hoe Av, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 75x100, Oct. 28 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St.,

**PIRK REALTY CO.** to Clairville E. Benedict, guardian, Katonah, N. Y.; Crotona Av, n e corner of 180th St, 35x irregular, Oct. 26, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $36,000

**SAME** to Louis Gates, 1,220 81 Av., same property, prior mtg $42,000, Oct. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Martin & Howe, 265 Broadway ..... $7,000

**TOWNER,** Charlotte, to Mary J. Archer, 412 West 148th St.; Cambreling Av, 2,489, w s, 25x100, Oct. 19, p. c.; attorneys, Sayings Bank, 124 East 125th St; Washington Av, e s, 55 ft n of 178th St, 27x91.11x27x 91.10 Oct. 28, 1 year; attorneys, S. K. & F. B. Wichtman, 229 Broadway ..... $15,000

**C. N. SHURMAN INVESTING CO.** to Carl Ernst, 216 West 95th St; 130th St, 110 West, n s, 16x99.11, prior mtg $11,500, Oct. 28, 1 year 6 p. c.; attorneys, Parker & Ernst, 170 Broadway ..... $1,100

**Satisfied Mortgages.**

With name and address of lender's attorney.

**17TH ST.** 50, 52, and 54 West, 66x92, March 29, 1910; Louis Haas to James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Douglas Robinson, Herkimer, N. Y., and Nicholas Biddle, 102 East 64th St.. New York City, trustees under will of William Astor, deceased, of the trust in respect of the residuary estate of said William Astor for benefit of John Jacob Astor and remaindermen; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, 1 Madison Av ..... $143,000

**FOREST AV,** e s, 145.2 ft s of 165th St, 94.10x800, exempting portion taken by the City of New York for the opening of Tinton Av, also exempting the following: Forest Av, e s, 145.2 ft s from s e corner of 165th St, (formerly Wall St,) 25x100, June 29, 1905; Simon & Meyer Loeb of 421 East 50th St, to themselves by assignment of Edward C. Godfrey; Emanuel Jacobus, 132 Nassau St ..... $25,000

**3D AV,** s w corner of 65th St, 24.10x80, May 6, 1901; Michael J. Jennings to George Ehret by George Ehret, Jr.; Edward M. Burghard, 120 Broadway ..... $20,000

**49TH ST,** n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, July 1, 1884; Jacob Karl and Theresa, his wife, to Jacob Mattern and August W. Mehler, 111 Broadway, executors, and August Mehler, deceased; Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway ..... $17,000

**130TH ST,** 211 West, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 40.6x99.11, Jan. 14, 1885; Hannah M. Halpin and Zachariah J., her husband, to New York Produce Exchange; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $17,000

**VYSE AV** e s, 275 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, April 15, 1910; Ch. Zingales Co. to Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $16,000

**ARTHUR AV,** w s, 202.7 ft n of East 187th St, 115x25, Sept. 9, 1909; the Aurora Construction Co. to North American Mortgage Co., 100 Broadway; C. R. Wescott, 100 Broadway ..... $16,000

**ST. NICHOLAS AV,** w s, 40 ft n of 182d St, 39.9x100, June 13, 1906; William H. Bingham Plumbing and Contracting Co. to the Atlantic Realty Co., by Charles M. Bleecker, President; Moore, Bleecker & Wheeler, 51 Wall St ..... $16,000

**149TH ST,** 758 East, s s, 25x84.11, Oct. 11, 1907; Max Reich to Diederich G. Hildebrand, 119 Decatur St, Brooklyn; Miller & Bretzfelder, 120 Broadway ..... $15,000

**54TH ST,** n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100.5, Oct. 15, 1897; David Cohen and Rebecca, his wife, to Thomas W. Saltus, Concord, N. H.; Frederick S. Wait, 10 Wall St ..... $10,500

**36TH ST,** 532 West, s s, 19.9x50, July 10, 1906; Ludin Realty Co. to Solomon Wronker, general guardian of Clara Philippina Wronker, 261 West 127th St; Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St ..... $10,000

**28TH ST,** 43 East, n s, 20.10x98.9, May 26, 1910; John Ingle and Anne, his wife, to Judith W. Richardson, of Brockton, Mass.; Willard Roby, 34 Nassau St ..... $10,000

**2D AV,** w s, 58 ft n of 32d St, 16x63, Dec. 5, 1892; Robert B. Baker and Emma E., his wife, to Stephen T. Tierney, 2,382 3d Av, trustee of Agnes T. Bijur; Man & Man, 50 Wall St ..... $9,000

**69TH ST,** n s, 229 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5, Oct. 26, 1909; Louis Bauer and Kate M., his wife, to Morris Joseph, 346 West 86th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $5,000

**CLAY AV,** w s, 300 ft n of 165th St, 25x100, Aug. 5, 1902; Ernest Wenigmann and Christine, his wife, to Lathrop Colgate, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.; Robert W. Todd, 229 Broadway ..... $7,500

**59TH ST,** 511 West, n s, 25x100.5, Oct. 27, 1905; Ernestine Schonfeld to Pernella A. Eustis, 1,085 Sedgwick Av.; Eustis & Foster, 80 Broadway ..... $7,000

**BEGINS** at point on road leading from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land now or formerly of Simon Paul, runs along said road, 551.10x s e between land of Baxter and Taylor 206.9 ft distant therefrom and s w 483.3 to beginning, March 2, 1910; Mary G. and Jerome F. Reilly to Edwin L. Malliah, 275 Central Park West; George V. Brower, 42 Court St, Brooklyn ..... $1,000

**SAME PROPERTY,** April 2, 1909; same to same ..... $3,000

**SAME PROPERTY,** June 30, 1908; same to same ..... $5,000

**36TH ST,** s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, Nov. 5, 1903; Ludin Realty Co., a Delaware corporation, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St.; Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St. ..... $5,000

**MAPES AV,** 2,146, e s, 22x145, Oct. 28, 1904; Ann Augusta Egan and William C., her husband, to Frederick H. and Alonzo B. Pouch, executors of Alfred J. Pouch, deceased; Dutton & Kilsheimer, 167 Broadway ..... $4,500

**EAST END AV,** 69, e s, (formerly 1,607 Avenue B,) 25.6x100, Oct. 25, 1905; Morris Kite and Mary, his wife, to Carl Blum, 699 East 83d St.; Ira J. Ettinger, 99 Nassau St. ..... $4,000

**82D ST,** 511 East, n s, 20.8x102.2, June 15, 1906; Albert Brandt to Barbara Hildebrandt, 154 7th St, New York City; Huth & Baker, 34 Nassau St ..... $12,000

**BRYANT ST,** or Av, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100, Oct. 29, 1908; Samuel Krouse, widower, to Harry Held, 252 Pearl St; Bernheim & Lowenthal, 35 Nassau St. ..... $2,000

**49TH ST,** 38 East, s s, 21.6x75, May 14, 1908; Henry H. Whitehouse and Lillian Van Winkle, his wife, to L. Duncan Bulkley, 531 Madison Av; Alfred L. M. Bullowa, 31 Nassau St ..... $2,000

**LOTS** 99 and 100, map of property of New York Catholic Protectory, sold at auction, New York Real Estate Exchange, May 24 and June 7, 1906, June 28, 1906; Henry Frederick Muller to the New York Catholic Protectory, by George B. Robinson, President, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.; Joseph T. Ryan, 149 Broadway ..... $1,475

**47TH ST,** 308 and 310 West, s s, 50x100.5, Aug. 15, 1910; Sarah Barr and Rebecca Siegel to the Trablime Realty Co.; Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway ..... $1,000

**LOT** 63, revised map of Seneca Park, Westchester, May 29, 1909; Harry Rabinowitch to George F. Shirmer, 716 East 220th St ..... $1,012

**Recorded Leases.**

With name and address of lessee.

**125TH ST,** 8 and 10 West, stores and basements; 125th St, 12 West, basement; Alex. Hess to Roland d'Onffroy, 5024 Osage Av, Philadelphia, Penn., 5 years from Dec. 1, 1910; attorney, Burton Thompson, 1 Wall St ..... $5,000

**CLINTON ST,** 173, store, 3 rooms in rear, basement, store and bakery in rear; Rita Warsawski to Lena Newman of Brooklyn, 5 5-12 years from Feb. 1, 1909; attorney, Charles Frankel, 150 Nassau St ..... $1,200

**1ST AV,** n w corner of 4th St, store and part of cellar; August Witzel to Herman M. Imerfeld, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1909; attorney, Edw. E. Hoenig, 320 Broadway ..... $1,500

**11TH ST,** 119 to 125 East, Webster Hall; Annie G. Weissager to Charles and Isidore Vanderman, 176 2d Av, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1910; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Eisberg, 320 Broadway ..... $12,500

**AMSTERDAM AV,** w s, 60 ft n of 108th St, 15x60, store; Irving Judis Building and Construction Co. to Herman Singer, 906 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 3, 1910, completion of building ..... $4,000

**CEDAR AV,** n e corner of 184th St, 44.6x—x76.7, gore, building to be erected by the party of the second part; James B. Powers to Michael J. Broderick, 2,040 Jerome Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1910, 5 years' renewal at $600; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, 37 Wall St.; taxes, &c., $250 to ..... $500

**18TH ST,** 121 East, all; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. and another, trustees of Agnes E. Tracy, to David Guthe 10 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, Otto J. Kalt, 22 William St.; taxes, &c., $2,350 to ..... $2,000

**16TH ST,** 645 East, all; Solomon Eschwege to Florence and Gennaro Caldarelli, 100 Skillman Av., Brooklyn, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1910 ..... $1,350

**CARMINE ST,** 60 to 64, all, s w corner of Bedford St, 60x75; Therese Schneidler to Giacinta di Errico, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1910; attorneys, Campbell & Moore, 41 Park Row.. $7,200

**Lis Pendens.**

**BECK ST,** w s, 150 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Jonnson against Arthur Berei and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Ferriss, Rosser & Lorch.

**107TH ST,** n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x76.10; Levy S. Tenney and others against Abraham Elterman and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. H. Dougherty.

**ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,** e s, 174.1 ft s of 153d St, 75x100; Chelsea Realty Co. against Mica Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

**RIVERSIDE DRIVE,** s e corner of 119th St, 100x100; E. Bradley Currier Co. against Emily Loewy and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Prendergast & Newcombe.

**LOTS** 113 to 115, map of Hunt estate, Bronx; Henry A. Hartmann and others against Edward W. Bowne, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, MacFarland, Taylor & Costello.

**60TH ST,** 403 and 405 East, two actions; Pinkus Nathan against Jonas Weil and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, O. A. Samuels.

**BOSTON ROAD,** 1,051; Chelsea Realty Co. and others against Josephine V. Winans and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, H. M. Hellinger, Jr.

**LOT** 112, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest, Bronx; Mary C. Schipf against Edward W. Bowne, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, MacFarland, Taylor & Costello.

**188TH ST,** s s, 52 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x90.9; Duane D. Evenson against Mountain Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, T. Hooker.

**150TH ST,** 819 East; Vito Fortannascere against Samuel Banard, (counter claim;) attorney, J. H. Corn.

**PEARL ST,** 104; Anne H. Byrd and others against Margaretha Kolb and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Elliott & Byrd.

**9TH AV,** n e corner of 204th St, 199.10x100 to 205th St; New York Protestant Episcopal Public School against Gustave E. Beyer and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

**Mechanics' Liens.**

**RUTGERS PL,** 25; Frank Straub against David Michelson, owner and contractor ..... $5

**LONGWOOD AV,** s w cor Barry St, 75x100; Savoy Glass Co. against Downey Construction Co., owner and contractor ..... $890

**BELMONT AV,** e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; National Fireproof Sash Door Co. against Germansky Construction Co., owner and contractor ..... $50

**ST. ANN'S AV,** 337; United Plumbers' Supply Co. against John Wein, owner; Thomas Hickey, contractor ..... $95

**BROADWAY,** s e cor 43d St, 105x194; Thonet Brothers against Mary A. Fitzgerald, owner; Broadway and 43d St. Building Co., Frank R. Tate, and George M. Cohan Theatre Co., lessees; C. L. Gray Construction Co., contractor ..... $5,282

**MADISON ST,** 227; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against Louis Shulsky Co., owner; Jacob Spector, contractor ..... $350

**LONGWOOD AV,** s w cor Barry St, 75x100; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co. against Downey Construction Co., owner and contractor ..... $1,737

**BROADWAY,** s e cor 43d St, 105x194; Vermont Marble Co. against Mary A. Fitzgerald, owner; Broadway and 43d St. Building Co., Frank R. Tate, and George M. Cohan Theatre Co., lessees; C. L. Gray Construction Co., contractor ..... $877

**BROADWAY,** 1,465 and 1,467; Wells & Newton Co. of New York against Estate of Charles A. Coe, owner; Broadway and 42d St. Leasing Co., lessee; C. L. Gray Construction Co., contractor ..... $9,950

**Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.**

**MORRIS AV,** n w cor 165th St; Colwell Lead Co. against Civis Realty & Construction Co., Oct. 10, 1910 ..... $350

**TELLER AV,** 1,337 to 1,341; Ike Hoffman against Teller Realty & Construction Co., Oct. 27, 1910 ..... $300

**Building Loan Certificates.**

**HOE AV,** e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 75x100; Mary S. Croxson loans East 167th Street Realty Co. ..... $47,000

**147TH ST,** n s, 117.6 ft e of Robbins Av, 37.6x79; same loans Cullo & Co. ..... $14,000

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DUDLEY T. HUMPHREY, CLIFFORD M. WASHBURN, JOSIAH M. FISKE, and ARTHUR C. SHERWOOD, individually and composing the firm of J. M. FISKE & CO., and the said firm of J. M. FISKE & CO., bankrupts.—No. 13,213.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Irving L. Ernst, Lindsay Russell, and Harford T. Marshall, Trustees, at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, at No. 14-18 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ninth day of November, 1910, at 12:30 in the afternoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Miscellaneous stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to the state of J. M. Fiske & Co.; miscellaneous stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to the estate of Arthur C. Sherwood, individually; miscellaneous stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to the estate of J. M. Fiske, individually; miscellaneous stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to the estate of D. T. Humphrey, individually.

A list of said stocks, bonds, and securities may be had upon application to Messrs. Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, Attorneys, for Trustees, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The Trustees reserve the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HAYS, HERSHFIELD & WOLF, Esqrs., Attorneys for Trustees, 115 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DANIEL BURSK and SAMUEL MYERS, individually and as members of the firm of the EMPIRE RAINCOAT CO. and said firm of EMPIRE RAINCOAT CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,204.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupts, consisting of raincoats, finished and in the process of completion, piece goods, fixtures and machinery, including sewing machines, with motors attached, buttonhole machine, safe, desks, tables, chairs, partitions, &c., will be sold at public auction at the place of business of the bankrupts, Nos. 16-18 West 2d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of November, 1910, at 10:30 A. M.

That the aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1910, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1910.
PORTER STEELE, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTERSTATE LAND AND BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 3, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine stock of office furniture, such as desks, chairs, armchairs, typewriting machines, tables, carpets, rugs, hatracks, tables, bookcases, electric fans, &c.
LAWRENCE B. WOLF, Receiver.
ALFRED M. SIMONS, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS RAPAPORT and BARNET RAPAPORT, doing business as LEADER SPECIALTY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,955 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wooden and wire clothes hangers, lumber, wire, &c.
SHERIFF EMIL FISHOP, Receiver.
HENRY L. FRANKLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEEL ELECTROTYPE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 7, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 304 East 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine and up to date electrotype plant, new machinery, electrotype stones, baths, dynamos, plates, fixtures, and everything pertaining to electrotypes.
CYRUS F. STRAAT, Receiver.
GATES HAMBURGER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 13,855.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON FISCHER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid,

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D., 1910, the said Solomon Fischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D., 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
October 28th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOURSTEIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid,

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D., 1909, the said Charles Bourstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
October 28th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

## The East NORTHFIELD MASS.

Open all the year
Ideal Surroundings
Among the "Franklin Hills"
Only 190 Miles from New York.
Garage and Livery
Modern Hotel at Moderate Rates.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet.
A. G. Moody, Mgr. H. S. Stone, Asst. Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,041.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS RABINOWITZ and ISIDOR RABINOWITZ and HARRY RABINOWITZ, and the firm of RABINOWITZ BROS., Bankrupts:

To the creditors of Morris Rabinowitz, Isidor Rabinowitz, Harry Rabinowitz, and the firm of Rabinowitz Bros., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1910, the said Morris Rabinowitz, Isidor Rabinowitz, Harry Rabinowitz, and the firm of Rabinowitz Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 28th, 1910

NO. 11,758.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE I. ROBINSON, Jr., bankrupt.

To the creditors of George I. Robinson, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1909, the said George I. Robinson, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,508 Hudson Terminal Building, No. 50 Church St., City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Oct. 28, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,506.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHWABSKY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Schwabsky, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt,

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of April, A. D., 1910, the said Max Schwabsky, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1910, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 28th, 1910.

NO. 14,003.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BARR and CHARLES GRUBER, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of BARR & GRUBER, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1910, the said Isaac Barr and Charles Gruber, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of Barr & Gruber, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
October 28th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 14,147.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY B. HERTS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry B. Herts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D., 1910, the said Henry B. Herts was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 29th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—PAUL LEVIN, trading as P. LEVIN & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 27th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 14th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 28th, 1910.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

## FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

On the way to Boston aboard a Fall River Line steamer—
You'll enjoy a comfortable night's rest at sea—
—And you'll have new zest for the day's business or pleasure.

Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
FARE TO BOSTON.....$4

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

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**PEOPLES LINE** To Albany — STR C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK — Daily (Sunday excepted) Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. Saturday night Str. connects with D. & H. train Sunday morning for Rutland, Plattsburg, Montreal.

**CITIZENS LINE** To Troy — New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER. Pier 46 N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday excepted). Sunday Steamer stops at Albany in either direction. Splendid accommodations.

Best service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East and West. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

## CENTRAL-HUDSON LINES,

Daily steamers for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St.

## CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Steamers leave week days, foot of Christopher Street, Pier 41, N. R., 5:30 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 13,855.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON FISCHER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid,

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D., 1910, the said Solomon Fischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D., 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
October 28th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOURSTEIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid,

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D., 1909, the said Charles Bourstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
October 28th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

S.S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. (25,000 tons) Leaves New York Nov. 5, 11 A.M.

SAFETY COMFORT SERVICE

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Moltke.....Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
†Kaiserin Aug. Vic...Nov. 5, 11 A. M.
•Pennsylvania .....Nov. 12, 2 P. M.
Bluecher.....Nov. 19, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Second cabin only.
BOOKINGS FOR NILE SERVICE.

EUROPE

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA

*S. S. CINCINNATI..Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
*S. S. CLEVELAND..Dec. 6, Jan. 28
*S. S. CINCINNATI...Jan. 5, Feb. 14

*New, 17,000 tons. Elevator, Electric Baths, Gymnasium, etc. †Calls Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Genoa, (omitting Naples.)
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TWO GRAND CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD

These cruises will be made by the large new transatlantic liner "CLEVELAND" about three and one-half months' duration each, the first to leave New York on November 1, 1911, and the second from San Francisco on February 17, 1912. Rates from $650.00 and up, including all necessary expenses.

Write for Detailed Itineraries of All Cruises.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

## INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

NEARBY SAILINGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minnewaska | Oct. 29, | 7:30 A. M. |
| St. Louis | Oct. 29, | 10:00 A. M. |
| Vaderland | Oct. 29, | 11:00 A. M. |
| Baltic | Oct. 29, | 3:00 P. M. |
| Oceanic | Nov. 2, | 3:00 P. M. |

All our steamers have Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
London Direct.
AMERICAN LINE.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
RED STAR LINE.
Dover—Antwerp—Paris
WHITE STAR LINE.
Queenstown—Liverpool.
WHITE STAR LINE.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CRUISES West Indies Spanish Main PANAMA CANAL S.S. NEW YORK Jan. 28 Mar. 4 1911 Send for Particulars

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis..Oct. 29, 10 AM|St. Paul..Nov. 12
New York...Nov. 5, 10 AM|Philad'a..Nov. 19

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Min'waska.Oct. 29, 7:30 AM|Min'haha.Nov. 12
Min'polis.Nov. 5, 11:30 AM|Min't'ka..Nov. 19

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Vaderland..Oct. 29, 11 AM|Finland..Nov. 23
Lapland.....Nov. 9, 10 AM|Kroonl'd..Nov. 30

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Nov. 2, 3 PM|Adriatic..Nov. 16
Majestic.....Nov. 9, 3 PM|Teutonic.Nov. 23
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic.....Oct. 29, 3 PM|Cedric...Nov. 12
Celtic.....Nov. 5, noon|Arabic...Nov. 19

New York and Boston to RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
*CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
*CELTIC (20,904 tons)...Jan. 25, Mar. 8
*Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
Canopic.Oct. 29, 9 AM|Romanic.....Feb. 4
Romanic.Nov.30,12 n'n|Romanic.....Mar. 18
Canopic.Dec.7,2:30 PM|Cretic.....Mar. 29
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY. (TEL. 2100 RECTOR.) AND PIER 62 N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

## AGWI LINES

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES S. S. LINES
Clyde Line—Mallory Line—Porto Rico Line—Ward Line.

Texas — Every Wed. and Sat., for all points Southwest and Pacific coast.
Key West — Every Wed. & Sat., connecting for Miami and Palm Beach.
Tampa — EverySat., connecting for all Florida west coast points.
Mobile — Every Saturday.
From Pier 45, N. R. Largest steamers. S. S. Brazos, San Jacinto, Denver. Longest, quickest ocean trips. Only steamers from New York to Texas without change.
MALLORY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
General Office, Pier 36, North River, N. Y.

Cuba — Sailings for Havana each Thurs. and Sat., connections for Santiago and other Cuban points.
Mexico — Sailings each Thurs. for Progreso and Vera Cruz, Fri. for Tampico, connections for interior points.
Bahamas — Sailings alternate Fridays for Nassau, increased to weekly sailings in Winter.
New American twin-screw steamships, excellent cuisine, large comfortable rooms, saloons, and lounging decks.
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Algiers, the Levant, Egypt, India, and the Far East are Ideal Winter Resorts.

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TUESDAYS 10 A. M. Express Sailings.
Kr. Wm. II..Nov. 1
Kr. W. d. Gr..Nov. 8
Cecilie.....Nov. 15
G. Wash'n..Nov. 22
THURSDAYS 10 A. M. Twin-Screw and Fast Mail Sailings.
F'th d. Gr...Nov. 3
G. Kurfuerst..Nov. 10
P. F. W.(new)..Nov. 17
•Roon.....Nov. 24
•Bremen Direct.

GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
P. Irene.....Nov. 5 / *Berlin (new)...Nov. 19
K. Luise.....Nov. 12 / K. Albert.....Dec. 3
*Omits Algiers.
Connections made for all Mediterranean, Black Sea and Far Eastern Ports. Wireless and Submarine Signals. Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World. Independent Around the World Trips.
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The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

## Winter Cruises West Indies

3 Cruises de Luxe
by New Twin Screw R.M.S.P. "AVON," 11,073 tons,
from New York, Jan. 21, 28 days; Feb. 18, 32 days; March 25, 19 days, visiting West Indies, Spanish Main, and Panama Canal.
Rates $5 Per Day and Up.
Sanderson & Son, Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.

## FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
La Provence..Nov. 3 / •La Touraine..Nov. 24
•La Savoie..Nov. 10 / La Bretagne..Dec. 1
•La Lorraine..Nov. 17 / •La Savoie....Dec. 8
•Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
•Chicago.....Oct. 29
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

## BUENOS AYRES

"Show Place of South America"
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, AND ROSARIO
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York, 5th & 20th of each month.
For rates etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

## OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE — STEAMBOATS.

## FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT
ARMY-HARVARD, OCT. 29th
STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON

Will run special for this game, leaving Desbrosses St. 10:20, W. 42d 10:40, W. 129th 11:00 A. M. Arriving at West Point in time for Full Dress Inspection before the game. Return immediately after game, reaching New York in time for Theatres. Tickets $1.25 each (not including admission to game.)
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.

## FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT
ARMY-HARVAR

## RENEWS TELEPHONE OFFER.

### New York Company Willing to Pay the City for a Monopoly.

The Board of Estimate, at its weekly meeting yesterday, revived the old offer of the New York Telephone Company to pay the city a large amount of money annually if an exclusive franchise were guaranteed to it. The proposal was referred to the Corporation Counsel for investigation.

This offer was first made to the Board in September, 1906, and embodied a promise to pay the city for the monopoly of the telephone business $116,000 a year for five years, $176,000 a year for the next five years, and $200,000 a year thereafter; to furnish service to the city at 50 per cent. of the schedule rates; to file an annual statement with the Controller, and to adjust rates periodically to limit the net earnings of the company to 10 per cent. on actual invested capital, less depreciation.

The offer was referred to the Division of Franchises, which consulted the then Corporation Counsel and reported that he had advised that the entering into any such agreement with the telephone company by the city might validate certain franchises held by it about which there was a doubt. Since then the matter has rested in a pigeon-hole.

## Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Williams, J. D., & Brother, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, toys, stationery, housefurnishing goods, holiday goods, and novelties; Hotel St. Denis.

Billman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Rutter, carpets and rugs; 684 Broadway.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; H. H. Hall, carpets and rugs; 320 Church Street.

Farwell, John V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard Street.

Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. Oakes, blankets, upholstery, and carpets; The Breslin.

Lansburgh & Brother, Washington, D. C.; G. A. McCathran, silks and velvets; Hotel Albemarle.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; F. H. Muller, upholstery, rugs, and draperies; 75 Spring Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dids, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; G. M. Hyland, general manager; 488 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Snellenburg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. L. R. Sulzer, umbrellas; 683 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Louvre, The, Washington, D. C.; J. Schenker, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Goldman, waists and coats; Miss Evans, waists; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss K. C. Luddin, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; H. Fishgall, coats and dresses; 683 Broadway.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Root, silks; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Krause, rugs and carpets; 684 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss K. C. Quinn, costumes; 51 Union Square; Hotel Wolcott.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss L. M. Beatty, hosiery; 214 Church Street.

Sloane, W., & J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. H. Lewis, carpets and draperies; The Breslin.

Maison Blanche Company, New Orleans, La.; T. H. Rubenstein, muslin underwear, waists, and corsets; 43 Leonard Street.

White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; H. N. Levy, notions, handkerchiefs, jewelry, and fancy and leather goods; 214 Church Street.

---

FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN wanted to represent the largest manufacturers of ladies' laundered collars and wash belts for jobbing trade in the following territories: Middle West, Far West, South, Southwest, New England States, and New York State on a commission basis as a direct line or a side line. Apply in writing, 15 Crosby St.

WANTED—For the coast, on good line of children's colored dresses as a side line, or resident man. Strictly commission. D 14 Times.

WANTED—A salesman for the South on good line of children's colored dresses, as a side line, or resident man. Strictly commission. D 15 Times.

SALESMAN, fine appearance, highest references, wants good line on commission. D 86 Times.

SALESMAN, fine appearance, highest references, wants good line on commission. D 86 Times.

## Guide for Buyers.

Directory of Wholesale Merchants.

*One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.*

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 49 Broadway.
ALBUMS AND NOVELTIES.
S. Steinberg, 12 Walker Street.
CROCHETED DOYLIES, Mats, & Irish Laces
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Wash. St.
CROCHETED LACES.
N. Jannelli, 324 East 14th St. (Imported.)
CROCHETED LADIES' NECKWEAR.
A. A. Chibbaro, 324 East 14th St.
DIAMOND JEWELRY.
A. Jaffe & Son, 49 Maiden Lane.
EGYPTIAN SCARFS AND KIMONOS.
Azoon & Bonamy, 75 Washington St.
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.
Smith & Hennway Co., 108 Duane St., w. of B'way.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, 37-39 University Place.
Schwarzkopf & Salmore, 42 Union Square East.
IRISH LACES AND NECKWEAR.
Dewan & Sons Co., 6-8 West 18th St.
JEWELRY NOVELTIES & SPECIALTIES.
Singer Bros., 82 Bowery.
MARABOU BOAS, MUFFS & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
NECKWEAR Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 785, 737 Broadway.

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WHERE AMERICANS ABROAD MAY PURCHASE THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIA.

CARLSBAD—Alte Wiese, Rudolf Hengstenberg; Franz Paulus; Starkesche Buchhandlung.
FRANZENSBAD—Kaiserstrasse, F. Kobtrsch & Gschibsy.
LEMBERG—S. Sokolowski.
VIENNA—Opernring 3, Leo & Co.

ENGLAND.

LONDON—Cannon House, Breams Buildings, William Dawson & Sons, Limited; Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.; Pall Mall American and Colonial Exchange; Fleet Street 67, The New York Times Office; Green Street 17, Day's Steamship Agency; John Street 16, Adelphi Strand, Saarbach's News Exchange; Little Newport Street 15, Mme. Vachon; Strand, Hotel Cecil, Nilsson & Co.; Wardour Street 15, Mme. Vachon.

FRANCE.

CANNES—C. B. Faist.
PARIS—Avenue de l'Opera 37, Brentano's; Rue du Sentier 36, The New York Times Office; Rue de la Victoire 56, Saarbach's News Exchange.

GERMANY.

BADEN-BADEN—Ernst Brockhoff; C. Wilde.
BAD HOMBURG—v. d. H.—Fritz Schick; 75 Luisenstrasse, L. Standt; F. Supp.
BAD NAUHEIM—Weinbergstrasse 8, William Behlmann; Heinrich Burk; Ludwigstrasse 15, Carl Ahrens.
BAD NEUENAHR—A. Luecke.
BERLIN—Friedrichstrasse 60, The New York Times Office; Dorotheenstrasse 72-74, Georg Stilke.
COLOGNE—Hauptbahnhof; Hauptpostlagend, H. Ebert.
DRESDEN—Pragerstrasse 39, Europ Hof, Georg Tamme; Wienerplatz 1, C. A. Schlagehan; Anglo-American Club.
FRANKFORT - ON - MAIN—Kaiserstrasse, 56, Blazek & Bergmannfiliale; Frankfurter Hof, Georg Stilke.
HAMBURG—Gr. Burstah 1, Gerth, Lacius & Co.
HEIDELBERG—Hauptstrasse 60, Gustav Koester.
LANGEN-SCHWALBACH—Kurverwaltung.
MAINZ—Saarbach's News Exchange.
MUNICH—Neuhauserstrasse 44, Kaufhaus Oberpollinger Abteil Verkens Bureau; Carlsplatz 24, Joh. Herm. Herzner.
NUREMBERG—Koenigstrasse 42, Robert Fehle; Schrag & Breuer.
OBERHOF-IN-THURINGEN—A. Luecke.
ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER—C. Schalk.
VERVIERS COLN—German Traveling P. O. 10.
WIESBADEN — Tannerstrasse, Zeitungskiosk; Oranienstrasse 5, A. Luecke; Moritz & Munzel; Zeitungskiosk, opposite the Museum.

GREECE.

ATHENS—C. Eleftherondakis.

ITALY.

FLORENCE—Borgo Ogulsanti 2, A. Beracchi & Figlio; Via Tornabuoni 20, B. Seeber; Via Tornabuoni 17, F. C. Ebhardt.
NAPLES—Via Chiatamone 2, George Michaelsen; Grand Hotel du Vesuve, Romanio Antonio.
MILAN—Via Gustavo Modena 2, Saarbach's News Exchange.
ROME—Piazza di Spagna 1, Piale's Library; Piazza di Spagna Chiosco, Paola Tatta.
TURIN—Maddalena Cerallo.
VENICE—Hamburg-Amerika Line, Faerber.

RUSSIA.

ODESSA—Friedmann's.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE—Kiosque beim Kaeltingthurm.
BRUNNEN—H. Lenthold.
ENGELBERG—Robert Hess.
GRINDELWALD—Peter Bernet.
INTERLAKEN—Prell & Eberle; M. Stump.
LUCERNE—E. Gebhardt; Hotel National, Miss Herzog; Kapellplatz, Probst-Mueller; Qual National, Zeitungskiosk.
LUGANO—A. Arnold.
MONTREUX—C. B. Faist.
RAGAZ—Robert Jaeger.
ST. GALLEN—Kiosque Bahnhof.
ST. MORITZBAD—
ZURICH—Librairie de la Gare.

## TO LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

### Supt. Kerschensteiner of Munich Here to Tell of German Methods.

Dr. Georg Kerschensteiner, Superintendent of Schools in Munich, Bavaria, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene. He will remain two months as the guest of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, visiting Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Boston, where he will study educational conditions and lecture.

On Nov. 18 at Boston he will address the fourth annual convention of the society on "The Continuation Schools of Germany." In 1890 Dr. Kerschensteiner published a prize essay on "The Civic Education of the German Youth," in which he set forth his plan for remodeling the educational system of his country.

When, in 1895, he became Superintendent of Schools in Munich, he put his theory into practice. The result has been a system of fifty-two trade and twelve continuation schools, at which attendance is compulsory for boys until their eighteenth year. For either an entire day or two half days each week employers are compelled to grant leave to their young employes, that they may attend the continuation schools.

## MARRIED TEACHERS SUE.

### Contesting By-law Which Prevents Their Promotion in Public Schools.

Mrs. Engrey F. Norman, a Brooklyn public school teacher, began yesterday a case which will be fought to the highest courts to determine the right of a married woman to promotion in the public schools. Eight other teachers similarly situated have joined Mrs. Norman in the suit, for a mandamus on which Supreme Court Justice Bischoff reserved decision yesterday. Mrs. Norman's lawyer attacked this by-law of the Board of Education in his address to the court:

"No married woman shall be appointed to any teaching or supervising position in the day public schools, unless her husband is incapacitated from physical or mental disease to earn a livelihood, or has continuously abandoned her for not less than three years."

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tungsten electric light bulbs formed the subject of a decision yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The heavy increase in the use of this newer type of light is responsible for large importations from Germany and elsewhere. The test claim before the lower customs tribunal stands in the name of the Electrical Accessories Company of this city.

The merchandise consists of electric light bulbs composed of brass, glass, and tungsten metal. Collector Loeb assessed the goods at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 190, which provides for manufactured articles wholly or in part of metal not specially provided for. It was claimed by the importing company that the merchandise is dutiable at 20 per cent. under paragraph 784, as tungsten or wolfram metal, by virtue of the provision in Paragraph 481 requiring that "on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value."

General Appraiser Fischer, who writes the decision for the board, cites various authorities to disprove the contention raised by the importer. He reaches the conclusion that various judicial decisions are against the importing concern. He says it is conceded that these articles are not directly dutiable under the provisions of Paragraph 184, and that it is not apparent how recourse can be had to the provisions of Paragraph 481, in order to make them so dutiable, since the light bulbs are made of, or in part of, metal. The protest is accordingly overruled and the Collector affirmed.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, to Purdy Station, Westchester County, N. Y., to inspect First Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of New York.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at stations designated, and proceed to Manila and report to the Commanding General, Philippines Division, for duty: First Lieuts. C. T. King, Medical Corps, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; M. D. Weed, Medical Corps, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.; E. E. Roberts, Medical Reserve Corps, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at stations designated, and will proceed to Manila and report to the Commanding General, Philippines Division, for duty: First Lieuts. T. D. Wodson, Medical Corps, Van Couver Barracks, Washington; F. Kramer, Medical Corps, Fort Robinson, Neb.; W. C. Davis, Medical Corps, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; J. L. Hereford, Medical Reserve Corps, Fort Dade, Fla.; J. F. Leeper, Medical Reserve Corps, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

First Lieut. G. B. Tuttle, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty at Fort Columbia, Washington, and proceed to San Francisco and take transport, April 5 for Honolulu, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer, Fort De Russy, and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of California.

Orders Sept. 30 relieving Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry, from station at Washington, D. C., revoked.

Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry, upon relief from duty at Army War College, Washington, D. C., will await orders.

### The Navy.

Rear Admiral T. S. Phelps, placed upon retired list.

Capt. E. J. Dorn, retired to home.

Lieut. F. J. Horne, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign C. G. Davy, to the Colorado.

Ensign N. R. Vanderveer, to duty connection reserve torpedo flotilla, Charleston, S. C.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Princeton, at Corinto.

Sailed—Annapolis, from Suva, Fiji, for Tutuila; Celtic, from Boston for Cape Cod Bay.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES

LOUIS N. ADLER, 105 East 116th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, liabilities $117,987 and no assets.

LOUIS KNERLL, furs, 47 East Twelfth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, liabilities $51,450 and assets $28,396.

THE PERFECTION WAIST COMPANY of 72 West Houston Street has filed schedules in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $10,998; no assets.

A. A. MOSKIEWITZ.—Judge Holt has appointed Walter Cook, Jr., receiver for Adam A. Moskiewitz, druggist, 423 Grand Street and 1,390 Third Avenue. Bond, $500.

ADOLPH MULLER, 240 East 204th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, liabilities $1,185 and no assets. The only creditors are William Wirtz & Co. and Anthony Schen Kelberg.

JULIUS JOHNSON, 3,810 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, liabilities $3,012, no assets. The United States Exchange Bank, formerly of West 125th Street, but now in liquidation is the only creditor.

LINCOLN SIVINS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lincoln Sivins, trading as Lincoln Sivins & Co., manufacturer of waists and costumes, 76 Fifth Avenue, by S. J. Billig, Austin McNeal, and A. V. Happ. The liabilities are about $20,000. Judge Holt appointed Leonard Bronner receiver, bond, $5,000.

S. SOVENSKY & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Sovensky and Samuel Arnowitz, trading as S. Sovensky & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 62 East Eighth Street, by P. Kaplan, $250; the Star Thread Company, E. Levin, proprietor, and Arthur Abraham. Judge Holt appointed Francis H. Griffin receiver, bond $2,500.

## Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 220 failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 27, 1910, against 197 for the week ending Oct. 20 and 217, 241, 223, 168 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 76, New England 19, Southern 47, Western 44, Northwest 14, Far West 19, and Territories 1. Canada had 30, against 34 for the preceding week. In the United States about 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, 10 per cent $5,000 to $20,000, 3 per cent. $20,000 to $50,000.

### Judgments.

These judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Archibald, Randolph E., and Grace B., et al.—M. L. Higgins, $427.
Same—S. O. Benjamin, $440.
Same—F. Hallock et al., $427.
Albers, Frederick G.—B. K. Bloch, $430.
Avenia, Antonio—G. Di Motta, $626.
Barker, Charles S.—E. M. Barker, costs, $117.
Bargebuhr, Max—G. Rosenfeld, $845.
Borea, William, et al.—G. Cangialosi, $687.
Bramd, Iesle—J. Greenwald, $306.
Bauch, Frederick, and Christiana, et al.—Stephen Merritt Embalming Institute of New York, $167.
Bang, William F.—G. W. Floyd, $1,470.
Blier, Charles, et al.—M. Bloch et al., costs, $108.
Bedenhamer, Edward, or Von Bodfe—H. J. Gibson, $6,880.
Cody, William F., or William T.—Marcy Foundry Co., $221.
Crocicchio, Antonio, et al.—V. Perrone, $117.
Cook, William M.—G. P. Sherwood & Co., $132.
Cohen, Davis—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., $112.
Casolino, Carlo, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Conhaim, Abraham—H. Shereler, $144.
Cohen, Barbara—S. Solomon, $146.
Carpenteri, Frank, et al.—J. Deutsch, $166.
Driscoll, Clement J.—H. B. Rosen, $576.
De Matthaeis, Tommaso—G. Di Motta, $606.
Ellie, Le Roy J.—C. W. Bartlett et al., $119.
Ehrenzweig, Gustave—W. Jarett, $112.
Feinberg, Harry—F. Schuls, $274.
Frederick, Adolph—Same, $231.
Feket, Joseph—B. K. Bloch, $149.
Goldstein, Michael—Mitchell Motor Co., of New York, $420.
Geier, Julius—J. Waldfogel, $132.
Glucklich, John, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Goldstein, $241.
Hevenor, Harvey H.—A. V. Hart, $287.
Heddendorf, Wm. H.—S. S. Steiner et al., $384.
Hasbrouck, George—D. B. Martin Co., $136.
Harrison, Wm. H.—F. W. Hehmeyer, $151.
Hall, Chas. M.—Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Co., $524.
Herman, Armin—W. E. Boomhower, $107.
Hotaling, Edw. R.—G. G. De Witt, costs, $110.
Huber, Geo. H.—A. R. Rosenfeld, $338.
Hoke, Fenimore C.—C. Wilson, $3,127.
Johnston, James R.—Campbell Supply Co., $117.
Keyes, John M.—H. Saman, $454.
Kalli, Said A.—Wilmurt Realty Co., $550.
Kalman, Morris—A. J. Waldron, $413.
Kornfeld, Ignaz—N. Y. Telephone Co., $108.
Kalechstein, Klara, ex'x, et al.—B. Krauthelmer, $142.
Kennedy, Matthew, (not summoned,) and Bernard H.—H. H. Graff, $3,861.
King, A. Allen—Crum & Forster, $249.
Kronthal, Joseph—S. Makler, $172.
Lee, Geo. A.—First National Bank, $2,404.
Laighold, Jacob, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Goldstein, $241.
Lewis, Frederick, Jr.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $288.
Lichtblau, Elias, et al.—M. Bloch et al., costs, $108.
Moscuvitz, David—Mizel & Brownell, $447.
Same—Mutual Fish Co., $189.
Same—E. M. Dixon & Co., $963.
Moskowitz, Henry—H. Lavers, $3,788.
Mitchell, Laura M.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $104.
Metzger, Charles, (not summoned,) et al.—Stephen Merritt Embalming Institute of N. Y., $167.
O'Farrell, William J., administrator—J. F. Byrnes, $107.
Betzoldt, Kate—M. J. Johnson, $128.
Basca, Michael G., and others—People, &c., $500.
Riesenburger, Marcy—F. Meyer, $1,140.
Sherry, E. J., and others—S. O. Benjamin, $440.
Same—F. Hallock and others, $427.
Same—M. L. Higgins, $427.
Scott, Joseph C.—McElraevy Hauck Co, $328.
Symes, John T.—H. C. & A. I. Piercy Contracting Co, costs, $107.
Severino, Emilo, (not summoned,) and others—J. Deutsch, $166.
Sanfilippo, Carmelo, and others—G. Cangialosi, $687.
Tiffany, Perry—M. D. Chapman, $523.
Thompson, George—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co, $165.
Tepper, Benjamin, and others—M. Bloch and others, costs, $108.
Vaughan, Charles L.—T. A. Brady, $274.
Von Bodie, Edward, or Bodenhamer—H. J. Gibson, $3,880.
Vandyck, Irene A.—W. D. Tyndall, $217.
Wartenburg, Ernst P., administrator—Interborough Rapid Transit Co, costs, $108.
Wermes, Jacob—Twelfth Ward Bank of City of New York, $2,681.
Weisbrot, Isidore, and others—L. Goldstein, $241.
Wolff, Israel—Equitable Trust Co of New York, $153.
Yetman, Charles E.—A. M. Byrne, $145.
Yiddenstein Brothers, Incorporated—G. F. Lawrie and others, $1,057.
Russell Electric Co—D. Mitchell, costs, $1,198.
American Fireproofing and Cement Construction Co.—City of New York, $198.
Associated Sales Agency—Same, $108.
City of New York—M. L. A. Moving, $1,160.
Auto-Tri Manufacturing Co.—E. F. Edmond Co., $166.
Jacobs & Co.—Kupfer Brothers Co., $152.
American Carburetor Improvement Co.—Motor Boat Publishing Co., $204.
Auto Mart—City of New York, $163.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters of New York and New Jersey—A. Lanning et al., $3,908.
Cunningham & Shand Construction Co.—D. Mintz, $932.
157th St Realty Co.—E. Strianese, $784.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York—H. Wainer, $2,612.
People's Surety Co. et al.—S. Cangialosi, $687.
Illinois Surety Co.—L. Hirsch, $554.
Coleman Stable Co.—Delahaye Import Co., $519.
Continental Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.—T. A. Brady, $274.
J. F. Walsh Construction Co.—United Plumbers' Supply Co., $780.
Columbus Circle Hotel Co.—G. W. Floyd, $1,473
Phoenix Construction Co.—R. Jenkins, $5,148.
Bilbro Auto Co.—M. Madden, $16,607.

### Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Bauman, John H.—C. Koster et al., Oct. 24, 1910, $240.
Butler, Julia—J. Crowley, Dec. 28, 1909, $335.
Cushing, Albert L.—Stanley Court Realty and Construction Co., Aug. 30, 1910, $656.
N. Erlanger Blukgart & Co.—C. M. Becker, July 21, 1910, $505.
Earle, Lewis—C. Harris et al., June 6, 1902, $208.
Goldman, Harris & Fannie Levin—J. Mauce, Feb. 17, 1910, $3,071.
Isele, Robert—H. Buttner, Oct. 6, 1910, $321.
Livingston, Florence I.—J. J. Halleran, March 3, 1908, $128.
Oakley, John T.—E. M. Jackson et al., Oct. 18, 1895, $572.
Same—Same, Sept. 14, 1910, $1,184.
Missell, Christopher—C. W. Augenmeyer, May 11, 1910, $506.
Meiers, Frederick H.—L. Greenwald, Oct. 27, 1910, $150.
Weinberg, Julius, and Jacob Nierenberg—W. McGinnes, July 8, 1910, $825.
Reiser, M. Gustine—R. Talsky, Feb. 16, 1910, $1,743.
Meliza, George, and Ciacoma Maretta—People, &c., Nov. 30, 1909, (vacated,) $300.
Bachrach, Julius, Louis Lese, D. Sylvan Crakow, and Ignatz Roth—Mutual Life Insurance Co., Aug. 12, 1910, (released,) $1,199.

## CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

### FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court Decisions.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following were the Supreme Court decisions to-day:

21—The Moore Printing Typewriter Company et al., appellants, vs. the National Savings and Trust Company et al.—Argument concluded for appellants and continued for appellees.

22—The Kentucky Union Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error and continued for the defendant in error.

Day call for Monday, Oct. 31: Numbers 47 (and 48,) 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 380, (and 671.)

### STATE.

### Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Timothy O'Herlihy, respondent, vs. Adrian H. Joline and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Irving E. Raymond as President, appellant, vs. Louis C. Tiffany et ald., respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in order and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondents. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Rose Woods, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Commissioner of Charities, respondent, vs. Joseph Franci, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, etc., respondents, vs. Claude Bigelow, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Warren Springer, respondent, vs. Summit Proofing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Katherine McDuffie, respondent, v. The Financier Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael J. Storen, respondent, vs. Levering & Garrigues Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles C. Clausen, appellant, vs. Herrmann Realty Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sophie Steglich, appellant, vs. Reinhardt Schneider, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Muth, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Catherine M. Bernadac, respondent, vs. Schenke Piano Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emma Gericke, respondent, vs. Henry Bischoff et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed unless plaintiff stipulates as stated in opinion, in which event judgment and order as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Maria Marchi, respondent, vs. Aetna Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on 8 Appellate Division, 127 (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on 96 Appellate Division, 83.) Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

Paul E. Richter, respondent, vs. Bernhard Rust, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Moses Valentine, appellant, vs. Jacob Rabinowjtz, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard B. Aldcroft as trustee, respondent, vs. George S. Terry, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Simeon Cohen, an infant, appellant, v. Rose Katz, otherwise Rose Cohen, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting on dissenting opinion in 130 Appellate Division, 53.) Order filed.

Berger Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Oscar W. Jeffery, as receiver, appellant, vs. Ferrel C. Dinniny, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William M. Simpson, appellant, vs. Walter C. Hubbard et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William M. Simpson, appellant, vs. Richard A. Springs et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ralph Meyer, respondent, vs. Florence F. Murphy, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Tillie Maas et al., appellants, vs. Samuel Horowitz and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the estate of James K. Mott, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John L. Miller, respondent, vs. John H. Springer, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Jacob Levine, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Patrick Corless, appellant, vs. William T. Carlisle, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. William Rosato, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

George J. Gould, respondent, vs. Kathrine Gould, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abram Scheer, appellant, vs. Herman Markowitz, respondent.—Order setting aside verdict affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ernest O. Jacobson, appellant, vs. Daniel Guggenheim, Isaac Guggenheim, Morris Guggenheim, Solomon Guggenheim, and Simon Guggenheim, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Annie Jenner, as administratrix of the estate of William J. Jenner, deceased, respondent, vs. Julian B. Shope, appellant.—Determination of Appellate Term and judgment of the Municipal Court reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the dissenting opinion of Bijur, J., at the Appellate Term. Order filed.

Bartholomew Moynahan, respondent, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The same vs. the same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Tiffany & Co., appellant, vs. Emma F. Sully, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The City of New York, appellant, vs. The New York Mutual Gas Light Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion in the City of New York vs. New York Mutual Gas Light Company, (135 App. Div., 260.) Order filed.

Theodore Dwight, respondent, vs. The Carmen-Guanajuato Gold Mining Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Theodore B. Barringer, appellant, vs. The Board of Education, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Bischoff, J., in the court below. Order filed.

Margaret Nancy, appellant, vs. George Whitlock, as executor, and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles M. Eaton, appellant, vs. Orient Insurance Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. William Manice, appellant, vs. William H. Powell et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People ex rel. Dwight H. Taylor, appellant, vs. William H. Powell et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ellis B. Perry, as administrator, appellant, vs. Charles W. Treadwell, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Anne O'Brien, respondent, vs. Louis Reichardt, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Amos E. Woodruff, appellant, vs. Elinor W. Squier, respondent.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Yetta Siegelman, respondent, vs. Abraham Waxman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edwin M. Post et al. vs. Edward R. Thomas et al., impleaded, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. American Ice Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Federal Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mollie O'H. Seaton, respondent, vs. William G. Garrison, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Technical Press, appellant, vs. Slme J. Silverman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Israel Benjamins, respondent, vs. Lizzie Benjamins, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Goller, as President, &c., respondent, vs. Abraham Stubenhaus, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Frank Zerillo et al., appellants, vs. Edward R. O'Malley, as Attorney General, &c., et al., respondents.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. Rosalie Davis.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. Mary Golden.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. Michael Leano.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Matter of Richard Arnold vs. Greene Gold-Silver Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Katherine McDuffie, respondent, v. The Financier Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Buchanan vs. City of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. McI. Sadler et al. vs. Boston and Bolivia Rubber Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Percival L. Harden vs. William T. Hoops.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William Morris vs. William H. Reynolds.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Andrew J. Wilson vs. The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Thomas F. Maloney vs. Simon Katzenstein.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Hattie Wingersky vs. Grand Lodge, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

John R. Adams vs. New York Railway Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel Cooperman vs. William Hooper.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

American Buckwheat and Grits Mills vs. Williamsburg C. F. I. Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Lina Ettlinger vs. Italian Union Realty, &c., Company et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Sontheimer Embroidery Manufacturing Company vs. Bertha Maier.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Thomas A. Tydings vs. City of New York.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Emil C. Breudlin vs. Lucius H. Deers.—Motion granted upon defendant's filing stipulation as provided in order. Order signed.

Sarah Meyerhoffer vs. Hyman D. Baker.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same vs. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Lina Ettlinger vs. Italian Union Realty, &c., Co. et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Lo Monaco vs. Murray Construction Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Philip Carpenter vs. Elmer E. Hawes.—Motion granted so far as to resettle the order granting defend

## 206 REPLIES

*The following Help Wanted advertisement appeared once in The New York Times Thursday, October 27:*

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Head of large corporation desires well-mannered young man as personal secretary; must be stenographer and typewriter, have tact and good business sense; give all qualifications in letter. C 136 Times.

*The same day 206 answers were received.*

*When you advertise for Help state what the position is and what qualifications are necessary to fill it and the results are almost certain.*

*The New York Times is the best medium for securing high-class employes.*

*Telephone Bryant 1000.*

## LOST

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

$2,000 REWARD

for 11 pieces of jewelry wrapped in handkerchief, lost Oct. 27, between Fifth Av. and 44th St., N. Y., and Belmont Park Aviation Field, Long Island.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Ave., 37th St.

LOST—Lavallier on silver chain, containing 26 diamonds, between Prince George Hotel, 27th St., 5th Av., and Broadway; liberal reward will be paid; family heirloom. Return to Manager of Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th St.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. A43199 for 23 shares in the name of "Helen M. Palmer." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. HELEN M. PALMER.

LOST—Black enameled open face watch, diamond studded, platinum chain with pearls. Kindly return to Mrs. G. W. Hicks, Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y.; suitable reward will be given.

LOST—Silver bag, containing small silver chain purse with small amount of money and gold watch with initials, "I. B. O.," Tuesday, Oct. 25, between 3 and 5 P. M. Liberal reward. C 160 Times.

LOST—Friday, shopping, key ring with bunch of small keys; sailing in few days for Europe; finder will be liberally rewarded if returned Mr. Stoker Palmer, Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Tiffany watch 75,825, on Broadway, Oct. 26; liberal reward will be paid for its recovery; no questions asked. Address W 271 Times Downtown.

LOST—On Oct. 21, heavy soft gold ring, Chinese workmanship; cost $7; will pay $10 for return. Collier, 318 East 15th St. Telephone 2411—Stuyvesant.

LOST—Between the N. Y. Curb Market and the Crescent Club via Subway, gold watch fob; initials J. C. S. on seal; suitable reward. No. C 172 Times.

LOST.—Friday morning, between Kelly St., Intervale Av. Subway station, or in train, pearl pendant; liberal reward. Cashman, 161 West 14th St.

LOST—French gold chain bracelet between 163d St., Boston Road, and 161st St., 3d Av.; liberal reward. Miss McIntyre, 1,422 Park Av.

LOST.—Between Times Square and Pa. Station, large belt-pin, Italian mosaic, set in red stone; reward. Goldmark, 105 West 40th.

LOST.—Monday, Oct. 24, at or near Belmont Park, gold watch, prized for its associations; reward. 17 Smith St., Jamaica, L. I.

LOST—On West 125th St., lady's gold watch, initials "A. M."; liberal reward. Audrey Maple, 75 East 127th St.

LOST.—Thursday, in Subway, 50th St., box of drawing instruments; $5 reward. G. Ruffler, 109 West 73d.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch; Sunday night; monogram A. T. Reward. A. Thomas, 26 East 20th St.

LOST—Friday, near Carnegie Hall, lady's gold watch; reward. Kathleen Ponder, 319 West 57th St.

LOST.—Eyeglasses, on 45th St.; black leather case; reward. 109 West 45th St., Apartment 11B.

LOST—Black satin scarf, lined with white. Liberal reward if returned to 4 East 52d St.

$200 REWARD return box containing gold brocade gown, &c., &c., taken Saturday night; no questions asked. 'Phone 6134 Murray Hill.

## FOUND

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

FOUND.—Lady's cameo pin; owner may have by describing and paying for this advertisement. Address D 81 Times.

FOUND, Oct. 27.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Purse, rubbers, gloves, shoes.

FOUND.—Oct. 25 to 27, 1910, Police Department. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence room,) Grand and Centre Sts. —Number of ladies' sweaters, box carpenter's tools, two bay horses, thirteen-foot skiff, quantity of jewelry marked S., brass lamp, quantity of tobacco, barrel of vinegar, silver medal, marked Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. Cross-Country Run, Champion, 1909; lady's handbag containing 4 socks and some papers; pocketbook containing quantity of jewelry; circular gold brooch set with 18 pearls, dress-suit case, gray mare, 16 hands; bay horse, 15½ hands; spaniel dog, 31 pigeons, black velvet purse containing 19 cents.

FOUND, Oct. 27.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.—2D AV. ELEVATED: Pocketbook, knife, scapulars, gloves, odd glove, jumper, apron, shirt front, trousers, handles, saws, shears, sum of money, 2 books, calendars, 2 aprons, waist, postcards. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Pocketbooks, curtain pins, belt, book, magazine, &c., gloves, slippers, rubbers, rubber, hat, overalls, apron, embroidery, samples, muff, dry plates, dry battery, tablets, wire, 4 umbrella, locket, handbag, wrist bag, 2 purses, 3 pairs gloves, keys, 3 hats, shoes, overalls, &c., overcoat, piece cloth, trousers, apron, shirt, sacque, neck piece, stand, coil wire. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Handbag, 2 purses, emblem, book, umbrella, roll paper, coat, &c., magazines, pair gloves, collars, vest, 3 drills, files, &c., gloves, blue print, music, roll papers, pictures, hat, mud guard, &c., collars, tobacco, file. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, book, cap, beads, card case, key, saw, 3 umbrellas, eyeglasses, watch rim, 2 grips, leather bag, gloves, overalls, &c., apron, jumper, pencil box, SUBWAY: Satchel, handbag, money pin, spectacles, 3 purses, 2 books, manuscript, watch, purse, satchel, handbag, pocketbook, purse, knife, railroad pass, blue prints, slips, photo, rubber, 2 pairs overalls, sweater, &c., coat and vest, dental supplies, 2 jugs, box pastels, medicine, type, teddy bear, 2 pairs gloves, 3 odd gloves, books, papers, music roll, stationery, 2 maps, 2 caps, hat, package hair, package clothes, package spice, tools, phonograph records, camera plates, package coffee, comb, powder.

FOUND, Oct. 27.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Room, 167 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Lady's Oxford tie, Adams Express book, story book, old curtain, long kid glove, memo. book, spectacles and case, gloves, feather boa, suitcase, shoes, wheel, overalls and other articles, brass faucets, wallet, loose leaf book covers, catalogue, calico, books, earring, collars, overalls, small books, roll of cotton, medicine, pocket books, umbrellas, gloves, child's hat, catalogues, silk pillow case, vest, underwear, blue print, overalls, pouch, golf sticks, other articles, eyeglasses and case, roller skates, cloth bag, medicine, other articles, box of powder, wearing apparel and shoes, pocket books, umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 27—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three umbrellas, camera, sweater, purse, pair of shoes.

FOUND, Oct. 27—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Umbrella, overcoat, rubber, package of photos, engineer's license.

FOUND, Oct. 27—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Seven umbrellas, 2 packages, 2 pairs of gloves.

FOUND, Oct. 27—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Umbrella, package. Oct. 28—Roll, 10 umbrellas, pair of gloves, package of clothes, lady's handbag, overcoat, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 27—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Superintendent of Marine Department, Foot of Liberty St.: ON LIBERTY ST. FERRY [illegible] of iron castings. ON TRAINS, Oct. [illegible]lls, packages.

FOUND, Oct. 22—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON [illegible] Two parasols, 3 umbrellas, 2 cardpackages, lady's umbrella, purse, razor, writing paper, fileholder, ring case, pair mountain pens, 2 nightshirts, pajamas. [illegible] 67, 5087—Two packages. 23D [illegible] Two packages. JERSEY CITY [illegible]—Hand grip.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

*30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.*

CORPORATIONS FORMED, $52.
Bankruptcy, $40 and disbursements; competent lawyers all matters; advice free. Room 1,232 Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St.

## LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

LOST.—Male, white French poodle; nose and feet clipped; named Silver; reward. Abbott, 239 West 43d St.

LOST—Brindle French bull bitch; blind in left eye. Waters, 20 Morningside Av.

## HELP WANTED, FEMALE

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Require a number of bright girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Supt. of Wrapping, Subway floor.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV. & 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS FOR SPECIAL ORDER DEPT. ALSO EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS. APPLY SUPT.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV. & 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE NUMBER OF BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, AS MESSENGERS.

CANVASSERS with ability to sell high-grade corsets; liberal commissions. Address for interview, Box 33, Station N, city.

EMBROIDERERS on white goods, homework, out-of-town workers, send samples. Mrs. Frankenthal, 1,978 Lexington Av., part of Real Estate Office.

EXPERIENCED people on waists and dresses with a plant of 34 machines and looking for a house to take work out. D 6 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be strong, settled, good cook, and well recommended; $25 month. Address Employer, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

WANTED—Refined young American girl residing at home as stenographer and typewriter on Remington machine, in office of manufacturing jeweler; also to assist in office work. Apply in own handwriting, giving references and stating salary required. P. O. Box 90, New York City.

WANTED—A competent, reliable nurse for two children, ages 15 months and 3 years; must have references. Address, 132 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

WANTED.—Cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress; references. 8th floor, Dorlexa Apartments, 318 West 100th St.

## HELP WANTED, MALE

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ACCOUNTANT.—Qualified, competent, and experienced senior assistants; capable of taking charge of important investigations and adults under light supervision, required by a firm of public accountants. Reply fully, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, W 275 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Qualified senior assistant required by a firm of accountants for Central America; knowledge of Spanish preferred, but not essential. Reply, fully stating experience, references, and salary expected, W 267 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN BOY in office of iron and steel house; age 17. Address, in own handwriting, New York P. O. Box 887.

BOYS, 10-14 years, to sing in Protestant Church for good pay. Address Choirmaster or call Monday 3-5 o'clock, 141 East 85th St.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN wanted to represent the largest manufacturers of ladies' laundered collars and wash belts for jobbing trade in the following territories: Middle West, Far West, South, Southwest, New England States, and New York State on a commission basis as a direct line or a side line. Apply in writing, 15 Crosby St.

FOR $1 MONTHLY, we give $60 monthly when sick or hurt; we want solicitors to get members. National Casualty Co., 47 West 34th St., Marbridge Building, New York.

PACKERS.—Experienced men can secure position paying from $10 up by applying at once at the Y. M. H. A., Employment Department, 92d St. and Lexington Av.

PHYSICIAN wanted; old practitioner; good opportunity for right man. 89 Av. C, drug store.

PROCESS SERVERS, probation officers, wanted, $1,200 yearly; examinations November. Mendell School, 117 2d Av.

SALESMAN.—The New York branch of a French olive oil manufacturer wishes a faithful man to assist in sale of its products; commission and drawing account. S. T., P. O. Box 125, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman for the city on Russian brass and copper novelties. Russian Antique Importing Co., 118 Walker St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Hebrew preferred; one who can make good figures. Address Dalton, D 92 Times.

WANTED.—A man capable of taking charge of the office of a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and cost work and have some executive ability; a good opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating your age, experience, and the salary you have been earning. D 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted; good, rapid printer for writing election returns. D 11 Times.

## HELP WANTED
### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

*20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

**Commercial.**

BOOKKEEPER, (3) large house, $15, $18, $20. Salesman, (2,) fine groceries, $15 start. Drapery and silk, junior salesman, $12. Timekeeper, contractor, country, $12 start. Also other positions open to-day.
Employers' References Service, (Agency,) 144 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; young man who is looking for future; $10.
BOOKKEEPER, (male,) for Jamaica, L. I.; Christian; $15.
BOOKKEEPER, (male,) good penman; must be rapid and accurate; $15.
BOYS, Christians, for bank; $4 and lunches. Call National Employment Exchange Agency, 47 West 42d.

## HELP WANTED
### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

*20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 15c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**Commercial.**

THE WHITE LIST AGENCY, INCORPORATED,
206 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE 5067 CORTLANDT.
CHARLES H. BELLOWS, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER, FORMERLY WITH THE EVENING MAIL BLUE LIST.
WHEN I FIRST WENT WITH THE EVENING MAIL BLUE LIST AS A SOLICITOR I CALLED ON FROM TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE A DAY. IF YOU ARE THIS KIND OF A MAN, AND CAN DO THIS KIND OF WORK, COME DOWN AND SEE US. WE HAVE A FINE POSITION FOR YOU AT A GOOD SALARY. IF YOU ARE A CLOCK WATCHER, THERE IS NO NEED OF YOUR APPLYING, AS WHAT WE WANT ARE "HUSTLERS," AND WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF POSITIONS FOR SUCH MEN.

WHITE LIST AGENCY, 206 BROADWAY.—We have excellent positions for STENOGRAPHERS and TYPISTS with best houses; TYPISTS, $7 TO $9; STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$18. Call at once with THREE references.

**Domestic.**

MISS WILD Employment Agency,
Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St.,
Tel. Murray Hill 2943-2944,
Room 1,011-15-17.

Great care taken to supply only thoroughly competent servants; references personally and strictly investigated; houses opened, cleaned; circular sent on request.

## SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

AS VISITING NURSE.—Hospital graduate; relief work, baths, treatments all kinds. Tel. 439 Chelsea.

BOOKKEEPER.—Understands double entry thoroughly; take entire charge of office; six years' experience; excellent references; $15. Reliable, G 295 Times Downtown.

CULTURED YOUNG LADY, command of German and English conversation, literature, and music, some knowledge of French, desires situation as companion to lady of refinement; highest references; not opposed to traveling. W 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business woman; several years' experience; competent to hold difficult positions; understands routine office duties; unquestionable references. G 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller and grammarian; neat appearance; accurate; references; $8; understands office work. Miss B., G 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; willing, obliging; accustomed to hard work; neat, accurate, rapid; excellent references; $10. Refined, G 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wishes position with reliable firm; four years' experience; can furnish excellent reference. E. C. Specht, 5 Cooper Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright, ambitious beginner, reliable, apt, willing; references; $6; Christian. 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Executive, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired, $8. Prompt. 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, accustomed taking difficult dictation; references; $12. W. 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; Miller School graduate; high school education; references. Anxious, 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate, refined, with good reference; two years' experience. Levy, 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Competent, 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School; neat, accurate; writes good hand; $6; references. Capable, 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, bright, clever, young woman; 6 years' experience. Good English, 265 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By lady of refinement, 26 years of age, position as companion or nurse; willing to travel; references exchanged. Address Mrs. H. J. B., 1,100 South Av., Rochester, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. 'Phone 2993 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

AUDITING.—Expert accountant (chartered and certified) is prepared to undertake all branches of accountancy and auditing; moderate, but not cheap rates, high-grade work only being performed. Apply to B 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPING.—Errors are always annoying, very costly, sometimes; my system detects all errors the instant they are made; eliminates trial balance troubles; does not change your present mode of bookkeeping; efficient, inexpensive. Accountant, C 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; reliable, careful driver; lifelong abstainer; honest; neat appearance; will prove my worth; expenses minimized. Hand, 2,110 Amsterdam Av.

CLERICAL WORK, with prospects; highest references; salary no object. W 270 Times Downtown.

CONSCIENTIOUS MAN, 28, at present in responsible sales position, seeking better future, desires change; preferably to established machinery company; knows Philadelphia; would consider new field. W 278 Times Downtown.

DETECTIVE, bonded, seeks work by day's pay; expert shadowing. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Frenchman; long experience under glass and outside; take good care first-class private place; reference. Address L. L., 153 6th Av.

JAPANESE desires position as valet; thoroughly experienced, trustworthy; has references. Katsu, care of H. S. Yamas Co., 1,161 B'way.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21, desires position; five years' experience; best references. John Kennedy, 410 West 17th St.

POSITION wanted on or before January, 1911, by representative of foreign concern, which is closing up its U. S. connections; has had complete control of merchandise and accounts, White Goods or Linens; satisfactory references. W 266 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 25; five years' experience as secretary assistant to gentleman of large corporate affairs in New York; also legal and financial training; of pleasing address; excellent stenographer; seeks engagement with reputable people. W 278 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, good family, speaking French fluently, seeks position, secretary, traveling companion. D 79 Times.

UPHOLSTERER.—First-class; private residences. Reestle, 136 West 98th, City.

WANTED—Position as traveling companion and assistant with accounts and correspondence. Address J. Warren Hardwick, 209 Piquot Av., New London, Conn.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires clerical position Consolidated or Stock Exchange firm; experience board, telephone, and sheet clerk; unquestionable references. Duane, 370 East 69th St.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as bookkeeper's or office assistant; good penman; quick and correct at figures; excellent references. D 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, good writer and figurer, wishes position as anything. D 83 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED
### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

*20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

**Commercial.**

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

DOYLE AGENCY, 'phone 2829 Beekman, Tribune Building.—Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, switchboard operators furnished.

**Domestic.**

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, day workers; references. Shepherd Agency, 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses; references. Instant Relief Agency, 151 West 133d St. Tel. 7288 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS domestic help supplied; male, female; references. Shepherd Agency, 344 West 59th St. 6460—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

WEST SIDE AGENCY.—First-class domestic help furnished; references. 615 Columbus Av. 7095 Riverside.

## BOARDERS WANTED

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (corner 103d.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

5TH AV., 46—Well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; gentlemen; couple.

10TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; reference.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Good rooms, with good board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Sunny rooms, good board; refined home for business people; parlor; telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private bath, telephone; exclusive; with board.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; an exceptionable table. Tel. 6677—Columbus.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large, sunny room, well heated, hot water system; best board; references.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; superior accommodations; exceptional opportunity; table board; reasonable.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suites, with baths; reference; parlor dining room.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, running water, bath; home cooking; cozy dining room.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large third-story room; attractively furnished; private bathroom; hot water supply; telephone in room; excellent table; references.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Pleasant second-story front room, with board; table guests accommodated; reference.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath single rooms; quiet; refined; table guests.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private baths; telephone; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; with bath; large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure large single room; water, steam, closet; excellent board; references.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—With board, choice, large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Pleasant, medium rooms, southern exposure; excellent table; select neighborhood; references.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, sunny front rooms; parlor dining; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large, pleasant front rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; parlor dining room.

82D, 74 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; second floor; references; telephone.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent home cooking; table boarders accommodated; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near "L." Subway.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Single, double rooms; near Subway, elevated; superior table; telephone 2871 Riverside.

95TH, 50 WEST.—Near Park, "L." Subway express; only few accommodated; cuisine Francaise; references.

96TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms; large, small; convenient business people; board optional. Muir.

102D ST., 243 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Attractive double room, with board; thoroughly up to date.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; delightful parlor dining room; refined service; all transportation convenient; telephone; references exchanged; table board.

114TH ST., 523 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny rooms, with excellent board; refined home; references exchanged.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Suite; southern exposure; smaller room; dining room in building; elevator.

123D ST., 11 WEST.—Good home for two young men in private house; excellent board; reasonable; telephone; all home comforts; references exchanged.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large room; conveniences; one or two gentlemen; good table; telephone; American family.

142D, 512 WEST.—Unusually pleasant suite, with one or two bedrooms; also other rooms; steam heated; superior board; near Subway.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; private residence; telephone; Subway; elevator.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large, sunny room, two or three gentlemen; good board; telephone; table guests.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, Near Broadway Subway, (The Audubon.)—A few unexpected vacancies; large, bright, comfortably furnished rooms; very reasonable to first-class parties; every comfort; the place you are looking for. Booklet on request. Telephone.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

ATTRACTIVE, spacious rooms; exceptional board or breakfast; private house; elevated; Park. 9 West 96th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 761—Several pleasant rooms, for gentlemen or married couples; private; trains convenient; references.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Delightful outside room, suitable one or two; high-class elevator apartment dining room; 167th St.; Subway. Telephone 3292 Audubon.

**East Side.**

97TH ST., 12 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, airy, nicely furnished, steam-heated rooms, with bath; first-class board.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Large and small rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST (Gramercy Park.)—desirable large, small rooms suite; excellent table; reference; telephone.

89TH ST., 1,345 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table board. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,343, (80.) — Desirable room, one, two gentlemen, married couple; quiet, refined; reference.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor room; large closets; desirable for gentlemen; can accommodate a few table guests; references.

## BOARDERS WANTED

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**East Side.**

MADISON AV., 108-110.—Large, small rooms; permanent arrangement made for Winter; table guests.

MADISON AV., 839, near 70th St.—Large and small rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

**Brooklyn.**

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Subway, five minutes Broadway; parlor floor; furnished, unfurnished; large front room; reasonable; two, three persons; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets. 905 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11.—Large rooms; overlooking water; convenient to Wall St., car lines, and Subway; splendid cooking; reasonable; references.

**Long Island.**

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

**New Jersey.**

PALISADE AV., 156 WEST, Englewood, N. J. —Large, sunny room, with board; suitable for one or two; convenient to both train and trolley; terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. E. Secord.

**Country.**

COMFORTABLE home for elderly people; $7 upward; ask circulars. 315 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

## BOARD WANTED

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

GENTLEMAN wishes room for self; board, motherly care for daughter, (7;) refined, Christian; Americans only; please give fullest particulars and weekly terms. Address J. C., 203 West 125th.

GENTLEMAN and wife want large room, private bath, with board; C. S. family or apartment hotel preferred; either west side, above 68th St, or east side, below 46th St.; state terms. Box 721, Plainfield, N. J.

## FURNISHED ROOMS

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

1.—1.—Bachelor quarters in private house; no other roomers; owner will let sitting room, alcove bedroom, and bath, or entire floor of four rooms and two baths; handsomely furnished; gentlemen only; references. 63 West 46th.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, scrupulously neat front and back parlor, with lavatory; one flight; telephone; references; gentlemen. 2,333 Broadway, 86th St. Subway. Barnes.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large front rooms, running water; bath; breakfast.

5TH AV., 2,018 (Corner of 125th St.—Beautiful, large front room; running water; conveniences; homelike. Deisinger.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Light, cheerful single room; modern conveniences; $3.

16TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class front parlor; running water; all conveniences; telephone; select.

34TH ST., 359 WEST, (The Williston.)—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

34TH ST., 138 WEST.—Rooms, comfortable, clean, $2.50 up.

38TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large front, second-story room and connecting room for bachelor or studio.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished, large, small rooms; quiet, refined; references.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Elegant rooms near 5th Av.; house newly renovated.

47TH ST., 123 WEST, just off Broadway.—Large rooms; every convenience; gentlemen; reference.

49TH ST., 900 WEST.—Desirable room; no one but ladies need apply. Donac, Apt. 20?.

52D ST., 236 WEST.—Beautiful studio room, very large, light, and airy; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; heated; first floor apartment, west.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; American home; board optional. Tel. 6677—Columbus.

64TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large sunny room, piano, running water; superior service; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 88 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, scrupulously clean, large rooms; private bath; first-class house; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen.

70TH, 273 WEST.—In select house, handsomely furnished rooms for one, two gentlemen; private bath, electricity, telephone; breakfasts served; references required.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Front room, bath, closet; running water; private residence; permanent; references.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated sunny rooms; hot, cold water; baths; Subway.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; newly furnished; other rooms; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Doctor's office, with extensions; also small rooms; table guests.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor's handsome, sunny rear room, bath; quiet, refined home; references exchanged.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing room floor with bath; 2 gentlemen; southern exposure

85TH, 112 WEST.—Exclusive, newly decorated house; private family; two rooms, bath; en suite or singly; furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen; couple; references.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Dainty homelike room; lavatory; exclusive; moderate. 'Phone 9160 Riverside.

91ST, 169 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; one flight; telephone. Cole.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; every convenience. O'Connor.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, near bath; conveniences; select house; L, Subway; 'phone.

92D, 75 WEST.—Housekeeping suite, 3 rooms; single, $4; sunny front room; reasonable. Jewett.

93D ST., 31 WEST.—Large, light rooms in private house for refined gentlemen.

94TH, 101 WEST.—Large outside room; heat; bath; gas; closets; private hall; privileges. Stoakley.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Large, attractive room in beautiful apartment; $4; elevator; private; references. Hurlbut.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite overlooking Columbia; private seventh floor home. Mowbray.

117TH ST., 353 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, single or en suite; newly furnished; elevator, telephone; exclusive; private family. Sutcliff.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; elevator apartment; convenient Subway. Wheeler.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Two single comfortable rooms; every convenience. King's College, Apartment 1.

121ST, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; private house; gentlemen only; references.

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Singly or en suite; everything modern; reasonable; board optional; references. La Van.

A.—A.—A.—At 3 University Place, opposite Washington Square.—Large and small elegantly furnished rooms; private residence; gentlemen; references.

AT DEERING HOTEL, 1,144 Broadway cor. 26th—Finely furnished, heated rooms; day, week, or month; running water; new management; housekeeping permitted.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Beautifully appointed rooms; first-class apartment every way; small, refined family; reference required. E., 886 9th Av.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—Running water, radiator, closet; every convenience; reasonable. Apartment 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 160, near 125th and Riverside.—Light, sunny, attractive room; Subway; [illegible]

## FURNISHED ROOMS

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Two fine rooms; southern exposure; bath, steam, gas; breakfast optional. Charlton.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, (Corner 127th St.)—Handsomely furnished suite, four, five rooms and bath; elevator, 'phone, electricity, silver, linen; $12.50 weekly; beautifully furnished room, bath, kitchen, $4-$6.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 801, (Corner 125th St.)—Cheerful, sunny front room, $4; elevator; private family. Telephone Morningside 3854. Inquire Apartment 43.

**East Side.**

5TH AV., 61.—Large front; one flight; running water, electricity; steam; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

17TH, 113 EAST.—Clean, light, large, small, front, rear rooms; conveniences; near Irving Place.

17TH ST., 216 EAST.—Desirable room, private house, near Park; running water; bath; references.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Suite two rooms, bathroom, by month; references.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—Bachelor's house; well furnished; large, small rooms; parquet floors, electricity, 'phone.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—LARGE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

43D, 131 EAST.—Refined home, every comfort; sunny; closet; permanent; gentleman; moderate; references. Neilson.

124TH ST., 348 EAST.—Large furnished rooms; also parlor floor; private house.

# NEW POLICE SQUAD FORMED TO FIGHT VICE

### Commissioner Cropsey Puts It Under the Direction of Deputy Driscoll.

### "LEAKS" TO BE STOPPED

### All Places Raided Will Be Photographed Before Gambling Apparatus Is Confiscated by the Police.

A new Vice Squad has been organized at Police Headquarters by First Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll, acting under instructions from Commissioner Cropsey. It is composed of twenty young and ambitious policemen, under Lieut. Oscar Himmel, who will exercise a general pervision over the gambling and vice situation, gather evidence against the proprietors of gambling houses, and raid such places after it has been obtained. The organization of this squad is one of several changes in the general plan for coping with vice.

Although no official announcement concerning the duties of the squad was made, it is believed at Police Headquarters that it will relieve, in a large measure, the District Inspectors from responsibility for violations of the gambling law in their districts. It will mark the abolition of raids over the heads of the Inspectors and Captains, and will place all, or most, of the responsibility for the suppression of gambling and other vice upon the shoulders of Lieut. Himmel and his squad.

This does not mean that the District Inspectors will not be expected to keep a sharp lookout for gambling places and report their existence at once to Commissioner Driscoll or to Lieut. Himmel. But the investigation which will precede every raid will be made by the young men of Lieut. Himmel's staff.

Warrants for the proprietors or employes of the gambling houses will be issued only by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and thus armed the squad will beat down doors, if necessary, to gain entrance. But after entrance has been obtained, gambling paraphernalia will not be touched until the Police Department photographer has photographed the interior of the house. This is provided for in General Order 62, issued yesterday by the Commissioner, which reads, in part:

> In the case of raids upon gambling places the police are instructed to leave untouched the paraphernalia found, until it has been photographed in its original setting by a department photographer. The officer in charge of the raid is enjoined to see that a policeman is left in charge of these gambling materials, and that his name and that of the photographer are duly recorded in the blotter.

Lieut. Faurot, head of the Finger Print Bureau at Headquarters, does most of the Police Department photographing.

"Leaks" in the Police Department, which for many years have resulted in gamblers being "tipped off" just before a raiding party started from Headquarters, are expected to be stopped by the new Commissioner. With this end in view, Commissioner Cropsey held a conference with Chief Magistrate McAdoo a few days ago, at which it was decided that all warrants for gambling house proprietors or employes will be issued exclusively by Magistrate McAdoo, who will place them in a sealed envelope and send them to the Police Commissioner, who will hand them to Lieut. Himmel, with instructions how to act.

As another means of preventing "leaks," safes are being installed at Headquarters, in which will be kept all documents relating to gambling houses or persons under suspicion. The combination of these safes will be known only to the Commissioner and Deputy Driscoll.

The old method of handling mail also will undergo a change. In future mail addressed to the department will be delivered at the Commissioner's office in sealed bags. These will be opened in his presence or in the presence of First Deputy Driscoll.

The office of the squad is just across the hall from First Deputy Driscoll's room on the second floor of Police Headquarters. While Lieut. Himmel is its official head, Driscoll intends personally to supervise the squad's general operations. He and Lieut. Himmel will confer each day, and the First Deputy will be informed before a raid takes place.

Lieut. Himmel is one of the most experienced raiders in the department. For many years he has been Chief Inspector Schmittberger's right-hand man, and personally has gathered much of the evidence which has led up to "jump" raids of the past.

In selecting the members of the squad Deputy Driscoll relied largely upon the judgment of Lieut. Himmel. Practically every member has had raiding experience. One of the first to be picked was Policeman Armstrong, who was selected by former Police Commissioner Bingham for duty at the Commissioner's office. Last Summer Armstrong was on duty at the Mayor's office for several weeks. Another member of the squad is Policeman Cody, who also has had wide experience.

Driscoll called all the Inspectors yesterday to Headquarters, and for half an hour addressed them on the general subject of gambling and vice. Although he refused to tell what he said, it was learned he told them to be more careful in making out their reports and to be more alert in the general performance of their duties.

The First Deputy is said to have told the Inspectors that many of the Police Lieutenants showed an indifference to strangers who went to station houses for information or to make complaints. He said that desk Lieutenants gave rough answers and compelled the visitors to wait before listening to them.

Another change in procedure is that persons who complain of having been robbed in disorderly places will not be placed under arrest, as in the past. The complaint must be investigated at once.

## FLORENCE BURNS GUILTY.

### Convicted with E. H. Brooks of Attempted Extortion—Can Get 15 Years.

Florence Burns Wildrick and Edward H. Brooks, indicted for attempting to extort $500 from Charles W. Hurlburt, were found guilty before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday after the jury had been out twenty-five minutes. When the foreman announced the verdict no change of expression appeared on the face of the woman, but Brooks paled perceptibly.

The trial has taken all week. The maximum sentence for extortion is fifteen years. Judge Crain denied a motion for a new trial, and sentence will be pronounced next Wednesday.

Florence Burns was arrested in 1902 for the murder of Walter Brooks in the Glen Island Hotel in West Street. She was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold her. She gave her age as 27, but looks ten years older.

### Mrs. Sully Non-Suits Tiffany.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday a judgment of the Supreme Court, non-suiting Tiffany & Co., in an action to recover $5,929 from Mrs. Emma F. Sully, wife of Daniel J. Sully, once the Cotton King. Mrs. Sully's defense was that the jewelry for which the firm sought to collect, was not sold to her individually, but on her husband's account.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:35—237 E. 108d St.; Mr. Goldberg | $100 |
| 2:25—365 Holland Av.; Michael Russo | $200 |
| 11:30—1 Broome St.; H. Vergerowicz | Trifling |
| P. M. | |
| 12:05—Laight and West Sts.; Fisher Brothers | |
| 12:35—427 Cherry St.; A. Freeman | $10 |
| 1:40—104 West 98th St.; Thomas Farley | $200 |
| 2:40—49 Liberty St.; George W. Cobb | $300 |
| 2:45—108 E. 43d St.; G. Halle | None |
| 4:15—1,542 Broadway; H. Smith | Trifling |
| 4:55—425 W. 30th St.; Dodd's Express Co. | $10 |
| 5:00—380 E. 57th St.; unknown | Trifling |
| 5:15—571 Amsterdam Av.; Whitman & Van Winkle | Trifling |
| 5:45—1 E. 106th St.; O. J. Gude & Co. | Trifling |
| 6:00—85 Walker St.; R. Sommer | Unknown |
| 6:00—354 Cherry St.; Benjamin Sachs | Trifling |
| 7:30—1,937 1st Av.; D. Weiss | Trifling |
| 8:00—178 Allen St.; Jacob Schester | $50 |
| 8:40—260 West 117th St.; A. Van Beuren & Co. | Trifling |
| 8:40—91 Henry St.; Harris Brooks | Trifling |
| 8:50—638 5th St.; Morris Somerset | $200 |

## WOMEN CATCH A BURGLAR.

### He Escapes, but Is Recaptured in the Cellar, Where He Had Hidden.

Mrs. Margaret Lenahan and Mrs. Sadie Stitch discovered a sneak thief in the Lenahan apartments at 242 Fifth Street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The man threatened them with a revolver, but the two women rushed at him, and until their cries brought Mrs. Stitch's husband, John, they fought with him, holding his coat while he struggled to reach the door.

When Stitch arrived, the women released the man and rushed out. As they did so he pointed the revolver at Stitch, and commanded him to throw up his hands. Stitch obeyed, and with his hands raised was marched downstairs. The women ran screaming before him, thinking he was going to be shot.

When the ground floor was reached the stranger commanded Stitch to back toward the front door, and then he darted into the cellar. Stitch followed, and found the stranger crouched inside a coal bin. Rushing at the man, Stitch pinned his arms behind him until the captive screamed with pain, and shouted, "I haven't got that gun; you'll find it over there in an ash barrel."

Stitch dragged the man to the barrel, recovered the revolver, and marched him to the street, where a crowd had gathered.

Several struck him in the back with their fists when Stitch shouted, "Let him alone, I'll take care of him," and started for a police station. On the way he met Policemen August Balbain and Thomas Donegan, who took charge of the prisoner. He gave the name of Frank Wilson of 634 Race Street, Philadelphia. In the cellar were found a gold watch, a silver medal, and a silver fork, taken from the Lenahan's apartments. Wilson admitted he had stolen them.

## COMMEND SERVICE BOARD.

### Committee Offers Congratulations on the Receipt of Many Subway Bids.

The Public Service Commission fell in yesterday with the somewhat unusual experience of receiving congratulations. They came from a delegation representing the transit conference at the Hotel Knickerbocker last week, and were taken by a committee headed by James L. Wells of the Bronx, on behalf of the traction committees of that section; Congressman Jacob Goulden, William J. Bolger, Jeremiah J. O'Leary, President of the West End Board of Trade Brooklyn, and John E. Sullivan, President of the Fourth Avenue Subway League, Brooklyn.

The occasion for joy was the commission's receipt of many bids for the construction of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue, the Canal Street, and the Broadway-Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, sections of the triborough subway.

The clerks of the commission were hard at work yesterday tabulating the detailed bids, and it will be a week or more before this is completed. While no definite estimate could be obtained, it was said yesterday at the offices of the commission that the examination of the bids gives ground for the belief that the three sections proposed for letting will come well within the estimates of the commission's engineers, $82,000,000.

As $60,000,000 only is available now on the city's borrowing capacity, the chances are that the first batch of contracts which the commission will propose to let will not include the Canal Street line, which would be held until next year, when further borrowing capacity will become available.

## SUBURBAN TRANSIT NEEDED.

### Would Solve the Congestion Problem, Mayor's Commission Is Told.

George B. Ford of this city, who was the delegate of the United States to the International Housing Congress in Vienna last Summer, addressed the Mayor's Congestion of Population Commission yesterday on the possible effect of the better housing of the poor in New York City in relieving congestion. He declared that the attention of the public and the city should be drawn to the housing possibilities in the suburbs with cheap and adequate transportation facilities. Mr. Ford described the joys of suburban life to a poor family, and added:

"An adequate solution of the housing problem in New York City, particularly Manhattan, is impossible."

"After all this whole question of housing reform is one of business interest. Consider the amount of money which the city budget annually allots to hospitals, tuberculosis sanitariums, asylums, poor farms, reform institutions, including courts, jails, and reformatories, and to the Police and Fire Departments, and then consider how, after the city has spent considerable money in curing a person from the tenements, they send them back with the instructions to get as much sunshine and air, knowing all the time that this sunlight and air is almost impossible to find.

"Little wonder it is then that the person again becomes a charge on the public. If the people were properly housed every one agrees that quite a little of this expense could be reduced. Capitalize this reduction and apply it to the forming of garden suburbs, or the scientific improving of tenements, and would it not far more than pay for itself purely as a financial proposition? The main thing that the city can do would seem to be the providing of adequate transit and transportation; so and only so can the city decentralize its dwellers. So and only so can housing reform be made effective."

## GEMS LOST AT AVIATION PARK

### Owner Offers $2,000 Reward in The Times for Their Return.

A reward of $2,000 is offered in the Lost Column of THE TIMES this morning for the return to Tiffany & Co. of eleven pieces of jewelry, lost somewhere between Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street and the aviation field at Belmont Park on Thursday.

The jewelry, which was carried to the aviation field by the owner, was wrapped in a handkerchief. George A. Huhn of 4 East Sixty-fifth Street, who is offering the reward, said last night that the jewelry belonged to a friend of his wife, whose name he would not divulge. He would not tell of what the jewelry consisted. Detectives searched the aviation park for the jewels, which are thought to have been lost in the clubhouse.

## FOOTBALL DIDN'T KILL CORNELL FRESHMAN

### Autopsy Shows Young Paine Died of Acute Dilation of the Heart.

### HIS PARENTS SO INFORMED

### President Schurman Telegraphed That Dr. Bentz, Who Conducted the Autopsy, Knows His Business.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Lauren B. Paine of Duluth, the freshman who died at the Cornell Infirmary last night, did not die from injuries received in football practice, it was announced to-night after an autopsy upon the body by Dr. Charles A. Bentz, a Buffalo pathologist.

The findings confirmed the opinion of the football coaches, and others connected with the game, and removes all doubts as to the playing of the balance of the schedule this year. The findings are contained in this telegram, sent to-night, by President J. G. Schurman to Franklin Paine, the boy's father:

"Dr. Bentz of Buffalo made a post mortem examination this afternoon and has just submitted to me the following signed report: 'From the findings it is my opinion that the patient died of unavoidable acute dilatation of the heart, associated with arterial disease, and a gastro entero colitis. There was no evidence of rupture, hernia, or anything else due to football injury. The gastro entero colitis was the most important cause of the dilatation.'

"I should add that Dr. Bentz is a member of the Department of Pathology of the University of Buffalo, and has made thousands of autopsies."

Following a meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council this morning, Dean A. W. Smith announced that on account of the death of Paine, the game with Williams would not be played to-morrow.

## FOR A NEW FREIGHT ROAD.

### One Proposed to Run from the East River Up Jay Street.

A proposal was made to the Public Service Commission yesterday to approve the construction of a steam freight railway from the East River pier at the foot of Jay Street, Brooklyn, to the new freight terminal in process of construction, which covers a block between Jay, Pearl, John, and Plymouth Streets. The freight line is to be called the Jay Street Connecting Railroad. It is proposed to lay tracks on all four of the streets named about the terminal, while the main stem of the system will run down Jay Street from the terminal to the river.

The commission ordered a hearing on Nov. 17 on the question of public convenience and necessity involved in the application. In its support the application urges that the tonnage handled by the terminal company which is constructing the new station has increased so rapidly that further facilities are absolutely necessary. It is stated that the locality where the terminal is located is one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturing districts in New York. Lighters are operated from the company's piers to the piers of all the trunk line railroads.

## DYING MAN'S SON FOUND.

### Potter Coming from Alaska to Atlantic City to See His Father.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—For more than a month the family of Col. Thomas Potter, who is dying at his seaside home here, has been searching for his favorite son, Wilson, who has been on a hunting trip to Alaska since last July, to summon him to the bedside of his dying parent. News reached the family to-day that he had been found at White Horse, Alaska. He telegraphed that he has started home, and arrangements have been made for a special train from the Pacific Coast to start as soon as he lands from the boat.

News that his son is homeward bound caused Col. Potter to rally somewhat to-day, and he is buoyed up by the hope that he will live to again see his boy. The journey from Alaska will take about ten days.

Col. Potter, who is very wealthy, is a brother of William Potter, former Minister to Italy and a member of the staff of Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania.

## MEN'S NIGHT COURT MOVES.

### Held in a Municipal Courtroom During Repairs at Yorkville.

The Men's Night Court is in new quarters, where it will remain for two weeks, while repairs are being made in Yorkville Court. It is now held in Part I. of the Municipal Court, in the Yorkville Courthouse. The day court is being held in the West Side Court.

Thursday night found the courtroom with piles of lumber everywhere and scaffolds about the room. Magistrate Krotel took possession of the reporters' room. They sat in the hall.

A husky negro, who had been sent to the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Krotel, objected to going to jail. On the small landing between the short flights down which prisoners are taken, he balked, and it took two policemen and three attendants to get him to a cell.

### Want to Aid Working Girls.

The National Consumers' League asks the aid of the public in establishing the ten hours working day, and minimum wage boards for women. Girls between 14 and 21 years of age in stores and offices, are increasing in numbers, and their wages are decreasing, their hours of work are long, they lack training, normal amusement, and the means of meeting expenditures, with results which the National Consumers' League would ameliorate or prevent. Contributions may be sent to S. Hermann Kinnicutt, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.


Young's Hats

Velour Hats are now at the top wave of popularity, the Young kind are of the genuine Austrian variety ---all the rich colors, $5.00 and $7.00.

Young's Hats

Broadway at Duy St. Broadway at 38th St.
Broadway at Houston St. Broadway at Beaver St.
Broadway at 14th St. Fifth Ave. at 42d St.
Broadway at 28th St. Nassau St. at Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., Opp. City Hall.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

A Men's Department Store

Little shops that pay big rents can't possibly compete with us.

Russet Shoes are "it" again.

High Russets $3.98

Greatest values ever known—worth $6

New Custom Last—Short Vamp.

VIOLINS, BOWS, CASES,

Largest and finest authentic collection. Italian Strings; Restoring; Repairing.

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3 SESSIONS DAILY.

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INTERNATIONAL AVIATION TOURNAMENT,

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Special Train Service New Pennsylvania Terminal and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI With CARTER DE HAVEN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
2ND YEAR H. B. WARNER IN Alias JIMMY VALENTINE

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Baldini & Kosloff & Imperial Russian Dancers. Burr McIntosh, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. GUS EDWARDS' SONG REVUE, White & Stuart, Lil Hawthorne, others.

BRONX 149th St. & 3rd Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. "The Governor's Son," Karno's Comedians, Belle Baker, others.

AMERICAN 42d St., nr. B'way. Daily Mat. 25c. Julian Eltinge, Grace Hazard, John Lawson in "The Open Door," Crew of Wellman Airship, others.

PLAZA 59th St., Mad. Ave. Mat. Daily. 10, 20 & 30 VALE STOCK CO. in THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY. Smoking CONCERTS SUN. Mat. & Eve. Next Week: Mrs. Temple's Telegram.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS

Monday, OCT. 31-8 P.M.-Tuesday, NOV. 1
M. & D. SQ. GARDEN Res'd seats at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126 Nassau St. and 29 W. 42d St.; also Wright & Ditson's, 22 Warren st.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.
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MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Comedy, JUDY FORGOT.

CASINO. B'y & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
SAM BERNARD in He Came from Milwaukee.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'y & 35 St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Marie Dressler in Tillie's Nightmare.

DALY'S Evs. 8:30 Matinee To-day, 2:30.
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## Some of the Features of To-Morrow's Sunday Times

will be as follows:

Breaking the World's Record in Balloons
Flynn, Who Will Reorganize Detectives
Woodrow Wilson on Present Conditions
Little-Known Brothers of Well-Known Men
Jules Guerin's Adventures in the Holy Land
Was Queen Elizabeth an Impostor?
"The Dreamer"—a New Story by Maxim Gorky
Strong Movement Toward Church Unity
Biggest Steamship a Floating Hotel
Prof. Fisher of Yale Answers Socialist Stokes
Francis Wilson Champions Stage Children
Is Yankee Blood Slowly Dying Out?
Jesse Pomeroy Appeals for Freedom After 34 Years
Togo, Detective, Solves Black Hand Mystery
Job Hedges on Common Sense in Politics
Hy. Mayer Reviews Events of the Week

## The Pictorial Section

will contain fine half-tone reproductions, showing the following:

**International Aviation Meet.**
**Rescue of the Wellman Party.**
**French Railway Strike.**
**Theatre Orchestra Leaders of New York.**
**Persons Well Known in Society.**
**Scenes in the Newest Plays**

and a reproduction of the notable painting by Bail,

"The Kitchen of the Convent."

Be sure to place your order early for

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

# The New York Times
## Saturday Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910 16 PAGES


## THE WIFE SPEAKS

By HELEN HAY WHITNEY

NOT all those women you have loved and left,
O my Beloved, can stir my jealousy;
Not the light loves which you forgot for me,
For my heart's fingers made by life most deft
Have mended all the rents their arrows cleft
And from their old enchantments set you free.
But one is my despair, and only she—
The one who loved you, hopeless and bereft.

How can I give as much, who hold your heart,
As she, unloved, who gave with scorn of gain?
So do the angels; at her name I smart
And feel a sordid bargainer who gives
For fair exchange; I cannot heal the pain,
I am defeated by her while she lives.

From "Herbs and Apples," John Lane Co.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

**Semi-Monthly Annexes to the Magazines**

NOT many years ago it seemed as if the weekly periodical was becoming a "back number." The monthlies appeared to be having it all their own way. Later on, the weeklies began to pick up; and it now looks as if the monthlies were anxious to enter the weekly field. Here is Country Life in America, for instance. "We decided this Fall," writes the editor, "to print every year twelve mid-monthly issues, each one dealing exclusively and thoroughly with some particular phase of country life in America. So many people wanted to know more about subjects on which we could but lightly touch in the regular number of the magazine that such a development was inevitable." Since the middle of September The Ladies' Home Journal has been printing mid-monthly extra numbers. Of the first of these numbers the entire edition (1,165,000 copies) "went off like hot cakes; but," as the editor modestly admits, "that may have been curiosity." If so, the curiosity was not satisfied, for 1,250,000 copies of the mid-October number were ordered in advance. These two experiments are certainly interesting, and all the more so if they indicate a similar pressure in other magazine offices. Indirectly they would seem to indicate a profound conviction in certain business quarters that the present National prosperity is in no immediate danger of abatement.

**Mark Twain's Worldly Goods**

MR. CARNEGIE never said that "the man who dies rich, dies disgraced"; but if he had—and if it were true—it could truly be said that Mark Twain died disgraced. For the inventory of his estate shows his personalty to be worth $541,136; while a valuation of $70,000 is put on his real estate—"Stormfield," the house at Redding, Conn., in which he died, not long after it was built, and the cottage known as the "Lobster Pot." The largest single item was fifty shares in the Mark Twain Co., valued at $200,000; and the next, an interest in a copper mine ($80,000). While his earnings and the value of his literary property were undoubtedly great, there is reason to suppose that the financial advice of his intimate friend, the late Mr. Henry H. Rogers, the copper "magnate," was the secret of the humorist's recent prosperity. His fortune passes into the hands of his daughter Clara, the wife of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, who, having offered "Stormfield" for sale, sailed for Europe last week.

**The Value of the Higher Education**

READING the review of Mr. R. T. Crane's book on the utility of collegiate technical education, which appears on another page, one can hardly escape the suspicion that the author has perpetrated a practical joke on the dear public. Experience has long since demonstrated the practical value of the higher education, and many of the men of affairs consulted by Mr. Crane in the course of his investigation bear witness to its utility. But he ignores their testimony and sticks bravely to his guns. With only the most primary education himself, he has won a great success in the business world; so now, at nearly eighty, he argues that no one, even under the changed conditions of the present day, needs any advantages that were denied to him. It is understood that Mr. Crane's grandson, blessed with a thorough technical training, has "made good" in the manufacturing enterprise with which the family name is identified. Does his grandfather hold that he would have made better, so to speak, if he had had less schooling?

**"Darius Green and His Flying-Machine"**

IT was a happy thought to bring out, in a tiny booklet, Mr. John T. Trowbridge's well-known poem, "Darius Green and His Flying-Machine," which made a great hit over forty years ago. It was the fashion in those days to deride the believer in aerial flight. The man who gave his days and nights to the construction of a flying-machine was laughed at and regarded as little better than a harmless lunatic. Darius himself knew this,

> So he kept his secret from all the rest,
> Safely buttoned within his vest.

When the time came to test his machine by actual flight, the secret had to come out, of course; and a chorus of laughter greeted his descent into the barnyard

> In a wonderful whirl of tangled strings,
> Broken braces and broken springs,
> Broken tail and broken wings,
> Shooting-stars, and various things!

The aspiring Yankee lad was something of a philosopher, and when asked derisively how he liked flying, sagely remarked,

> Wal, I like flyin' well enough;
> But the' ain't sich a thunderin' sight
> O' fun in 't when ye come to 'light.

Which is almost as true to-day as it was in the sixties. The great aviation meet at Belmont Park this week makes the reappearance of this humorous poem, with its droll cuts by Wallace Goldsmith, a most timely publication.

**"Strange and Shy Yet Powerful"**

HAVING in mind Disraeli's famous dictum, that the critic is one who has failed in literature or art, it is interesting to find a woman novelist writing, in The Author, that the detractors of literary critics are usually "unsuccessful authors." There is at least as much truth in this dictum as in "Dizzy's." "Who are the critics?" she asks. "Who are those strange, shy, yet powerful birds, the reviewers?" And this is her reply:

> If we are to believe their enemies, who are chiefly unsuccessful authors, they resemble sometimes that quaint Australian bird called the laughing jackass, and at other times the cruel and carnivorous eagles and vultures. The truth is that reviewing has become a highly specialized branch of literary work, and although it has not yet with us attained to the dignity of a creative art, which it undoubtedly holds in France at this moment, yet it has made great progress, even within my own recollection. * * * Editors have had to go pretty far afield in their search for people who possess all the varied qualifications necessary, and though you will sometimes hear the people thus discovered stigmatised as "gifted amateurs," I am sure that the whole body of writers of books are to be congratulated on the change.

There are probably few noted authors in America to-day, with the possible exception of the producers of "best-selling" fiction, who have not done more or less—rather more than less—writing of reviews. Many successful writers are fairly regular devotees of the craft of book-reviewing.

**A Reluctant Reviewer**

TO ILLUSTRATE the point that a critic may know at least as much about the subject in hand as the author himself: The present writer once sent a book on the literature of a non-European country to a certain specialist for review, and found him very reluctant to write about it. On inquiry the cause of this reluctance was discovered. The frontispiece of the volume was a reproduction, in colors, of the cover of a beautiful old book, embellished with characters in the unfamiliar language with whose literature the new book dealt. The author, it seemed, had submitted a proof of this frontispiece to the prospective reviewer, with an inquiry as to which was the top and which the bottom of the page, as she did not wish to print it upside down! A harsh review would doubtless have elicited from this particular author an echo of Disraeli's "the critics are the men who have failed," etc.

## WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY

### A Man of Letters Who Died Young, Leaving His Greatest Work Still Undone

### POET, CRITIC, PLAYWRIGHT

### What He Had Accomplished and What He Might Still Have Achieved

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

WHEN an artist dies young, dies with his foot still on the upward slope, without having as yet achieved his full expression, it is natural to wonder how much the world has lost by his untimely taking-off, and, rating what he might have done by his actual accomplishment, to endeavor to mark out, in the gray reaches of the might-have-been, beyond the track he has left behind, those glorious footsteps never now to be taken. Many have been such conjectures in regard to Keats and Shelley, and to a lesser extent with regard to Burns. In our own day Frank Norris and Edward MacDowell drew regretful fancy after them; while at the present hour every lover of literature is asking himself how much American letters has suffered in the death of William Vaughn Moody at the age when he was entering upon the fullness of manhood, and when he might be supposed to have attained, in knowledge of life, breadth of view and power of expression, that point where the tentative and preparative has borne its fruit, and where, without loss of emotional quality, the wisdom of experience, the understanding that comes of contact with life in many phases, brings to the beauty and illusion of the youth's vision, the beauty and realization of the man's comprehension.

When one recalls that Browning's "Men and Women," "Ring and the Book," "Dramatic Idyls," and a host of other poems were all produced after their author had passed the age attained by Mr. Moody; that Tennyson and Wordsworth both gave the world some of their best work after forty; that Ibsen wrote his finest plays and those most characteristic of him when past that age; and furthermore that Moody was late in beginning his literary labors—it was not until 1900 that his lyrical drama, "The Masque of Judgment," was published, to be followed the next year by his "Poems"—one may indeed lament that the poet's hour was so short. Mr. Moody's was no precocious temperament, too early ripe to hold reserves of strength. His was a mind more like those of the men just mentioned, which ripened slowly, bringing their best late to birth, unhurried by any such hectic energy as urged on the genius of boy-prodigies like Shelley, Keats, or Chatterton.

It appears certain, by all signs, that Moody's art was but beginning to blossom, and that we should have had from him, had fate allowed, a series of plays and poems that might have taken a first place in contemporary literature. He was a man of intense convictions, he had a thorough command of the tools of his trade, and he took life at first hand, with a fresh eye. It was man and woman he studied, not their conventional abstractions.

Public attention was first drawn to Mr. Moody by his "Ode in a Time of Hesitation," which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. It uttered, with a clear and ringing music, the poet's solemn belief. That it is an ode of doubt and grief, lacking the note of exultation, makes its effect the more notable. It is true love of country that finds beautiful words in these stanzas, for the fervor of patriotism is unclouded, although censure is the burden of the theme. Here are the closing lines:

> Tempt not our weakness, our cupidity!
> For save we let the island men go free,
> Those baffled and dishaureled ghosts
> Will curse us from the lamentable coasts
> Where walk the frustrate dead.
> * * * * * * * *
> Then on your guiltier head
> Shall our intolerable self-disdain
> Wreak suddenly its anger and its pain.
> * * * * * * * *
> O ye who lead,
> Take heed!

(Continued on page 602)

# COUNT JULIUS ANDRASSY

## A Life of the Great Statesman Written at the Instance of the Hungarian Academy of Science

By PERRY WORDEN

WHOEVER would make a special study of the rise of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, must certainly use the life of Count Andrássy,* entitled by Eduard von Wertheimer, and whoever turns its pages cannot but find there more than one chapter in the romance of truth that is stranger than fiction. Commissioned by the Hungarian Academy of Science, the author has traced the footprints of his hero in unpublished documents; and his first volume, following the fortunes of the impassioned but conservative statesman until his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been just published. In the second volume, promised for the near future, the record of his later years will be given, together with a critique on his foreign policies; while a summary of his static personality may be expected.

Not to begin (with the author) too far back in the springs of Andrássy's being, it may be noted that he early became identified with Kossuth and others in the uprising in Hungary incidental to the general wave of revolutionary discontent, and risked everything, even his life, to help throw off the Austrian yoke. This portion of the biography alone is full of interest, and at times thrilling, for it calls to mind the long-practiced knavery of the Turks as well as the long-neglected duty of the powers respecting far Ottoman favor, and the physical as well as moral risks assumed by those who then spied their way through troubled and closely picketed Southeast Europe, in the endeavor to form a union of the envious and deceitful principalities. Not content with corresponding, for months, till midnight, Andrássy undertook himself to journey to Constantinople, disguised as a merchant with a bogus pass, and between the regiments of Austrian soldiery and spies and the bought-up consuls and visiting agents guarding every pass and hotel, and the high mountains and swollen streams that had to be ascended and forded, it is a wonder how the patriot ever reached his destination. One time he was compelled to make a detour of eight days, when but a run of as many hours on the river would have sufficed, and all because the one boat was controlled by Austrian officers. Arrived at Constantinople and hard at work with the Turks whom he wished to win over, he was discovered by the Austrian Minister, and his person demanded forthwith. This caused him to flee to England and later to France, where he had the satisfaction of reading in the daily prints that a price had been put upon his head; but, fortunately for both his native land and sore-set Austria, whom he later helped in her hour of need, he was pardoned and returned to Budapest. Years afterward, at a brilliant reception at the Austrian capital, when friends admired a resplendent necklace and order which the Emperor had just bestowed upon him, he remarked with humor: "Ah, yes! but my friends were once going to put an altogether different collar about my neck!" As an illustration of the Hungarian temperament to some extent inherited by Andrássy, it is related that, on his return home, his mother showed such a delirium of joy that she was not able to calm her nerves until she had thrown a chair from the balcony, smashing it to pieces in dangerous proximity to the exile below!

Andrássy's break with Kossuth and the slow progress he made in working at all on the sentiments and convictions of the Austrian Emperor were by no means the greatest obstacles to his programme of a union with Austria, under which just and equal rights should be granted the Magyars, too; the corrupt Austrian Ministries, bolstering their own conceit, or looking with contempt on one of Hungarian origin who aspired to figure in politics at the most aristocratic court in Europe, dealt Andrássy and his cause many a blow; the more so since they pretended often to work with him. Even when he demanded settlement of the questions at issue, while Prussia threatened her with war over Schleswig-Holstein, and Austria instead threw down the gauntlet to both Bismarck and the Italians, the two-faced Vienna Ministers, when the Prussians had struck their blow, almost with one voice declared they had never favored the war! The purpose of this was, in part, to cast universal odium on Andrássy; for it was known that Bismarck's agents had been busy inciting the Hungarians to revolt; whereas, Andrássy had favored coming to an understanding with the Iron Chancellor, pleading that if Austria would give Hungary her rights, and before any foreign conflict, Austria could show a far bolder front to the strutting Prussian at the north. Franz Josef was hard to convince and win, long after he had received Andrássy, smuggled into Vienna and into the royal castle at night; partly because he had much faith in his old and aristocratic Ministers, and partly because the participation of the Hungarian Bishops in the matter—when, as he said, they should tend their own flocks and leave politics alone—soured him to exasperation.

The gracious Austrian Empress, however, came to Andrássy's rescue—of course without his knowledge at first. Having heard nothing but ridicule and disparagement concerning the Hungarians from her courtiers, she determined to visit Hungary quietly herself and see if all that was reported were true; for both Empress and Emperor—the latter applying his little game when a constitution was announced for Hungary, and he wished to learn of its effects on the populace in Vienna—were accustomed to roam about incognito, until the Empress was assassinated. What the Kaiserin saw and heard impressed her greatly and won her heart, and there is no doubt that her reports to the Emperor influenced his decision greatly. For a good while, however, Andrássy had to forge through darkness and despair, his strong will often nearly giving way. Andrássy, however, again told the Emperor and those confidentially advising him that to depend on might against the Hungarians was to build on sand; and he remained so steadfast in his shoulder-to-shoulder fight with the venerable Deák for the intimate recognition of Hungary as a real partner under the crown that it was but a question of time when the Austrian Emperor and Empress should journey to Pesth and, amid tremendous and loyal acclamations, be crowned sovereigns of those whom they had so long looked on as dependents.

The stirring days of Königgrätz, the rule of Andrássy as Minister-President of Hungary, the flourish and downfall of Hohenwart and Beust, and the final rise of Andrássy to one of the highest offices at the disposition of the Austrian Emperor—these are the more solid facts for the student of history and Austria-Hungary's internal affairs.

*GRAF JULIUS ANDRASSY: Sein Leben und seine Zeit. Von Edouard von Wertheimer, Band I. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags Anstalt.

## THE THIRD REPUBLIC

LES Origines Diplomatiques de la Guerre de 1870, now in course of publication by the French Government, may be characterized without exaggeration as the most important work upon the Franco-Prussian War (for the scholar, as distinguished from the general reader) that has yet appeared. It discloses all the French diplomatic documents still in existence that have the slightest bearing upon the origin of the fateful conflict. The general impression conveyed by the two volumes which have already appeared is that the official diplomacy of the Second Empire was much more attentive, alert, circumspect and clairvoyant than is commonly supposed, but that this official diplomacy was unfortunately opposed by an occult diplomacy which practically neutralized it. "Les Origines Diplomatiques" is designed to fortify the present republican régime. "L'Anatomie de la République (1870-1910" a recent work by an ardent royalist, Louis Teste, is designed to discredit it. In pursuit of this design, it displays a violent partisanship that defeats its own ends. It is, notwithstanding, a work of some merit, which the large-minded student of the problem of government cannot afford to ignore. M. Teste makes no little capital out of the fact that the Third Republic has had forty-eight ministries in forty years—a record which even the republican enthusiast must admit leaves much to be desired.

## SIEGFRIED: A DRAMATIC POEM

IN "Siegfried: A Dramatic Poem," (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 75 cts.) Dr Oliver Huckel continues his work of translating Wagner's music-dramas into English verse on the same principles that have governed his previous translations. That is, he has not at all attempted to follow the musical requirements of the drama, but has made an independent poem of his own out of it, epic rather than dramatic in form, incorporating the stage directions into descriptive passages. The result has many interesting and, indeed, fine qualities; but of course it involves, in one sense, an entire destruction of what Wagner was aiming at in his "art work," which was to unite into one whole the different activities of poetry, music, dramatic action and scenic decoration.

# ALEXANDER HAMILTON

## The Great Statesman's "Intimate Life" as Revealed by His Grandson, a Distinguished Alienist

By SIDNEY G. P. COSTYN

THE substantial biographical volume that has just come from the pen of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton bears on its binding the words "Life of Alexander Hamilton." Its title page is inscribed "The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton," and the latter form is the better of the two. Although by no means the last word has been said on Hamilton's public career, there was a distinct need of something more personal and domestic, and no one could be better equipped to meet this need than his grandson. That Hamilton was eminent among the men whose "works do follow them" is shown by a letter to the author from Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, late Governor of Cape Colony, dated January, 1910, to the effect that Hamilton's "Life" and The Federalist were among the influences that materially contributed to the unification of South Africa. Baron Kaneko of Japan says much the same thing of the framing of the Japanese constitution.

Dr. Hamilton has done his work well and with a self-effacement as rare as it is commendable. Such a book upon such a man, whose whole life was passed in the searchlight of publicity, could hardly avoid many and even extensive references to national services, but these are used rather to illuminate character than to unravel the tangles of history. None the less they have a marked historical value, based as they are upon a copious and hitherto unpublished correspondence; but the author keeps his main goal steadily in view. He shows us the man rather than the statesman, and the picture is both candid and discreet.

As an example of the political references, it is permissible to quote the author's defense of Hamilton from the charges brought by Gouverneur Morris and others, that he was at heart an aristocrat, and hated republicanism and democracy as forms of government. Hamilton's aristocracy, we are told, consisted of an intolerance of presumptous ignorance and a contempt for coarseness in public life. Hamilton himself is quoted as writing to Timothy Pickering: "I never proposed a President or Senator for life, and I never recommended or meditated the annihilation of the State Governments." He had a respect for good blood, and he believed that the machinery of politics should be so designed as to select the fit and to reject the unfit, but in private life and in the choice of his friends he showed always a spirit that was "intensely democratic," and this spirit was the inspiration of his public work.

The references to contemporaries furnish much of the book's charm. Hamilton was brought often into contact with Talleyrand, although there could have been little except a common intellectual culture to unite the two men. It was Talleyrand who said of him: "I have seen a man who made the fortune of a nation laboring all night to support a family." Elsewhere we have the extraordinary statement of the French diplomat: "Je considère Napoleon, Fox et Hamilton comme les trois plus grands hommes de notre époque, et si je devais me prononcer entre les trois je donnerais sans hésiter la première place à Hamilton." There was naturally an intimacy with Lafayette, although the affection existing between the two men was clouded by Hamilton's disgust at the part played by the Frenchman in the revolutionary crisis in his own country. Indeed, he criticises Burr for toasting Lafayette, and quotes the incident as proof of Burr's sympathy with "the daring scoundrels of every party," and of his tendency to avail himself "of all the bad passions of society."

We get a charming picture of Mrs. Hamilton, and one that is eloquent of her unusual graces. The correspondence shows how peculiarly tender was the tie that united husband and wife. The author tells us that he has in his possession a tiny bag taken from Mrs. Hamilton's neck after her death and containing a sonnet evidently written by Hamilton during their courtship. The fragments of the much-read paper had been sewed together with ordinary thread, and probably it had been carried where it was found for no less than seventy-five years. Mrs. Hamilton never forgave President Monroe for the offense of charging her husband with financial irregularities. When they were both old people Monroe called upon her and made a conventional little speech as to the duty of forgetfulness and forgiveness; but Mrs. Hamilton would have none of it. "Mr. Monroe," she said, "if you have come to tell me that you repent, that you are very, very sorry for the misrepresentation and slanders and the stories you circulated against my dear husband—if you have come to say this, I understand it. But otherwise no lapse of time, no nearness to the grave, makes any difference." Mr. Monroe took his hat and left the room without a word.

Many fascinating departments of the book must necessarily be left without adequate notice. Nearly every celebrity of the day, nearly every topic of contemporary interest, figures in it; as indeed must be so with a man whose sympathies covered the whole field of current thought. Due attention is given to the vexed question of the authorship of the first President's Farewell Address, and certainly the author has no doubt in his own mind that it was the work of his grandfather. The correspondence with Washington on the subject of the Address is given at some length, as well as Col. Troup's evidence that he found Hamilton engaged in writing it, and that he read it to him from his manuscript. Hamilton's relations with Burr naturally occupy a prominent place, and seventy-four pages are devoted to them and to the duel, but without any substantial increase of current knowledge. Other notable sections are "Personal Characteristics," "Hamilton the Lawyer," and "Family Life." Some useful appendices and a good index complete a work that will not be overlooked by the historian, and that should rank high as a successful piece of portraiture.

*LIFE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. By Allan McLane Hamilton. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.50.

## MR. BURROUGHS' COUNTRY

IN the Catskills, illustrated from photographs by Clifton Johnson (Houghton Mifflin Co.; $1.50), is a compilation in attractive form of certain essays by Mr. Burroughs which have to do with one aspect or another of life in his own country. The farm on which he successfully grows small fruits is situated in the foothills of the Catskills, and in consequence (since he is distinctly a "back-door" naturalist) is his favorite place of observation. A number of the papers in the present collection are of his experiences with bird and beast. Mr. Burroughs' adventures as a naturalist are seldom of the thrilling sort. Mountain lions do not eat from his hand, nor do wild birds seek to make their nests in his hair. On the other hand, we have the comfortable assurance that what he tells us is strictly and modestly the truth: the nature-lover who goes to him for information can count on getting what he wants. Others of these discursive essays have to do with hunting or fishing experiences. Mr. Burroughs is not of that sentimental school of nature-observers who think it a sin to catch a fin; and he does not confine himself to that bloodless research of which we hear so much. "A bird in the hand," he says frankly, "is worth half a dozen in the bush, even for ornithological purposes; and no sure and rapid progress can be made in the study without taking life, without procuring specimens." The delightful essay on "Speckled Trout" shows him an accomplished angler. "Phases of Farm Life" gives opportunity for the expression of an unfeigned enthusiasm for the soil, which is the outcome of a lifetime's experience and not of that ill-considered emotional impulse which is now sending so many, city-dwellers "back to the soil"—for a time. It is not clear that Mr. Johnson's perfunctory "Introduction" and commonplace photographs add to the dignity of the book. To our mind two or three good drawings are worth a hundred photographs, where the feeling of a landscape is to be conveyed.

# MR. BENNETT'S "CLAYHANGER"

## A 700-Page Novel Which Will Be Completed in Two More Books of Equal Size

IN this story the author conducts you realistically to a point where the heroine tells the hero that the man he supposes she married long ago is serving a term in prison for bigamy. The explanation of this piquant situation is interrupted on the last page, and an asterisk refers to a note informing the reader that the author will next year publish another novel telling all about it, except what will be told in still another. There is something strangely disconcerting about this, and Mr. Arnold Bennett must not be surprised that one who has followed him through 696 pages of very uneven interest resents it.

Conviction for bigamy has long been an accepted device in melodrama for relieving the heroine of an error of youth, but you hardly expect that sort of thing in a very serious and highly superior sample of the modern novel—one at once frankly philosophical and pretentiously literary. The reader whose books are his friends is the more exasperated with the author of "The Old Wives' Tale" for his dereliction in the matter of that impertinent asterisk and the note dependent on it, because there is much in the story which is not tedious, much, indeed, that seems to admit the writer to the select company of those who have something to tell us about our fellowmen that we are not unwilling to know and might grieve to miss. To be sure, Mr. Bennett indulges a passion to tell in lavish detail much else that hints would suffice to convey; to be sure, he paints with an unction which is hardly wholesome infirmities of mind and body and states of disease and decay. To be sure, it may be questioned whether his taste in human beings is not quite as bad as his taste in the use of asterisks.

All these things may be granted without reserve, yet the fact remains that the boy introduced to you on the day of his leaving school and allowed to grow up under your eye in one of the Five Towns of England's industrial section beside the Mersey Canal, lays hold on you as something even uncomfortably human. The most of the story is no more than the detailed recital of this boy's relations with a self-made father—relations which lead to little that is out of the ordinary. Mr. Bennett's idea is to register the deep impressions of trivial events upon a sensitive youth. The crises of the tale are within that youth's bosom. In that bosom the flame of high resolve burns incandescent as he quits school, though even to wise old women he is only a fresh-faced, gawky lad, the "spittin' image of his poor mother." There smoulders the boy's fierce impatience with the insincerities of his elders. There is the agony which is the cause of the youth's painful awkwardness in the face of the self-possessed young persons of the opposite sex. There, blowing hot and cold by turns, the silly mixture of fear and exultation in the first encounter with one of that sex who shows a marked and—to the youth—quite inexplicable and miraculous preference for himself over other youths. All these things are conveyed with a vividness which argues a keen recollection of the parallel periods in the writer's past—which is apt to awaken in the reader forgotten or half-forgotten thrills, glows, and cold dull thuds of his own. The ability to do that thing—to make the reader put enough of his own feelings out of his own experience into your puppet to vivify him—or her—is, of course, the ultimate test of one's title to write fiction at all. That test Mr. Bennett stands.

As the boy grows older—as the situation resolves itself chiefly into a long psychological vigil, while a strong man, self-made in a cruel school, suffers gradual defeat and decay at the hand of nature and old age—the narrative grows too pathological for the broad purposes of a proper novel, though it may be of great value to medical specialists. The father—the strong man whose decay you watch partly through his son's eyes—is a type not quite real and very forbidding. A little girl child appears into whom has been breathed the queer elfishness of a particular period of real little girlhood, and the heroine is sufficiently queer and ardent to pique curiosity. A vast deal of elaborate character drawing, in other cases, it seems fairly safe to assume to be much less interpretive of human nature than expressive of the author's complacency with himself as an interpreter. In other words, the personages seem constructed solely of what he has abstracted for the purpose of making them, and not at all to be real persons dimly seen and partly guessed at, as all real folk in fiction—as in life—must seem to be.

It may be added that Mr. Bennett is cursed with a desire of exegesis. He explains too much, even where he sheds real light. He has a gift of word-painting, but he puts in too many words. In short, "Clayhanger" could have been told, and would have been told better, in 300 pages than in 700. Yet it is confessedly only the beginning of a trilogy dealing with the same hero and heroine.

*CLAYHANGER. By Arnold Bennett. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

# THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG

THE eighth volume, just issued, of the "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.) contains a great deal of valuable information, contributed by American and European scholars. It is especially rich in articles relating to old doctrines, creeds and sects, dealing with such topics as the Mystagogical Theology, Neoplatonism, the New Manicheans, the Nestorians, Novatianism, Pelagius and the Pelagian controversies, Origen and the Origenistic disputa, Oecolampadius and the reformation in Basel, the Ophites and the Anabaptists of Muenster. In biography also the volume is very interesting; it contains excellent sketches of the lives of Sir Thomas More, Henry M. Muehlenberg, Muggleton the English Sectarian, Francis Murphy, John Mason Neale, the hymnologist, Johan Erik Nystroem, Titus Oates, Ray Palmer, John Brown Paton, and scores of others who had relations with the religious thought and activities of the world.

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# MUSICAL LITERATURE

## Completion of Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians —Other Works of General or Special Interest

By RICHARD ALDRICH

THE publication of the fifth and final volume of "Grove's Dictionary of Music"* marks the completion of the great work of revision which has expanded it from the four volumes in which it was first published by Sir George Grove, between 1879 and 1889. His zeal and intelligence enlisted some of the best writers on music in England and on the Continent; he wrote some of the most valuable articles for his volumes himself, and his plans were such as to result in an original work of the greatest importance. But musical history, since the art of music started upon its modern development, has been made rapidly; and it is not surprising that the monumental work demanded revision within twenty years from its completion. Naturally it has been the object of the present editor to readjust the perspective of the work, to correspond to changed conditions and recent developments—and also, perhaps, to a larger view of what such a dictionary should contain. He has greatly enhanced the value of it for present-day readers. It has been brought up to date in almost all essential particulars; and the fascination of the book, its all-inclusive information on the wide ramifications of musical history, biography, and theory, make it one that nobody whose interests touch the art at all closely will be willing to do without.

The fifth volume includes articles from "Tablature" to "Zwischenspiel," and there is an appendix giving many biographies, some of which were rather unaccountably omitted from their place in the alphabetical order. There are also numerous corrections of errors in the preceding volumes, as well as a record of deaths that have occurred since those volumes were printed. Several articles upon subjects of which knowledge has been increased by recent investigations have been rewritten, as those upon "Tablature" and the "Violin Family" (in large part) and others. Thirty-two columns about Tschaikowsky replace the scant one column that seemed enough twenty years ago. There is an adequate and sympathetic discussion of Hugo Wolf, whom, of course, the first edition knew not; and many others of the younger composers who have arisen receive notice. The longest articles are those on Verdi, by Signor Mazzucato, Wagner by Edward Dannreuther and Weber by Philipp Spitta, and these have been brought over with only a few needed corrections and additions.

There are, as in the previous volumes of the revision, numerous articles on American subjects, rather inadequately treated in the first publication and now made to take a place more nearly corresponding to their importance. Besides several biographies, there is an interesting article on "Yankee Doodle," by O. G. Sonneck, whose researches into the history of this and other American tunes have recently been issued as a Government publication.

To say that there are errors and omissions that might be pointed out, that there are critical estimates and adjustments of the space allotted to various men and things that will displease some, is only to say that the book is a human product, and that different readers have different tastes, judgments and needs. The fact remains that "Grove's Dictionary," as now presented, is the most comprehensive and the most interesting work of its kind, and English-speaking lovers of music must look upon its completion as a real boon.

Mr. Galloway gives an account of the present standing of music in England;* but behind much of the matter of his book is the purpose to urge the establishment of Governmental support of opera. He intends to point out how speedily the British public is responsive to "worthy musical enterprise," and hence how well prepared to support and validate State intervention in aid of operatic institutions. He first describes music in the schools; the various higher technical schools, and the secondary and elementary schools. As to these last "it is difficult to estimate the value as a National asset" of what they are doing in the cause of music. There is considerable support of music in the form of public concerts by municipalities in England; either by string or brass bands or in the form of organ recitals, sometimes free, sometimes at a small charge. The army and navy have their service bands, and Mr. Galloway includes their work in his account. The provincial musical festivals are a typically British institution, and to these a chapter is devoted, in which recent developments are given the greatest prominence. Thus the author comments favorably on the "significant" change made in the Birmingham festival in 1909, when "The Messiah" gave place to "Judas Maccabaeus." He believes, however, that the essential value of the festivals is declining. The increasing musical activity of London is partly responsible for this, and "the multiplication of concerts in the chief provincial centres all the year around" tends to minimize the special charm of the festivals for local audiences. Mr. Galloway considers various objections to them—the charitable purposes for which most of them exist; the triennial system, tending toward unprogressiveness; the too great tendency toward the church style, which at the present day is not, as he observes, all-sufficing.

The chapters on concerts and musical societies give interesting information as to current activities in these directions. The "competitive movement"—the contests between local choruses all over England—which has greatly spread in the last thirty years, is one of the most valuable stimulants of musical interest and uplifters of popular taste. The account of it is very informing as to one of the interesting recent developments of English musical activity.

The chapter on opera gives a brief sketch of operatic conditions in England, which practically means London, with such emphasis as may be—not much, to be sure—put on the work of British composers. In conclusion there is a summing up and enumeration of various deficiencies that ought to be remedied.

Alas! it seems to be very difficult to get at the basis of musical pleasure. Most, if not all, of the writers on esthetics who have attacked the problem have come out by the same door they entered. Mr. Gehring, after pondering deeply and exploring many openings which lead to no definite conclusion, is obliged to confess and to think it small wonder "that the problem of musical enjoyment should baffle all attempts at explanation." "We have as yet," he goes on, "made little headway toward the attainment of the goal." Yet his book,* though it fails to get him—or us—far forward, has much that is suggestive and interesting. He analyzes music into a number of different factors, each of which has its part in the giving of pleasure. Beauty of tone, peculiarities of timbre, mass of sound, are some of the most elementary. To form in a meaning considerably extended beyond the technical use of the term, to include sequence of harmony and the essential principle of melody, he attributes much. Other pleasure is derived from symbolization and extraneous association. Mr. Gehring gives detailed analyses of the kind of effect produced, and some of them are highly ingenious. But they are, after all, scarcely more than a description of some of the complicated elements of modern developments of musical art. How or why these things give pleasure, and others do not, or give pain, is not disclosed. The inquirer into the esthetic philosophy of music seems to be dealing with a series of ultimate facts like gravitation or electricity, whose processes and effects may be more or less fully reported, but will submit to no ultimate explanation.

Marx's elaborate and, in its day, new and original "Method,"* has been translated into English. But the translation is more than half a century old. Dr. Mendelsohn proposes to present it now in English, and in a more concise form than that in which its author created it. As a reformer, Marx, as he points out, "was obliged to confirm his system by a great many scientific remarks, which as such belong rather to the science of music than to a method." Furthermore, the part relating to vocal composition must be rewritten to suit the requirements of the English language.

Marx worked upon the principle that all the essential components of music ought to be treated as a whole, not separately, and ought to be systematically developed together, and not as separate branches of knowledge; as harmony, counterpoint, form, etc. Another distinguishing feature of his treatment is the advancing of the student immediately to practical work, to real artistic activity, so far as the means put at his command enable him to cope with it. "Neither abstract knowledge nor technical drill will suffice for an artistic education." These views have been adopted and developed by later workers in this field; but it is well that Marx's book be again put at the service of present-day students, in all its essential points.

This first volume of the work presents many interesting features, among which the consideration given to melody and rhythm in connection with harmony is prominent. The method will appear in several volumes, each augmented by supplements intended to advance the practical work of the student. Indeed, it is evident that the intention throughout is to push him on to the practical side of music, making his study something more than a mere mastery of rules and technical principles.

Dr. Goetschius has written some of the most interesting and stimulating of modern text-books on elementary musical composition. In this,* as in his earlier ones, he works on free lines that carry him away from the beaten track of the contrapuntal manual. He believes, as he says once more in his preface, that the study of harmony and counterpoint cannot be separated; and thus the way to acquire thorough knowledge of chords and their uses is to pass from one part to two, three, and four. He instils at once into the beginner's mind the idea that music consists of "lines of tones," melodies; and that the process of musical composition is one of uniting these "lines of tones" simultaneously, in chords, or successively in strands. "The only evidence of life in music," he says, "lies in the motions which interlink the tones in flowing lines. • • • Music is 'tone lines.'"

The development of this thesis leads Dr. Goetschius to the study, first, of melody and rhythm; then the association of two melodic lines in various rhythmic and other forms, and in imitation; and then the extension of this to three and four parts. Working with "motives" and their development thus goes hand in hand with the consideration of harmony. Such a method of study makes the elementary work in musical composition seem something living, rather than a mere conflict with technical rules.

Misuse of the voice and lack of control of vocal organs more or less seriously afflict most people. Dr. Curry believes that a little scientific training would obviate these difficulties, and in this book* he has developed a system for such a training. It is based, as all intelligent training must be, on a conscious coördination between the mind and the organs involved—a "direct exercise of thought, imagination and feeling." Dr. Curry's analyses of the processes of production of voice are sound and sensible, and equally so are his methods for training in it. They are founded, necessarily, on right breathing. His discussion of the various effects of voice in speech and song is based on an intelligent exposition of ear training, of moulding the voice and giving flexibility, producing color, emotional effects and modulation. Finally come the formation of tone into words and the higher artistic applications of it for artistic effects. The book is devoted chiefly to the development of the speaking voice; but the comprehensive treatment of this necessarily involves more or less about the singing voice. Perhaps the expression that Dr. Curry prefers, the voice in speech and song, is preferable, as he very properly recognizes that there is involved here a different use of the same voice. And what he has to say about the voice in song is true and valuable.

*GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. Vol. V. The Macmillan Co. $5.

*MUSICAL ENGLAND. By William Johnson Galloway. John Lane Co. $1.50.

*THE BASIS OF MUSICAL PLEASURE. Together with a Consideration of the Opera Problem and the Expression of Emotion in Music. By Albert Gehring. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*A COMPLETE METHOD OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION. According to the System of A. B. Marx. By J. Mendelsohn. Vol. I. New York: Carl Fischer. $2.

*EXERCISES IN ELEMENTARY COUNTERPOINT. By Percy Goetschius. New York: G. Schirmer. $1.50.

*MIND AND VOICE. By S. S. Curry. Boston: Expression Co.

## A BOOK OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES

SOME members of the bibliographical staff of The Publishers' Weekly office (298 Broadway, New York) have been at work during the past Summer on a classified directory of Private Libraries in the United States. Material for this promising compilation has been gathered from many sources and it is planned to arrange it in three alphabets. The first will be by names of collectors, with addresses and some mention of the collector's specialty; the second will be geographical, by states and cities; the third, topical, showing under each subject the names of all who have similar tastes. The little volume will probably not be ready before the end of the year, so that names of collectors not yet represented may be included if sent in during the next month.

The names of owners of purely professional libraries, those relating to Law, Medicine or Theology, will not be included unless the collection is rich in some special subject: for instance, a Law library strong in "Admiralty Law" would be included; a Medical library with exhaustive lists on "Tuberculosis," "X rays," etc.; a Theological library with "Liturgics" as a marked feature, would find place in the list.

A good many readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS can contribute to the compilation by sending their own names as well as those of others known to possess private libraries worth recording.


HARPERS BOOKS

**Opal**
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**Max**
*By Katherine Cecil Thurston*
The heroine is also the hero in this remarkable novel. The startling novelty of the plot and the charm of the love story have called forth a chorus of praise swelling across the country and echoing beyond the ocean in the English press. Almost without exception they say the story is better than "The Masquerader" (high praise, indeed). "More breathless in interest, with a central situation just as strong." Mrs. Thurston has "caught the atmosphere, the glitter, the restlessness of life in these deft, pleasant pictures." One critic says: "There is an ache in the throat in those scenes when Charpentier's music floats out on the luminous night."

**The Heritage of the Desert**
*By Zane Grey*
"An appealing love story, pure as the far water brooks," says one reviewer of this new novel, "in which the curtain is raised on a scene hitherto unexplored in American fiction." The New York World adds this comment: "It is a strong story, rich with life and mixed with color. No man in the tale wears a collar, and the women are the genuine daughters of the desert and the mountains, fit mates of their men. We are glad to recommend this fine new novel, 'The Heritage of the Desert.'"

**Dixie Hart**
*By Will N. Harben*
Over 250,000 copies of Will N. Harben's Georgia novels have been disposed of—proof indeed that they have reached a permanent popularity. Here—just published—is Mr. Harben's latest novel, "Dixie Hart." It is the strong, sympathetic, humorous story of an optimistic Southern girl who wins in a fight against adversity. "Dixie Hart" is by far the best novel Mr. Harben has ever written. The hero is a good-natured, shrewd young fellow who "keeps store" in a little Georgia town.

**A Successful Wife**
*By G. Dorset*
Wifehood has never before been seen so clearly through a woman's eyes. The story is told just as a real wife would tell of her trials and triumph. Few women could write with the limpid sincerity and simplicity that "Esther Carey" shows; but thousands would have felt just as she has. None will doubt the truth of her behavior, but many will question if her hard-won success was worth its cost. A novel that uncovers the very heart of the woman of to-day.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

# THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

## A Self-Made Manufacturer Who Fails to See It, and Two Men Who Do Not

CONFLICT there has ever been between the advocates of higher education and those who believe that teaching should be confined to the bare essentials, but seldom does any one come out so boldly against every kind of college training as does Richard T. Crane in "The Utility of All Kinds of Higher Schooling," the publication of which he has undertaken for himself.* Mr. Crane is President of the Crane Company, a large Chicago manufacturing concern, which he has built up in a long life of hard work. He had little time for schooling as a boy, and perhaps it is his own experience which has inspired his scathing denunciation of academic learning and technical schools.

In the first part of the book he deals with the chances of a college graduate in business life. He has taken the trouble to collect and state the views on this point of university presidents, graduates, and the heads of large industrial companies. He has laid this evidence without reserve before his readers and most of them will consider that thereby he has established his own honesty rather than his conclusions. For if the views thus set forth are candid, the deduction seems fair that there is a place in the business world for the academically trained man. Of the authorities quoted, especially the railroad men, a surprisingly large number express the conviction that, provided the graduate will begin at the bottom, his trained faculties will in a few years enable him to surpass the man who went into business as soon as he left school, and was therefore a partially trained man when the college student was still poring over his books.

In spite of this testimony, however, Mr. Crane expresses the opinion that the 577 universities and colleges of the United States, with their $554,000,000 of property, are simply wasting money if they aim at teaching their students to make a financial success of their lives, and he frankly refuses to consider the contention that, after all, the graduate acquires some elements of happiness not measurable by money. Of this he says:

> Many of the college graduates refer in their letters to the happiness they have gained from their college training and experience, but I cannot understand what particular reason they have for being happy. To claim that a man can be happy simply because he has a taste for literature is taking a very narrow view of the subject. He certainly has been of no benefit to mankind, and there is no reason why he ought to be happy; in fact, just the contrary should be the case. The only men entitled to happiness in this world are those who are useful.

In the second part of his work Mr. Crane deals with technical and special schools. Here he dwells on the fact that the great pioneer engineers were all men of no special education, and he stamps the remark of Mr. M. W. Alexander of the General Electric Company, that the business of electrical engineering has been so much developed that technical education is necessary to take advantage of what has already been discovered, as "an absurd and ridiculous proposition."

In the works of the Crane Company a system is maintained by which boys are allowed "to knock around for some time in the various departments, where they cannot fail to get some knowledge of general mechanics, and these boys have no particular difficulty in training into good mechanics." This the author considers to be the ideal system, which he compares with the now defunct apprenticeship system.

In spite of this he has none but hard words for the plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which takes college men and puts them through a similar course extending over four years. The railroad officials declare that thereby they obtain good results and train up men better fitted for important positions than the ordinary employée, who enters the service without any theoretical training. Mr. Crane retorts that the preferment of these technical school men must weaken the loyalty of the less-favored members of the staff, and must result in the appointment to positions of responsibility of young men who are not thoroughly equipped.

In much the same way he discusses the value of agricultural colleges, and his attitude toward even professional legal and medical education is expressed by the strictures he passes upon lawyers and doctors. So many of the former are graduated, he asserts, that "they are obliged to resort to all sorts of dishonest measures in order to make a living." Of the latter he declares: "Many times doctors will make well people ill, or when already ill will prolong their illness or will perform unnecessary operations."

Mr. Crane has said nothing of the colleges devoted to the training of teachers, but there can be little doubt that he would include them in his general anathema. An excellent example of the kind of attainments they now require of the pedagogue is afforded by "Exposition and Illustration in Teaching," by Prof. John Adams of the University of London.* In this the chapters dealing with the practical work of the classroom are prefaced by a discussion of general psychology. Before the teacher can understand the order in which he should present and exemplify his subject to his pupils, Prof. Adams considers that he should be fully informed on such theoretical matters as "mental content," "mental activity" and "mental background." It must be admitted that it will not be surprising if some of his readers feel that, after all, there may be something in Mr. Crane's stand, as they think of the difficulty of applying the abstractions of the psychologist to the concrete task of instructing a class.

Prof. Adams himself is not nearly as happy in his philosophical chapters as he is in those containing practical hints. Perhaps this is due to the fact that he seems to have founded his book on lectures delivered by himself. The asides and the excursions from the main theme that please and refresh the listener become merely confusing when reduced to black and white.

But if Prof. Adams's scientific theory leaves his readers in confusion, and seems in its recognition of the infinite variety of the human mind to make the teacher's task more perplexing than ever, his chapters on practical work contain many interesting hints. As he discusses the uses of the story as an illustration, or the value of a diagram, the experience of the veteran teacher becomes fruitful in useful suggestons. The author, taking up a number of devices used in schools, criticises them from real knowledge of their value. Here his discursiveness lightens a rather dull subject, and if the teacher will master his advice on practical work he may leave the scientific explanation of the effect of one mind on another to await a time when he has plenty of leisure for philosophic speculation.

Still another theoretical work is "The Principles of Education,"* by Dr. William Carl Ruediger, Assistant Professor of Educational Psychology in the Teachers' College of George Washington University. The author of this work considers education from the biological point of view, and contends that its end should be the adjustment of the individual to the life in which he must participate, this life being considered both in its objective and subjective aspects.

An interesting discussion is carried on as to the advisability of the study of subjects not directly valuable in themselves, with the object of training the mind. In this perhaps Mr. Crane would get some comfort, for Dr. Ruediger confesses himself sceptical of the possibility of transferring the mental power gained in one study to the consideration of another.

He acknowledges fully the liberalizing effect of the literature of Greece and Rome, but argues that this will have full scope, if good translations of the classical writers are studied. Few people, even among teachers, he declares, ever learn enough Latin and Greek to read the ancients for the sake of their content.

In the same way Dr. Ruediger challenges the advantage of teaching mathematics in the conventional fashion. He suggests that after such arithmetic has been acquired as all must use in daily life, it is only necessary to require of every pupil such of the essentials of algebra and geometry as might be included in a single year's drilling in the High School.

He does not draw up any practical course of study for the present school system, but gives a curriculum comprising the subjects which he thinks should be studied by every one, laying a strong emphasis on the sciences. He also criticises as unscientific the present classification of schools into elementary, secondary and higher, with the dividing line drawn at the eighth, twelfth, and sixteenth years. He suggests that a more logical and satisfactory arrangement would be to make the divisions at the sixth and fourteenth years.

*THE UTILITY OF ALL KINDS OF HIGHER SCHOOLING: An Investigation. By Richard Teller Crane. Chicago: R. T. Crane. $1.

*EXPOSITION AND ILLUSTRATION IN TEACHING. By John Adams. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

*THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION. By William Carl Ruediger. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

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MR. W. D. HOWELLS is the subject of a biographical and critical introduction prefixed to the edition of "The Rise of Silas Lapham," just issued in the Riverside Literature Series. (Houghton Mifflin Co., 40 cts.)


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**The Rose in The Ring**
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# SOCIAL QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY

## Considered by an English Archdeacon in Their Present Relations With Christianity

CHRISTIANITY and Social Questions,* by the Rev. William Cunningham, D. D., F. B. A., Archdeacon of Ely, etc., is the fifth volume in the International Theological Library, edited by Prof. Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary and Prof. R. D. F. Salmond of Aberdeen, Scotland. "The Library is international, inter-confessional, catholic and scientific." This book is only theological in a broad sense. It is an unusually careful, broad-minded and scholarly study of social conditions in the world to-day, but particularly in England. An earlier work of Dr. Cunningham's, "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," has had a wide circulation. His acquaintance with the industrial and social conditions of former days gives him a background for the present study of conditions as they are to-day, and this makes the book very interesting. Its value lies perhaps most in the author's earnest attempt to grasp the whole truth of any situation. He says, for instance, of cheap food:

> Cheap food is not a benefit, necessarily and invariably; it may prove positively mischievous if it provides means for the existence of a large population in idleness, when they have no sufficient opportunities of working, or of bettering themselves. * * * All the factors of permanent social welfare are interconnected; it is an error to isolate any one as of supreme importance, in and by itself; no single condition is good, absolutely and by itself, but only when viewed in its bearing upon national life in the long run.

There is so much in the book that it is impossible even to outline it. The author divides it into three parts, "World-Wide Influences," "National Economic Life" and "Personal Service." "Every public leader," the author says, "does something to educate his party and to modify its character for good or evil; the manner in which he puts forward his policy tends to affect the constituencies, and either to raise or lower the citizens in their fitness for taking a share in ruling the country and her destiny; it is less by any particular achievement than by the influence of his career on the character of his countrymen that a great statesman serves his country best." And again he says: "The economic life of a country cannot be carried on steadily and healthily when there is occasional interruption on behalf of some special philanthropic or political object. It is only by giving constant and systematic attention to the economic life of a country and prescribing a regimen by which humanitarian and political interests can be constantly considered that we escape the uncertainty which arises from spasmodic interference and sentimental or interested agitation."

Most of us have risen at times to the experience of knowing that the best good for any man lies in unselfish work, and most of us know from experience that we can't remember it long. This author, referring to the aspirations of Socialists, says: "The play of self-interest provides an effective discipline against many forms of idleness and waste, though one that is sometimes harsh. It is not clear that the sense of brotherhood would afford opportunity for the exercise of discipline at all. * * * It is not clear that the sense of brotherhood can be harnessed so as to do routine and regular work and to maintain material prosperity; there is danger of forgetting that it does not maintain itself, but needs to be fostered and purified."

This author's style is clear and simple. His method of dealing with the problems that confront us is by looking at them in their relationship with the conditions in the past. He says: "In the life of the community various forces—physical, collective, and personal—are at work co-operating with or limiting and checking each other. The factors which have been effectively operating over long periods of history, or throughout widespread regions in the present day, are likely to be of more relative importance than conditions which are local and temporary. The considerations of long periods of the past may help us to distinguish between temporary and ultimate results, and thus to form a sounder judgment in regard to the probable results of any course of conduct in the present." He adds, though, that history never repeats itself exactly, and gives no basis on which we may argue with certainty in regard to any new case, but that it does furnish useful hypotheses to be confirmed or rejected by a fresh trial. The book will make a strong appeal to such as desire a clear-eyed, general survey of this subject. A valuable bibliography is attached.

*CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS. By W. Cunningham, Archdeacon of Ely, Fellow of Trinity College, etc. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

# W. V. MOODY

(Continued from page 597)

Blindness we may forgive, but baseness we will smite.

The imaginative touch in the first line,

"Before the solemn bronze Saint-Gaudens made,"

with its linking of past and present, places the poem at once, as it were, in the right atmosphere; such finish is characteristic of Moody—there is nothing raw or ragged in his work. For though he died young, and was distinctly greater in promise than performance his accomplishment was perfect of its kind. He was not afraid of his enthusiasms, but he did not hurry or slur.

Of his mastery of the English language he gives constant proof. He was essentially a college man, coming from his birthplace in the West to Harvard, where, after graduating, he spent some years teaching English and rhetoric. Later, he went as assistant professor to the University of Chicago. He wrote, moreover, an able and sympathetic history of English literature. He was a scholar, but he was no pedant—the freedom of his Western boyhood was never dimmed in him. He loved the subtle shades and the robust strength of the language, but he never fell into preciosity. His natural lyrical gift gave him the sense of the music of words, and he had a thorough knowledge of their values. In his short poems there is an assured grace, as of one who moves easily in an element familiar to him. He was not particularly inclined to the making of love verses, although love is occasionally his inspiration. But it would seem that grief or wrath had first urged him into song, as in the Ode, or the lines "To a Soldier Fallen in the Philippines." His searching insight into suffering is revealed in such a poem as "The Troubling of the Waters," where, with a poignant simplicity, is depicted the desperate mother heart, morbid with its pain, struggling in darkness for the child's sake, attaining faith through very bitterness. Not but what Mr. Moody had his gentler and lovelier moods, and a gift for charming description, as witness these lines on an approaching thunderstorm:

> The opal heart of afternoon
> Was clouding on to throbs of storm,
> Ashen within the ardent west,
> The lips of thunder muttered harm;
> And as a bubble like to break
> Hung heaven's trembling amethyst.

It is, however, in his plays that Mr. Moody found fullest expression, and doubtless the drama would have continued to be more and more his medium. To the mass of the people it is by "The Great Divide" that he is best known. Yet this play was not the characteristic child of his genius, nor was he proud of its popularity. It was none the less an interesting production, well constructed, with tense situations and an unusual plot. But its literary quality does not approach the "Firebringer," still less "The Faithhealer."

This last, whatever its fate in a popular sense, is surely a remarkable play. The characters are broadly and strongly drawn, and the whole play is held in an atmosphere of brooding tenderness for human mistakes, wrongdoing and suffering that is infinitely touching. In these people and situations we are conscious that the author is seeking a solution to some of the puzzling factors that go to the making of life and that he is speaking from his heart. The final scene touches upon ecstasy, and the sunflushed open into which the characters pass is symbolic of Mr. Moody's own conviction of the ultimate outcome of paths that appear dark enough. "The Faithhealer" is strongly American in its local habitation, but simply human in its inspiration.

It was the struggle between doubt and faith in us that particularly enlisted Moody's interest. The search for something that should prove rock indeed was what summoned him, as he said himself in his "Road-Hymn for the Start," with its clear call to the adventuring spirit:

> Careless where our fate is set
> Let us take the open way.
> What we are no tongue has told us: Errand-goers who forget?
> Soldiers heedless of the harry? Pilgrim people gone astray?
> We have heard a voice cry "Wander!" That is all we heard it say.

Bent on their stern search, his wanderers might not stay for home or wife, or lie down for weariness. They sought the truth, not for themselves alone; and Moody marched in their ranks.

There is not much bulk to the work he left behind him; considering its almost slight proportions it is surprising, in lists so crowded as those where he engaged, that he became so widely known and so generally recognized as worth knowing. His standards were those of the artist; his subjects were such as appealed to him, and were never dictated by the sensation of the hour or the demand of the crowd. These things being so, his success is a proof of a really vital quality in what he produced, of an enduring element in its strength and beauty.

> Save sacred love and sacred art,
> Nothing is good for long,

he wrote. In reading his plays and poems one feels them to be the expression of a man who bore toward humanity something at least of sacred love; he tried to put this feeling into his art, but he was halted midway. How long this unfinished effort will survive can only be determined later, when the man himself has faded from memory and his work stands by itself.

## MR. MOODY IN HIS YOUTH

By a Classmate

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY was born at the little town of Spencer, Indiana, in 1869, but moved to New Albany at an early age and spent his youth among its hills and valleys, receiving his common school education there. His father, Francis Burdette Moody, occupied a managerial position at the Ohio Falls iron works, and his mother was a member of the intellectual Stoy family, who were among the first settlers in the community.

When I knew him in the old high school he was about fifteen years old and was a thorough boy, except for occasional dreamy intervals that seemed to set him apart from his fellows.

He was always studious and bright and seemed to have an unusual thirst for knowledge, for reading became a passion with him; but as nearly as I can remember historical romance interested him most greatly. I recall particularly his pleasure upon reading Dumas.

In appearance he was slight, rather undersized, with chestnut hair and a not unprepossessing face that was usually sunny except when a wistful look would steal over it and indicate a mood his companions did not understand, but which they respected—perhaps because he had taught them to let him alone at such times.

I remember him as entering into all the boyish sports of the time and being very expert upon the horizontal bar—or "acting pole" as we called it—that was set up in the school yard.

Being smaller than the other boys, he seemed to think that he must do the things they did in order to have equal standing with them, and this gave him determination and grit. I can see him now, with his sleeves rolled up and his hair flying, doing "the giant swing" as well as the bigger and stronger boys and getting their approbation for his ability.

About this time Ferdinand Walker, the artist, returned from a sojourn abroad and set up a studio in New Albany. He and Moody became friends at once and Moody, greatly enamored of painting, earned money in some manner which I have forgotten, with which to have instruction of Walker, and under his guidance he did a considerable number of clever landscapes and many still-life pictures.

During his vacations he gave instruction in painting to classes made up of artistically inclined students and teachers from the public schools, who were glad to avail themselves of the chance; for the present universal study of art in the schools was at that time unknown.

His friends believed at this time that Moody was destined to make a name for himself in the art world.

The peaceful, dreamy quiet of the little city on the Ohio probably nurtured in the mind of the future poet the spirit of song, for it was a habit of his to stroll alone upon the river bank or among the outlying fields, wrapped in contemplation. Nature always appealed to him and he was responsive to her every mood. Clouds were his especial delight. I have seen him stretched upon his back upon the turf at the river side, with his hands under his head, wrapped, no doubt, in dreams as fantastic as the images of his adoration. He would spend hours in this happy world apart. The only poem that I can recall of his schooldays was a short one on clouds, which has, no doubt, long since perished. I cannot recall a single line of it.

At the time of his graduation from the New Albany high school in 1885 he was a slender, good-looking, retiring, dreamy-eyed youth, and, physically, at least, answered the popular conception of a poet, although the splendid position he was destined to occupy in American letters was but dimly foreseen by his friends.

Some of us believe we can trace in his work the influence of his sojourn in the Hoosier city. There are in "The Faith-Healer" scenes and characters, as well as incidents, that might easily have had their origin in New Albany, and probably did.

HARVEY PEAKE.

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# BOOKS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

## Some of Them Novel in Idea and Form—Others Old-Fashioned and Conventional

THE advance guard of Christmas books for very little folk is, as a whole, unusually attractive this year, there being moreover all sorts and conditions of books to choose from. Here are fairy-tales, subtly made to seem real; stories of real things as subtly fashioned to seem fairy-like; child verse, slumber songs, nursery rhymes, the biography of a cat, and even a series of letters to children. Some of the little books—all of which are prettily illustrated—are carefully attuned even unto the needs of His Majesty, the Baby; and all of them are within the comprehension of children under ten.

Nobody could make a little reader—or a big one, either—believe that Eva March Tappan's "Dixie Kitten" (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1) was not the history of a sure-enough little cat. We have not only the author's word for this, but our own earnest conviction as well. For from the time that Dixie is a mere fluff of a kitten, domiciled in the barn, through her hardships and worries as a mother-cat, up to the proud moment of her adoption as household pet, she is as vivid as any real tabby could be. Also, Dixie is so thoroughly entertaining that even very young children—who are up to a good many kittenish tricks themselves—are apt to find the chronicle of her life highly sympathetic.

It ought to be good for every doll in the world (and perhaps even their mothers) to read "Little Girl Blue," written by Josephine Scribner Gates, and delightfully illustrated by Virginia Keep Clark. (Houghton Mifflin Co., 50 cts.). Seldom does one come across such a delicious bit of make-believe as admirably carried out as this solemn tale of the live doll who had to live in the woods until she learned to say "please." There is a continuous twinkle in the author's eye, and the child or grown-up who can refrain from chuckling over the very human little doll with the very fat stomach, must be a very old person indeed!

"The Little Old Outlaws," a book of children's verses, by Anne Archbold Miller (A. G. McClurg & Co., 75 cts.), is frankly a Christian Science method of sweetening doses for the young. And though one cannot quarrel with the author's clever device, yet one could wish that she had had a better sense of that singing, swinging quality which might have made good child verse of the rhymes. As it is, many of the lines of "The Little Old Outlaws" are rough and awkward, and have, moreover, a certain stiff, almost priggish tone in spite of their happy-go-lucky pose. Still, it seems certain that many mothers—quite free from these in the fold—will rejoice in the device of this little book: that of putting a child on guard against himself.

Something unique in the way of reading for children are "John Martin's Letters" (Georgian Shepard, $1.25 a year)—letters which some little subscribers are already eagerly awaiting from month to month. For "John Martin" knows how to write delicious nonsense that delights young children, yet has a thoroughly healthy quality. Think of receiving a long, funny letter all to yourself every month (if you were under ten), delivered by a real postman! Of course, you wouldn't suspect that your good friend John has had the forethought to acquaint himself with some of your pet faults. So that his letter (even though it contained—side by side with the fun—scorn for a child who would hurt an animal) would still be likely to get in under your skin. The letters, neatly differentiated for boys and girls, are cleverly illustrated and very attractive in their make-up.

There were four of them—Robert and Guy, Dorothy and Katie—who shared in the queer adventure. And the story of how they went on squatters' to the wood (never dreaming that it was enchanted until altogether wonderful things began happening there) is all told very deftly and quite fascinatingly by S. H. Hamer in "The Enchanted Wood." (Dana Estes & Co., 75 cents.) One of the many diverting things about the fairy, Pumpernickel, taught the children was the law of "Pay As You Enter." "It was the latest patented contrivance. Dorothy could manage this all quite easily and made enough for two families. When she drew near she felt herself shrinking, then she was floating through it, now she was on the other side and gently descending earth, and in a moment more she stood by Pumpernickel, breathless but delighted!"

Another pleasant story by S. H. Hamer is "The Forest Company" (Dana Estes & Co., $1,) even though it follows deliberately the plan of Kipling's Jungle Books. Once upon a time (says Mr. Hamer) a company of animals, headed by the Owl, held solemn concourse over a human fledgling found in the woods by the Jaybird. As a result of this meeting, the tiny boy was taken care of and trained for six moons by the Squirrel, the Frog, and in turn by all the other animals dwelling near that particular wood. During this long period, he naturally learned a great deal and had some very good times; but in the end—like all other story boys who have lived with wood creatures—he decided to return to his own people, to dwell with them happily ever afterward.

A fairylike story intended for imaginative children, with a pretty symbolism interwoven in it, is "The Other Side of the Rainbow," by Florence Bone. (Eaton & Maine, 85 cts.) From the moment that Baby Jane chooses the golden "wonder ball," which is to make her see things to wonder at and thereby grow constantly "younger," to the time that she actually finds the other side of the rainbow, the fanciful play is gracefully kept up. What Jane saw beyond the rainbow the author remarks that she is not at liberty to divulge, but adds, for comfort: "We shall all know some day, if we keep on wondering enough." The frontispiece in color and the marginal decorations have a dainty and fairy-like quality.

It is refreshing to find a book modeled frankly on the Alice-in-Wonderland pattern, (as many modern fairy tales are,) which yet has some originality and quaint wisdom of its own. Such a book is "Prince Pimpernel," (Dana Estes & Co., $1,) by Herbert Rix, which might more properly have been called "The Story of Kitty." For most readers, young or old, are apt to be more interested in the adventures of the little household drudge, who floated off to fairyland so gladly—and back again not less gladly—than in her champion, Pimpernel. There is plenty of fun and fantasy in the story, (well pictured by Frank C. Papa,) with a goodly admixture of that topsy-turvey yet wise comment in verse and prose which gives the book its special charm.

Perhaps the best way to give a notion what manner of pretty baby songs "Slumber Sea Chanteys" holds (Paul Elder & Co., $1) is to quote from its preface: "On Slumber Sea the songs of the little sailors do not all ring softly—not all dreamily. They love to go with a jaunty rhythm, as all good chanteys should. They chant the same thing up and down and over and over. • • • Real little chanteys they are, having been sung in the beginning to a real baby, without any accompaniment whatever." The words of the book are by Lucia Chase Bell and Rita Bell James; the melodies by Carrie Stone Freeman, and the clever drawings by Rita Bell James. The book itself, broad as to shoulders but slim as to girth, is attractive outwardly as well as inwardly.

The Walter Crane picture book, holding old nursery rhymes lavishly illustrated, has become virtually an institution at Christmas time, both in this country and in England, where it is made. The present volume, "The Baby's My Shoe Picture Book" (John Lane Co., $1.50, contains "One, Two, Buckle My Shoe," "A Gaping Wide-mouth Waddling Frog" and "My Mother"—all three rhymes gorgeously illustrated in colors, that reminiscently over old ones even more magnificently in Walter Crane's manner. His quaint preface, like so many of his prefaces, is a pleasant mixture of fun and wisdom; a sort of unexpected appetizer to the grown person who is to read the rhymes to children.

In her aim to retain the spirit of the old Siegfried legends, Dora Ford Madeley has made her "Siegfried the Dragon-Slayer" (T. Y. Crowell Co., $1.50) almost too bare in treatment to appeal to very young children. She divides Siegfried's exploits into twelve over-long "adventures," the first of which is, properly speaking, not an adventure at all, but an introduction. And though his doings are set forth in words comprehensible to children as young as ten, yet a certain German-translation quality of the text makes the book read less like a legend than a simplified history. As such it will naturally be of most value as a supplementary reader, though Stephen Reid's twelve effective illustrations in color give it a festive holiday air.

The very cover of "Christmas in Austria; or, Frits'l's Friends," (Dana Estes & Co., 50 cts.), with its huge gold bell, sprays of holly and snowy church scene, prepares one for the Teutonic flavor within. Though the author bears the Anglo-Saxon name of Frances Bartlett, it seems certain that as she gathered "local color" for her story, much of the kindly, sentimental Viennese manner rubbed off on her. At any rate, we have here the real history of a little ragged violinist who was befriended by royalty, told in that high-colored, glorified way which makes of it a species of fairy tale. "Frits'l's Friends" is essentially a Christmas story, best fitted to be read aloud to children.

## JOHN WINTERBOURNE

MISS ALICE BROWN is postmaster of the short story. Her characters are alive, her workmanship delicately artistic, her points well made, her tale as compact and inevitable as a crystal. If ever any writer understood the multum in parvo, it is she. Why is it that her novels are verbose and vague, with abnormal characters and illogical situations? "John Winterbourne's Family" (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.35) accentuates these faults, with the result that its 454 pages are rather difficult reading. John Winterbourne is one of those aloof eccentrics whose ideal seems to be the cave-man. He spends his time in the midst of dirt and confusion, reading Theocritus with a young disciple. Upon him descends his wife, a modern woman, from whom he has amicably separated himself; and with her come two adopted daughters. One of these is given to footless and needless lies; the other, her recently discovered sister, has a voice and a grievance, the grievance being that Winterbourne's kindly wife wishes to train the voice, while the girl prefers to be a household drudge. A wonderful ear trumpet, invented by Winterbourne, intrudes itself to no purpose now and then, and there is a tiresome Ramsay family, the excrescences upon the story—pale phantoms of the immortal Jellybys. Still, a novel from the pen of Miss Alice Brown cannot be commonplace; and this one has its humor as well as its wisdom. The most sensible word that has been said in favor of woman's suffrage is spoken by the practical, plain-minded Bess. After observing an extreme case of the speech-making, home-neglecting woman, she surprises everybody by favoring the suffrage. Mrs. Ramsay craves, because: "If Mrs. Ramsay could vote, she wouldn't have to take so much time trying to. She could just go and do it, same as men do, and then spend the rest of the day at home, same as men do in their offices. That's all."

In spite, however, of bits wherein the author is at her best, we lament that she strays from the "country road," pleasant to the feet, and "country neighbors," delightful to know, into this long highway of somewhat dreary companionships, which, after our faithful plodding, seems to lead us nowhere in particular.


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LET THE ROOF FALL IN

By FRANK DANBY

The scene of this novel, written by the author of "Pigs in Clover" and "The Heart of a Child," is laid in England and in part in Siam. It is a story of a most delicate and noble act of self-sacrifice on the part of a seemingly irresponsible, happy-go-lucky Irishman to save the honor and reputation of his dead cousin, Lord Ranmore, looked up to and adored by a doting mother and sister, was a thoroughgoing scoundrel, and just previous to his death had succeeded in making as favorable a matrimonial alliance as all his plotting, capping the climax by betraying an innocent young girl, a dependent of the family and his mother's companion.

His cousin, Derry, who succeeds to the title, finds himself looked upon as an interloper by the dead man's fond relatives. As, by degrees, he learns of Terence's shortcomings, he resolutely sets about taking up the dead man's burdens, keeping his name untarnished, fostering the illusions of his mother and sister. In order to spare their feelings he goes to Siam to take up a position that had previously been offered to him. He has made romantic—almost Quixotic—reparation to the girl that his cousin had betrayed, by marrying her, and it is the working out of their salvation that gives the author an opportunity to write one of the most absorbing and noblest novels of the year.

The New York Times
Saturday Review
of
Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1910

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## THE HALL OF FAME

WITH the close of the first decade in the active history of the Hall of Fame its managers, if we may be pardoned the term, have succeeded in securing the number of names for inscription that were designed to be selected in the opening year—and one more. With the close of the polls this year fifty-one names had been fixed upon. Three elections have been needed to do the choosing for which one was expected to suffice. Ninety-nine tablets remain to be inscribed, according to the original plan, by the year 2000; and this can be done by the ratio of the last two elections—eleven each. The process bids fair to be interesting to those who shall survive to witness its operation, or any considerable part of it, for there has been a noteworthy modification in results already.

When the Hall of Fame began its benevolent career in 1900 it was the plan of its founder and of the Senate of New York University, to whom it had been given in charge, that at the first election full fifty names should be inscribed. Only twenty-nine were enrolled. Of these only four were authors. Of the others five were from the days of the Revolution—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Marshall (Hamilton was excluded as not "native born"); and four from the days of the Civil War—Lincoln, Grant, Farragut and Lee. There were five men of science and inventors, three preachers, three philanthropists, and only one artist—Gilbert Stuart, whose fame may be said to have been due nearly as much to his chief subject (George Washington) as to his art. In some degree this wide variety of classes among the illustrious was due to the regulations provided for the electors; but with all allowance on this score, the ratio of less than one to seven shows that authors in America had not contributed remarkably to this list of the famous. If we turn to the list of the election of this year the change is very striking. Instead of four out of twenty-nine, there are now seven out of eleven. There are only two names—Roger Williams and Gen. Jackson—from public life, while Phillips Brooks, though justly famous as a preacher, was entitled to serious consideration as a writer.

Some food for reflection—if one's appetite for reflection is reasonably sharp—may be found in contemplating the four names chosen in 1900 and the seven names of 1910. Here they are:

| 1900 | 1910 |
|---|---|
| EMERSON | Mrs. STOWE |
| LONGFELLOW | HOLMES |
| IRVING | POE |
| HAWTHORNE | COOPER |
| | BRYANT |
| | BANCROFT |
| | MOTLEY |

The first notable feature of these two lists is that they date from about the same period. There is no name on either that is very recent, and Irving is the only one that has even a faint aroma of relative antiquity. Another is that, in the matter of fame in other lands, the two lists each contain but two names that enjoy great distinction, Emerson and Longfellow for the first, Poe and Cooper for the second. They are all names that Americans can regard with complacency, tempered by the consideration that literature in the United States, by this test, does not seem to be progressively fecund. It is not invidious to say that the second list, with the disputed exception of Poe, is not one of broadly recognized importance.

There has been a great pother over the name of Poe, which seems to retain something of the Ishmaelitic force its owner showed in life. Probably a good deal of the discussion grew out of a misconception of the purpose of the Hall of Fame, which is that of a censor rather than of a mere recorder. "It considers and judges Americans who have achieved fame. It selects and records those who best deserve to have their fame continued and enlarged." Thus sayeth President MacCracken of the New York University, who, if any one, knows. Strange as it has appeared to his admirers, there have not been, until this year, enough of the electors, entrusted with the arduous and thankless task, who thought his fame as well-deserved as that of others on the list submitted to them. As rivals have vanished from the list by election, Poe's name has reached it. It can be conceded that it is entitled to its place without condemning too harshly those who caused it to wait. Meanwhile, the advance in the relative number of authors among nominees for the Hall of Fame, or, at any rate, among those chosen by the electors is very marked. Whether it signifies that the output is increasing, or that of other claimants to fame is diminishing, we leave to our readers.

## "BERMUDA"

MR. WALTER B. HAYWARD'S "Bermuda, Past and Present," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25) is designed to serve as a guide to the islands, which maintain a certain degree of popularity among Americans as a Winter resort. One half of the volume is devoted to a history which is chiefly interesting for the part played by the British possession in the Civil War, when St. George's was an important entrepot for Confederate supplies and a hospitable refuge for blockade-runners. In an entertaining chapter the author traces the literary associations of the Bermudas, with which have been connected, in one or another way, Shakespeare, Edmund Waller, Washington Irving, Anthony Trollope, Thomas Moore, Kipling, and a number of other literary lights. Of all these, Moore's memory is most closely allied with "the little fairy isle." He went there at the age of twenty-five as Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, a post which was evidently a sinecure, for the poet retained it during the forty years following his final departure. Moore was distinctly the poet of Bermuda. He has minutely described it in verse. It is difficult to determine whether he was more moved by the beauties of the scenery or the charms of "Nea," who was the wife of William Tucker of St. George's. Mr. Hayward describes the physical characteristics and climate of the islands, the manner of life of the people, their diversions and industries, as well as the method of their government. Special attention is given to "points of interest," and the book, which is illustrated, closes with several pages of useful information for travelers.

## LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

### A Talk With Yvette Guilbert as a Novelist and the Writer of an Autobiography

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Did you know that Mme. Yvette Guilbert, who is playing in London as I write, is a novelist? Perhaps not. You know her as the inimitable artist—though many people have tried to imitate her. But she has written two novels—in French; and that is why you probably did not know that she is a novelist as well as an artist. One of her stories is a study of music hall life, the other a human study of the woman of forty.

"You see," said Mme. Guilbert to me, "Balzac gave us the romance of a woman of thirty. My only hope," she added with a laugh in her eye, "of—what would you say?—outdistancing—there!—Balzac was to make my heroine ten years older. But, indeed, since Balzac's time every woman has gained ten years in youth—youth and beauty. Forty years old? Nay, forty years young, Monsieur! And we don't say now, 'I am an old man,' or 'I am an old woman'! The world grows younger as it grows older. Good; there is the more time for us to work, to do the things we want to do."

I had called for a word with Mme. Guilbert about her book of autobiography, recently published: "Yvette Guilbert: Struggles and Victories." How did it come about—for books, like events, happen; and how had she been pleased with the reception of this English book of which there is no French edition by English readers?

"Well," she said, like a logical Frenchwoman, beginning at the beginning, "Mr. Harold Simpson was writing an account of my life work, and he said, 'Won't you do a part for it?' 'Certainly,' I said, 'if it will be of any value, any use to anybody.' This was early last year, and I was very, very ill, so very ill that my chances of getting well were not large. If I had anything to say to the world I must say it, or perhaps be forever silent. So, lying in bed, I took sheets of paper and just wrote what came to me. That was it; it came and I wrote it down—my message, shall I say? The morning after I had finished, I was taken to the hospital for my operation; a difficult operation, with the chances, as I have told you, greatly against my surviving it. But I did; I lived to read in English print, and to think it not bad, what I had written, thinking it might be my last word."

"To God first of all," that is Mme. Guilbert's dedication of her "Struggles and Victories." "I have always been a mystic," she remarked, "on this text of religion. An artist without religion—ah, I cannot fancy that. It is to be without inspiration, without consolation, to live a life from which the higher things are absent. I cry when I see a Communion, especially young people in white at their first Communion. I say to myself, 'There is the beginning of a life, of many lives; what will follow?' Nothing could be more touching—but does not all religion appeal to the imagination, open the heart? I am not speaking of belief in forms, in dogmas, in words, but of faith in the large, spacious sense. How can I resist the manifestations of a Divine Being which have been given to me; yes, to me when, many times, I have been at death's door. There is a physical moment which seems the end, but God helps you, God saves you, giving you still another chance to achieve; for what makes life great, worthy, sweet, but work, achievement."

Mme. Guilbert does not count her novels as more than by-products, but one feels that she might have been a full, true and particular novelist, had her art not taken another direction. She has a very singular power of drawing an inner picture of human life—human life as it really is, not as it looks from the outside. As she talks you find yourself saying again and again, "Yes, that is just it." For instance, she said finely that she liked the sorrow as well as the joy of life, that there was a magnificent joy in suffering, that a serious illness had its comforts, even its beauties, for the fit spirit.

"How," I asked her, "has the welcome of the book in England pleased you?"

"Oh," she said, "I am enchanted, touched, and what first strikes me is a compliment for you as a nation—your broad-minded, large generosity. Some peoples might take exception to me for this thing or the other in my truly told story—say, because I was born very poor. But, no; you speak of me in your reviews as you find me, as I am and for what I have tried to do. One reviewer in a free-thinking paper wrote that it was not surprising I first addressed myself to God, in my fragment of autobiography, because I belonged to a profession which was always superstitious. Ah, but I forgive him—he must have wit, if he hasn't faith. Again, somebody said was there not a touch of histrionics, of the theatrical, I suppose he meant, in the book. Now, surely not, remembering how I did my little bit of writing, under what conditions. I said to myself, 'Perhaps what I have to tell will keep somebody along the path of life. I have had a hard road to go and possibly my case will show what faith and will can do against difficulties.' That thought was in my pen as I wrote. It was there, saying through me to others, 'If you do not hope unceasingly, you will fail. You must never despair, but go forward, forward! You must do what you think right in art as in life, taking the risks, assured that this way lies the only real victory. Even when many advisers advise you otherwise you must go as your own judgment and heart dictate. What is right—that is what you must do ever and always.' If what I have written of my own life helps other lives, I shall indeed be made glad."

Mme. Guilbert has already had an answer to that hope. She repeated to me, from memory, the contents of a letter which had reached her from some unknown correspondent. "Dear Madam," it began, "you do not know me. I do not write your beautiful French language, neither my own language. I am not a person; I am nobody at all, except one man who thanks you for the help you have given to him, in writing your book. Yes, God is there and we must never forget it, and must do what we think right. Take this word of a little man." But Mme. Guilbert here exclaimed, "Oh! I can't remember more," and a tear, as well as a smile, was in her eye.

Perhaps that letter, typical, no doubt, of many unwritten ones, has been even more to her than the congratulations of eminent French literary men on her "human document," as she wrote it in great sickness. Yes, the homage and salutations of countrymen whose names adorn literature have come to her, pleasing her. But it is the still small voice, away in the darkness, that makes her heart beat quickly, because she wrote, and poured out her heart for it. JAMES MILNE.

## AMONG THE AUTHORS

The Hon. JAMES BRYCE is at present in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, where he expects to remain until Nov. 8. Mr. Bryce took with him the final proofs of the revisions made in his "American Commonwealth" and sent them back to New York by the ship's purser.

Miss JANE ADDAMS, the head of Hull House, has just left New York for her home and her work in Chicago.

Mr. ROBERT BARR has just returned to England after a summer spent in Auvergne, where he has been working on a new novel and finding recreation in trout-fishing.

Mr. PUTNAM WEALE, whose home is in China, is in New York this week, overseeing the publication of his book on the race question, "The Conflict of Color." Mr. Weale was in China at the time of the Boxer uprising, when his knowledge of Chinese helped him out of more than one hazardous situation. He is the author of a novel on China, "The Human Cobweb."

JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS, author of "Mothers and Fathers," etc., has returned to New York and is already engaged upon her next book.

Mr. ROBERT MORRIS PIERCE, author of "A Dictionary of Aviation," has made something of a reputation in the field of special dictionaries, being the author of a "Dictionary of Hard Words," and projector of a series of dictionaries applying new principles to the art of pronunciation.

Mr. BERKELEY SMITH, author of "The Village of Vagabonds," is writing a new book at his little farm in France, the home of his "vagabonds."

Mr. CHARLES A. CONANT, author of "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," etc., has recently returned from an international conference at The Hague on international bills of exchange. While abroad Mr. Conant received various tributes in recognition of his reputation as an authority on finance.

Miss CLARA LAUGHLIN, who is a settlement worker in Chicago and on the editorial staff of The Interior, has been in New York lately looking after the publication of her "Just Folks."

Mr. JOHN MUIR has written, or is writing, an account of his first glimpse of the Yosemite region, and his first journey through the Sierras, as a shepherd's helper in driving a flock of two thousand sheep. This adventure came immediately after he had left college, poor both in money and in health, and it determined the nature of his life and work.

# THE GREEKS AS ATHLETES

## An Ideal Which Distinguished the Strong Men of the Past from Those of the Present

By WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY

IT is seldom that it falls to the lot of the classical scholar to write of a subject so universal in its appeal and so close to the common heart of his contemporaries as that which Mr. E. Norman Gardiner, sometime Classical Exhibitioner of Christ Church College, Oxford, has treated exhaustively in his excellent handbook, "Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals."* Like all other human passions, athleticism is one and the same in all its manifestations, though obviously it may vary in intensity and in the conscious ideal which it frames for itself in different ages and countries. A less artistic people than the Greeks, the English-speaking race have not glorified their games, any more than their religion, with the glamour of art and poetry. More insensible to beauty, they have remained longer, and probably always will remain, avid of the brute sensation, pure and simple. We should laugh to-day at the spectacle of college "cracks" performing their evolutions to the strains of music; and the athlete who would refuse to sacrifice style for the sake of winning a victory would seem a fanatic. But underneath all these differences which seem so fundamental and which establish so sharply defined a line of cleavage between Greek sports and English, the soul of the individual athlete remains much the same in all ages, and responds in much the same way to the effort of the race and to the thrill of the victory. This of course is to-day particularly true of college and school athletics, where the spirit of competition is generated in its purest, most spontaneous, most ideal form.

In the occasional poetic recrudescence of the mood which makes heroes of athletes and made their victories and feats of prowess minister to the deepr moral emotions, we again glimpse—not as an antiquarian fact, but as something vital—that athletic ideal which chiefly distinguishes Greek athletics from English and American, as an institution. Writing of this ideal, Mr. Gardiner says:

> Though the Greeks of the sixth and fifth centuries attained a remarkable standard of athletic excellence, it is probable that in individual performances the modern athlete could at least have held his own with them. Yet despite our modern athleticism it is certain that no other nation has ever produced so high an average of physical development as the Greeks did in this period. This result was due largely to the athletic ideal which found its highest expression in the athletic poetry and art of the fifth century. The ideal is unique in the history of the world, nor are the circumstances which produced it ever likely to occur again. Due, in the first place, to the early connection of athletics with religion, it owed its development in the fifth century to two causes: firstly to the growth of athletic art and poetry; secondly, to the intense feeling of Panhellenic unity produced by the struggle with Persia. It was this ideal that checked the growth of those evils which inevitably result from the excessive popularity of athletics, and maintained their purity till the short-lived unity of Greece was shattered by the Peloponnesian war.

The contribution of the plastic arts to the athletic ideal of Greece was that sentiment in favor of a union of strength and beauty which led to all-around development and furnished the youths of Greece an incentive to keep in good condition: "The Greek, with his keen eye for physical beauty, regarded flabbiness, want of condition, imperfect development, as a disgrace, a sign of neglected education, and the ill-trained youth was the laughing stock of his companions. Hence every Greek learned to take a pride in his physical fitness and beauty." But this athletic ideal imposed moral qualities as well as physical, and these naturally were the peculiar province of the poet to develop and impose. "When the athlete and trainer have done their best the issue still rests in the hands of the gods. Pindar, like Aeschylus, is deeply religious, and regards the gods as the moral rulers of the world. Every good gift of mind or body, every excellence, comes from the gods, and victory is bestowed upon those who are pleasing to them." To find a parallel for any such athletic ideal, we have, of course, to revert to the institution of mediaeval chivalry, with its conception of courtesy, a word equally untranslatable and indefinable in its primitive sense and so diminished and degraded to-day when used as a mere synonym of politeness. The Greek athlete and the mediaeval knight have much in common, particularly the religious element which, in the higher reaches, adds a touch of mysticism to the physical activity. Had there never been any Renaissance, and had the tournament gradually been replaced by the modern athletic meet, without any change in the spirit of the contest, our sports and games would approach closely to those of ancient Greece. Perhaps the real reason why, as it is, modern athletics occupy a lower level and have produced no ideal comparable to that of the Greek oidos, the mediaeval courtesy, or even the Japanese Bushido, is because they have no practical value or significance as a training for warfare.

> Every Greek [writes Mr. Gardiner] had to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice in defense of hearth and home, and under the conditions of ancient warfare his life and liberty depended on his physical fitness. * * * Every citizen was a soldier, physical fitness was a necessity to him, and his athletic exercises were admirably calculated to produce the diskos and the spear-trained eye and hand for the use of weapons; wrestling and boxing taught him to defend himself in hand-to-hand warfare.

It is true that Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won upon the football fields of England; but, on the whole, the relation of modern athletics to the practical affairs of after life, whether warfare or business, is far less clear and immediate, and therefore the idealization of the modern athlete lacks certain very important elements that helped to exalt his Greek prototype, no less than the mediaeval knight or the Japanese Samurai, to a position of the highest significance. Yet the grounds for idealization may still be found in the moral and spiritual value of a victory won fairly and at the expense of devotion and self-sacrifice, especially when there is some knowledge and sentiment of the past to help shape and direct such enthusiasm, making it share consciously in the Greek spirit, and in the mediaeval. At certain of our older colleges there has, indeed, from time to time, occurred a renaissance of the classic spirit of athleticism.

Commercialism and professionalism were evils from which even Greek athletics were by no means wholly free. Indeed, the ideal described was realized in its purity for only a short time.

> Literature and art purified and refined athletics for a while, but at the same time by encouraging competition intensified those very evils which result from excessive competition, and when the Panhellenic movement had spent its force, and strife and faction once more resumed their sway in the Greek world, the decline of athletics was rapid. Nowhere is excess more dangerous than in athletics, and the charm of poetry and art must not blind us to that element of exaggeration which existed in the hero-worship of the athlete. The nemesis of excess in athletics is specialization, specialization begets professionalism, and professionalism is the death of all true sport.

Through all the stages of this great movement Mr. Gardiner leads the reader with clearness rendered doubly lucid by the vast wealth of illustrations which his book contains, and which are taken principally from Greek sculptures and vase paintings. These last, in particular, give an intimate insight, not only into the character of the contests and of the contestants, but into the life of the gymnasium and training quarters.

To each of the contests that finally found a place in the regular programmes of the great festivals, Mr. Gardiner devotes a chapter in the second half of his book, where he also gives an account of the stadia and the gymnasia. These dissertations, though written in a technical style, will be of interest, not only to the scholar, but to the athlete who wishes to compare ancient and modern performances. But for the general reader the first half of the book, with its general historic survey in which the relation of athletics to Hellenic life, art and literature, is never lost sight of, will naturally claim the greater share of attention. The revival of the Olympic games, however futile in itself, has at least had the result of stirring curiosity concerning the great festivals, their organization and their significance, and this work, so exhaustive in its treatment that it does not overlook the minutest detail, is well designed to answer all questions which may arise concerning Greek athletics, from the manner in which the diskos was thrown, to the spirit which animated the thrower, and from the regulation of the foot-races, to the political influences which governed the growth of the Panhellenic meets.

*GREEK ATHLETIC SPORTS AND FESTIVALS. By E. Norman Gardiner. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. $3.50.


A New Romance of the Forest

Out To-day

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# THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS

## A Textbook by Professor Garner That Laymen as Well as Students Will Find Useful

By GEORGE L. BEER

DURING its short life of but thirty-one years, the School of Political Science of Columbia University has had an influence wholly out of proportion to its size and age on the higher intellectual life, and even on the destiny, of this country. It would require considerable space and much subtle analysis to determine precisely the extent of the latter influence, but the former is concretely manifested in the large number of its graduates who occupy positions in the institutions of learning scattered throughout the land. Pupils in political science of Burgess, in political philosophy of Dunning, in administrative law of Goodnow, in economics of Clark, in public finance of Seligman, in history of Osgood, are spreading wide and far their acquired knowledge, and are adding in varying degrees their own mite to the accumulated store. Among such students is Prof. Garner of the University of Illinois, already favorably known as the author of a detailed study of reconstruction in Mississippi, to whom now we are indebted for an excellent treatise on political science.*

To the average intelligent layman the term political science conveys no precise meaning, and he frequently confuses it with political economy, of which branch of knowledge he perforce, as a result of his daily occupation and interests, has some smattering. Nor is there complete agreement among specialists as to the precise extent and scope of their study, and many would fain question its right to be called a science at all. It is a science born only comparatively recently in Germany, whence the American students transplanted it in our congenial soil. Though Englishmen, such as Hobbes, Locke, Austin, and Mill have contributed greatly to our knowledge of it in its separate phases, they still look somewhat askance at it when viewed as an entity. As understood by Prof. Garner, and with him by most publicists, political science is the systematic study of the origin, nature, functions, and organization of the state. After a preliminary chapter on definition, scope and method of the science, and on its relation to kindred branches of knowledge, the nature, essential elements and origin of the state are carefully discussed. This leads to a description of the various forms of state and government. Then follows a chapter on the essential attributes of all states, sovereignty—that much abused term, but invaluable concept which scientists owe to the genius of a sixteenth-century Frenchman, Jean Bodin, one of the great names in the long series of political philosophers from Aristotle to Bluntschli. The various theories of the functions of the state, primarily the individualistic and the socialistic, are then outlined, and an attempt is made to define its true sphere. The remaining chapters contain a thorough discussion of citizenship, the various different forms of constitutions, the distribution of power in the three great branches of government, the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This arrangement is excellent and is thoroughly orthodox. It includes nothing alien to the subject and omits nothing essential. As to scope, in a few minor points only does it differ from that of a book of identical character by Prof. R. G. Gettell, which is in course of publication.

This work was written as a text-book and should be judged as such; it was not intended to be an original contribution to our knowledge, but merely an orderly and systematic presentation of its existing state. The author modestly refrains from emphasizing his own opinions and on all most points carefully and at length quotes the opposing views of the leading writers on the subject. In fact, the book is a mass of excerpts and of expositions of the views of the leading thinkers on each special subject. It is to some extent a history of political ideas, arranged topically, not chronologically. As such it makes a far wider appeal than would the ordinary dogmatic text-book. The general reader, the journalist, and even the independent thinker, will find it extremely useful as a guide to the best thought on the various subjects treated. And in case a desire for further information should be stimulated by the text, the full footnotes and bibliographies will afford a reliable indication of the means by which this can be gratified.

*INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE. By James Wilford Garner. American Book Co.

## "MARRIAGE AND DISEASE"

### An Attempt to Prevent the Spread of Evils That Can Be Checked

AN abridged edition of a much larger volume, which was written and published exclusively for the use of medical men, is presented to the American public under the title "Marriage and Disease." (Paul B. Hoeber, $2.50.) The volume is in reality a compilation from the writings of some twenty-five professors of medical specialties in German universities.

The translator declares that the importance of the relationship of disease to marriage in the welfare of the nation makes a simple presentation of the main arguments imperative. He considers it a duty of the medical profession to spread, in a dignified manner, the knowledge required for the prevention of the evils which ill-advised marriages produce. Unfortunately, however, the end desired can scarcely be attained by the method here followed, since most of the writers discuss the problems with which they deal with an very clear eye to the immediate needs and capabilities of their audience. It is impossible to educate the public at large in matters of this nature by attempting to make physicians of them, and while one appreciates the difficulties of handling such a subject, at the same time it must be done in a thoroughly enjoyable and entertaining fashion if its purposes are to be achieved. This, one feels, these learned authorities have failed to carry out in their very praiseworthy attempt.

The final chapter by Prof. R. Eberstadt of Berlin, entitled "The Economic Importance of Sanitary Conditions in Relations to Marriage," is one of the most interesting. The writer considers three different views as to the value of marriage—the individualistic, the racial-political, and the social and politico-social. Of these the politico-social is the wisest and most rational, in that it takes account of both the individual and society, and looks toward the achievement of the highest possible measure of prosperity. Prof. Eberstadt argues for the issuance of a certificate of health to all males applying for a marriage license. This certificate would assert, after due and efficient medical examination, that the bodily health is good, or that there is an absence of diseases which might be a source of danger to the other married partner, or to prospective children. This certificate of health is radically opposed to the prohibition of marriage, and does not interfere with the free will of the contracting parties, but after presenting to them the true facts allows them to choose their course. Prof. Eberstadt thinks that the introduction of such certificates would bring about greater regard for the conditions of health than have hitherto prevailed, and that the prevalence of unscrupulous conduct on the part of candidates for marriage might thus be largely prevented. Of course such a plan, under the present conditions of society, in view of the popular apathy toward matters of this kind, is altogether ideal. But to say that it is ideal does not declare that it is impracticable. It certainly has elements of common sense, which is more than can be said for many schemes of the sort.

## THE SEVENTH MAN

COMEDY, verging on farce, is the motive of Meredith Nicholson's latest addition to his list of novels, "The Siege of the Seven Suitors." (Houghton Mifflin Co.) For its humor it depends upon absurd situations, the whimsical fantasy of one of its characters, and the vivacity with which the narrative is told. Its central idea is an obsession concerning the number seven which rules the minds of Miss Octavia Hollister, a spinster of wealth, the aunt of two attractive nieces and a parent whose mind is amazingly productive of whims, absurdities and perverse ideas. She has made her elder niece promise to marry the seventh man who proposes to her, and the story relates the conspiracy of the girl's friends and the friends of the man whom she wants to marry to contrive so that his may be the seventh proposal. There is a counter conspiracy, evolved by another suitor who uses as his pawns in the game six other suitors who are hanging about the house, each trying to insinuate himself into the place of the seventh man. And there is a fun-loving younger niece who delights in playing pranks that will tangle up affairs and keep things going. Altogether it is a merry tale, though it sometimes suffers from a too exuberant flow of words.

## A RIVER WAIF

RANDALL PARRISH, the Illinois author whose romances and stories of Western history have already won him an audience of goodly size, has turned his back upon it, at least temporarily, and set himself to attract a new one, of boys and girls. His latest book, "Don McGrath" (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50), deals with the life of a waif of the Mississippi River along the Iowa and Illinois shores. It is not so good as a juvenile as Mr. Parrish's former stories have been as romances, for much of its plot, incident and manner of telling is worn with time and use. But youthful readers are not likely to be critical of threadbareness, nor even to know that it is threadbareness, and they will find much that is unusual in the adventures that befell the young hero in his ups and downs as a searcher for pearls in river mussels, as a stowaway on a river steamboat, as a member of a strolling troupe of actors giving shows in their boat at the river towns, and as he finally comes into his own when he meets the father who has been searching for him for many years.


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# VIEWS OF READERS

## Mr. Maxim's "Science of Poetry"

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

The effusion by Mr. Walter Littlefield which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, professing to be a review of my book, "The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language," is hardly more relevant to the book than it is to the tales of Baron Munchausen. Mr. Littlefield obeys none of the laws of evidence. His opinion is law unto him. His think-so is his evidence. He does not seek justification of his opinions by evidence, but justifies all evidence from its accord or lack of accord with his opinions.

A critic owes to the newspaper, to the author and to the reader that his review of a book shall be a fair criticism and a truthful estimation of it, in order that the reader may get something like a just idea of how much the book matters. As long as reviewers have no standard of judgment or coefficient of value by which to estimate a literary production, we must necessarily continue to have, as we have always had, diametrically opposite estimations in press reviews of every book of note, just as we have always had of every poem of note.

Mr. Littlefield's illogical, contradictory, irrelevant, self-opinionated criticism is a proclamation of the groaning need for that very standard of judgment of literary work which my book supplies. Had Mr. Littlefield first read my book carefully before attempting to review it—which he evidently did not do—and had he followed its teachings, he would not, and could not, have made the inexcusable blunder of speaking thus falsely about it, to quote:

> All that is really worth while in Mr. Maxim's book is stated much more precisely and in simpler language in any high school rhetoric.

This bald statement by Mr. Littlefield is a very grave charge against my book and a very serious reflection upon me, and, if his statement be true, I fully deserve severe handling. If, on the other hand, his statement is unqualifiedly false, then I should have the privilege of proving it false. His aspersion is certainly not modest, and courtesy does not require from me extreme modesty in the measures I may employ to let the public see him under the limelight in all his naked absurdity.

The following are eight out of eighteen important questions that I believe to be answered, and answered for the first time, in my book:

1. What is the specific function in language of each of the four properties of sound—loudness, duration, pitch, and tone-color?
2. How is the importance of what is said, how is the intensity of the feelings, how is the kind of feelings, whether of pain or pleasure, indicated by the kind of sounds uttered, independently of what these sounds signify as arbitrary symbols of ideas?
3. Are the different properties of oral sounds employed in language used as arbitrary signs of ideas; or is symbolic significance wholly independent of tonal significance, and if so, what is the function of tonal significance, and what specific part does each property of sound play?
4. How can language be scientifically divided with respect to tonal significance and arbitrary significance, upon which are based respectively literal statement, verse, poetry, and oratory?
5. What—in spite of the claim of the leading authorities that poetry is indefinable—is the true scientific definition of poetry?
6. Are poetry and verse synonymous terms? If not, why not? And what are their relations to each other as phenomena of thought and sound respectively?
7. What is the true scientific definition of verse?
8. Is Herbert Spencer's dictum true, that force of utterance is based mainly upon economy and the conservation of energy in expression on the part of the speaker and apprehension on the part of the hearer, or is there a broad exception to this rule, which renders its breach as frequent and of as much importance and use as its observance? If so, what is that exception? What is the property that makes one piece of verse more potential and impressive than another, and that gives to oratory its chief impressiveness?

Truthful and scientific answers to these questions are certainly worth while, and, if they are to be found in my book, and nowhere else in the world's literature, then in the above statement Mr. Littlefield has certainly been very economical of the truth, to say the least.

If the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will appoint one scientific man of note and let me appoint another, and let these two men appoint a third, to act as judges whose conclusions shall be final, I will pay the sum of $10,000 to any charitable institution they may name, if the verdict of the arbitrators does not pronounce the above statement of Mr. Littlefield an unmitigated falsehood. Or the proposition may be stated this way: I will pay the sum of $10,000 if the arbitrators do not agree that my answers to these questions are more thoroughly, more scientifically, more truthfully and more precisely stated than anywhere else in the world's literature.

Again, if Mr. Littlefield shall be able to find these questions answered anywhere else in the world's literature, he would prove himself such an expert that his services would be well worth $10,000 to me, and I should be very glad to pay that sum, if and when the three arbitrators shall agree that he has succeeded.

Mr. Littlefield does not approve of my newly-invented terms. He says, to quote:

> In the first place, Mr. Maxim is not well acquainted with the beginnings, the traditions, or the tools of the crafts upon the grounds of which he trespasses. Even their terminology does not suffice, and so he invents new words the better to convey his meaning. The four generally accepted properties of sound—volume, pitch, quality and duration—do not appeal to him. "Quality" for him is "tone-color," whatever that may mean.

My use of that unwarranted word, "tone-color," leads Mr. Littlefield to conclude that I am not well acquainted with the traditions and tools of my predecessors who have labored upon the grounds on which I trespass. Is it possible that a man like Mr. Littlefield, who presumes to know enough about literature to pose as a critic, does not know that the word "tone-color" is not an invention of mine? Does he not know that it is a very common word used interchangeably for quality or timbre in all the leading works on sound? See Tyndall on "Sound," Lanier's "Science of English Verse," Grove's "Dictionary of Music," the Century Dictionary; and see also any "high school rhetoric." Apparently it is Mr. Littlefield himself who is not familiar with those very essentials wherein he accuses me of ignorance.

Mr. Littlefield criticises my statement that poetry came before science, and for that reason has a stronger hold upon us than has science, and that man's love for poetry is innate and that poetry is a necessity. He says, to quote:

> Science came to man when he built his first hut and made his first fire. Poetry came to him when he had time to listen to the music of the waterfall and the wind among the trees.

Is it not absurd that man had to build a hut and light a fire before he had time to listen to the music of the waterfall and the wind among the trees?

He concludes that man's love for poetry is not innate and that poetry is not a necessity. Mr. Littlefield persists in confounding verse with poetry, and in confounding the musical, emotionally impressive properties of sounds and functions of language with the non-emotional, arbitrarily symbolic, thought expressive properties of sounds and functions of language.

I have shown that just as brass is an alloy of copper and zinc, just as water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, so are the forty elementary sounds of our language alloys or compounds of sounds of different tone-colors, that is to say of tone-color blends.

Notwithstanding Mr. Littlefield's statement that the four properties of sound—volume, pitch, quality, and duration—make no appeal to me, I have devoted much space to a scientific analysis and discussion of the four properties of sound, and have told some very important truths about them, which, I believe, have never before been revealed.

I have discovered that the function of language is two-fold, to express thought and to impress thought—to stimulate and qualify the mind of the hearer for perception—and that the non-emotional constituents of the sounds we use as signs of ideas to express thought are not the same as the emotional constituents, which give impressiveness to verse or music to song; and that those tonal constituents which are emotional and musically impressive and stimulating are entirely different from those used as arbitrary symbols to express thought. Consequently, as poetry is a phenomenon of thought expression, and verse a phenomenon of emotional impressiveness of sounds, verse and poetry cannot be the same thing.

I have shown that we may have good verse without poetry and good poetry without verse, and that, when poetry is written in the form of verse, we have the maximum of thought expressiveness by means of artistic tropa, combined with the maximum of thought impressiveness, by virtue of the rhythmical, emotional, tonal cadences.

Mr. Littlefield says that a critic must know the laws of the art he criticises. His own ignorance and incompetence, revealed by his critique, is an emphatic vindication of that truth. He says that I "make use of generalities, which, upon analysis, turn out to be merely my own individual opinions." What single statement of mine did Mr. Littlefield analyze and find wanting? I am unable to find any analytical method whatsoever in his critique, while I particularly notice that his review is a mosaic of his own unfounded individual opinions. Naturally, he would proceed in this manner, although he condemns me for doing it. According to Mr. Littlefield, the unsupported, opinionated method is an especial privilege of the critic, for he says that while the critics "must know the laws of the art they criticise, they must have an individual taste which goes beyond all laws and accepted models." There we have it. This accounts for Littlefield. According to him, it matters not what the opinions of the rest of the world may be, so long as he differs from them, for his individual taste is above law, and is sufficient guarantee of the error of the ways of all the others. It matters not what laws, models or criteria confront him, for his opinion has the right of way.

He says that my little poem, "L'Apache," is not poetry, although he grants that it is plentifully supplied with figures of speech, and he finds that it lacks the earmarks necessary to the distinguishment of its French relativity. Markham's "The Man with the Hoe," also dealing with a peculiarly French type, is not even as Frenchy as "L'Apache," for that poem does not contain a single French word. I have just received a letter from that great master of English, Eden Phillpotts, and among the other kind things he says of my book is this:

> "L'Apache" is great poetry and no more within the reach of common men than the heights of a Keats, a Markham, or a Milton. The last line of that poem is one of the most terrific lines in our common tongue—as deep as human nature's self.

I am glad that Mr. Littlefield quoted "L'Apache" in full, for the readers of THE TIMES may judge for themselves as to its merits and demerits.

Mr. Littlefield's critique is headed, "A Powder Man on Poetry." I hate to be immodest about speaking of my own attainments and qualifications, but he compels me. He resents the intrusion of a mere powder man into the charmed circle of the artist, the littérateur, and the poet. Now, although I have never claimed to be an artist, a littérateur, or a poet, still, during the last thirty-five years I have been a constant contributor to newspapers and magazines, writing on a wide range of subjects. My page article on "The Relation of the Gasoline Engine to the Automobile," in the New York Sunday TIMES of Oct. 17—the day following Mr. Littlefield's critique—is fairly representative of my work.

I wrote and published several books before this present volume—one of them a species of artistic work which contained many drawings made by me. As to the merits of my artistic productions in that book, I make no claims beyond the fact that nearly five hundred thousand copies of the work were sold at one dollar each. Of another artistic little book I brought out, nearly fifty thousand copies were sold. The British Government printers and publishers, Eyre & Spottiswoode, published in 1897, at a guinea a copy, a book of mine entitled "High Explosives Warfare, Embracing a New System of Throwing High Explosives from Powder Guns." I also wrote a treatise on the Maxim automatic system of firearms, which has formed the basis for all Government manuals on the subject throughout the world.

I have delivered many lectures before learned societies and at colleges and scientific institutions, both here and abroad. One of my lectures was profusely illustrated with oil paintings made by me for the purpose. One of these paintings was awarded first prize at an exposition wherein the six New England States competed.

In regard to my presumptuousness as a philosopher, let me say that, at the age of twenty-two, I formulated the hypothesis of the compound nature of the so-called atoms, holding that all matter is one in the ultimate, and that the different manifestations of force are due to the relative positions and motions of the ultimate solid particles of which matter is composed. I published an article on this subject in the Scientific American Supplement is 1880. It is only since the discovery of radiant matter that the conclusions then reached by me have been proved true.

On the appearance of my book in England above referred to, on "High Explosives Warfare," although most of the press notices and reviews of the book were favorable, still some of them were severely critical. One leading London paper, in an editorial, pointed out how utterly absurd was my contention that a high explosive could be fired from powder guns. The editor said that my ignorance of the nature of dynamite, born of lack of experience, was astounding and pitiable to the last degree. He strongly advised me: "Shoemaker Maxim, stick to your last! Go back to your writing and the book business."

Notwithstanding the cocksure conviction of that editor, the United States Government, within two years from that date, was firing at Sandy Hook, under my direction, half-ton armor-piercing projectiles, loaded with Maximite, not only from powder guns, but also through twelve-inch Harveyized, nickel-steel plates, and exploding them behind the plates with a delay action detonating fuse; and this despite the fact that Maximite is 50 per cent. more powerful than commercial dynamite.

When I first recommended the use of a colloidal compound of nitroglycerine and gun cotton in the form of multi-perforated cylinders, as a smokeless gunpowder, I was told by a prominent Army officer that I ought to know better, and that such a silly idea of using a high explosive compound for gunpowder was only another illustration of the illogical presumption and ignorance of the layman butting into a subject of which he knew nothing. "Why," said he, "that gunpowder of yours is dynamite. Don't you know it will detonate and blow up the gun?" Nevertheless, that same compound was the first smokeless powder to be adopted by the United States Government, and that same multi-perforated powder grain of mine is still in use. When I left the book business and entered the field of explosives and gunnery, I met with the same spirit of resentment from those already in that field that I now meet from such persons as Mr. Littlefield upon my intrusion into the literary field with my "Science of Poetry."

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# LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

## A Novel Aiming to Show That Benevolent Manufacturers Are Not Necessarily Public Benefactors

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Warrington Dawson's "The Scourge," which Small, Maynard & Co. are printing this week, was published in Europe some months ago, and was the first novel to present the thought that a man who establishes a great manufactory is not necessarily a public benefactor, even if he put an end to enforced idleness and raise the average of private comfort and prosperity. The case proposed by Mr. Dawson is complicated by the difficulty of reconciling the Southern temperament and training prevalent in the region in which the action takes place and the convictions and practice of the manufacturer—an ex-soldier of the Union, a self-made man inclined to be a public benefactor even in his money-making projects, and desirous of pleasing his fellow-citizens. It is in many ways a sad picture, but it is a vivid one. A noteworthy feature of the story is its brief comment on the lingering irresponsibility of the former slaves and their descendants and the attitude of both to all persons not of their own race. The love-story is novel and the chief male character quite original.

Among the coming publications of this house is the "Provenca" of Ezra Pound, whose volume of criticisms of mediaeval literature in the Latin tongues was published the other day by E. P. Dutton & Co. under the title "The Spirit of Romance." "Provenca" is composed of verses chosen from "Personae" and "Exultations," two books of verse highly praised on their first appearance in London, and also citations from "Canzoniere," a coming volume.

Sir William Henry White, K. C. B., may be supposed to be a fair judge of a navy, inasmuch as he organized and directed the warship-building department of Armstrong & Co. and for seventeen years was director of naval construction and assistant controller of the royal navy, being the responsible designer of all naval ships built between 1885 and 1902. Hence it is of some international importance that he has prepared an Atlantic Monthly article considering the actual value of the American Navy, and estimating and comparing the naval strength of this country, Germany, and Japan, for his words will be read with interest not only in this Republic but in three empires. The next military personage to occupy the attention of Atlantic readers will be Gen. Robert E. Lee, of whom Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., has written a series of studies. Gen. Morris Schaff, having seen his "Battle of the Wilderness" through the press in book form, has begun a third series of military papers.

Only a week before her death the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was making arrangements with Houghton Mifflin Co. for the issue of a new volume, to be called "Later Poems." It might be worth while for some one with plenty of leisure to search for her work, not only in the files of The Commonwealth, which she and Dr. Howe collaborated in editing, but in the Boston daily papers and the suburban weeklies, to which she sent Newport correspondence and accounts of projects and incidents important in her eyes. These fragments would make a pleasant little volume; for Mrs. Howe had an eye and an ear for a good story, and for incidents worth remembering.

Mr. Clinton Scollard has chosen one of the most thorough-going villains in history, Ezelino da Romano, for the evil element in his "Vicar of the Marches." The man who could increase the troubles of Frederick II while under excommunication by Innocent IV, and could make himself so hated that Guelph and Ghibelline leagued to destroy him, had no dull minutes in his life; and Mr. Scollard allows his principal characters to encounter him in some of his worst achievements. The action of the story is rapid, and Mr. Scollard has written his descriptive passages with much care. The book is on the list of Sherman, French & Co.

Mr. Richard G. Badger announces a translation by Charles G. Kendall of Julius Wolff's metrical romance, "Tannhäuser, Minnesinger and Knight Templar"—an illustrated edition, with uncut edges.

After the death of the late Herbert Greyson Laing, in 1907, a completed story, entitled "Bob Carlebon, American," was found among his papers, and it is now published by the C. M. Clark Co. It is the well-worn but always pleasant fate of the farmer's boy who works hard to make a home for the rich girl whose heart he has won while in poverty, and some of its scenes in a mining country are very vivacious.

Miss Ida Hood Clark, Supervisor of Elementary Manual Training in the Milwaukee Public Schools, has made a book containing sufficient material for two years' lessons, and called it "Domestic Science." One of its great merits is that it can be used by the inexperienced if they carefully read and obey instructions. Many of the older teachers will be glad of such a work when suddenly required to teach its subject, and unskilled housewives will find it a valuable kitchen companion. Mrs. Clark has used the lessons in her own classes, and knows their actual value. Little, Brown & Co. will publish the book, which is to be illustrated. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

## LATEST PUBLICATIONS

### History and Biography

THROUGH FIVE ADMINISTRATIONS; Reminiscences of Col. William H. Crooke. 12mo. Compiled by Margarita Spalding Gerry. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.80.

FOUR FASCINATING FRENCHWOMEN. By Mrs. Bearne. 8vo. New York: Brentano's.

JEANNE D'ARC; the Maid of France. By Mary Rogers Bangs. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.25.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES SUMNER. By Walter G. Shotwell. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE FIRST DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Anonymous. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SAMUEL ROGERS AND HIS CIRCLE. By R. Ellis Roberts. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

### Literature

#### Including Essays, Drama, and Poetry

THREE MODERN SEERS: James Hinton, Nietzsche, Edward Carpenter. By Mrs. Havelock Ellis. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

A QUAKER POSTBAG: Letters to Sir John Rodes of Barlbrough Hall, in the County of Derby, Baronet, and to John Gratton of Monyash, 1686-1742. Edited by Mrs. Godfrey Locker Lampson. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE SECOND POST. By E. V. Lucas. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.35.

AT THE NEW THEATRE AND OTHERS. The American Stage: Its Problems and Performances, 1909-1910. By Walter Prichard Eaton. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard Co. $1.50.

PLAYS IN THE MARKET PLACE. By Amelia J. Barr. 12mo. Englewood, N. J.: The Hillside Press.

THE TRAGEDY OF NAN AND OTHER PLAYS. By John Masefield. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

JUDITH: A Tragedy in Five Acts. By Martin Schutze. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

SHORT PLAYS FROM DICKENS. Arranged by Horace N. Browne. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE POEMS OF ALEXANDER LAWRENCE POSEY. Collected by Mrs. Minnie H. Posey. 12mo. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. $1.

MY SOUL'S CATHEDRAL AND OTHER POEMS. By James Henry MacLafferty. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

DRIFTWOOD. By Florence E. De Cerkez. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

DANTE: A Dramatic Poem. By Heloise Durant Rose. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.

### Religion

ARE THESE THINGS TRUE? By Lillian Hobart French. 12mo. New York: Brotherhood Publishing Co.

A MANUAL OF SPIRITUAL FORTIFICATION. By Louise Collier Willcox. 12mo. Harper & Brothers.

THE DIARY OF A MODERNIST. By William Scott Palmer. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

REAL RELIGION. By Howard Allen Bridgman. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. 75 cents.

CONGREGATIONALISM. By Charles E. Jefferson. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press.

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STUDIES IN CHINESE RELIGION. By E. H. Parker. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRINITARIAN DOCTRINE IN THE NICENE AND ATHANASIAN CREEDS. By William Samuel Bishop. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

### Travel and Description

WOMAN IN ITALY. By William Boulting. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $4.

UP HILL AND DOWN DALE IN ANCIENT ETRURIA. By Frederick Seymour. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BENARES: THE STRONGHOLD OF HINDUISM. By C. Phillips Cape. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $2.

CHURCHES IN LOWER NUBIA. By Geoffrey S. Mileham. Edited by D. Randall-MacIver. 8vo. Philadelphia: The University Museum.

THE SPANIARD AT HOME. By Mary F. Nixon-Roulet. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF HEINE. By Henry James Forman. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2.

THE GREAT WHITE NORTH. The Story of Exploration. By Helen R. Wright. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

KARANOG, The Roman-Nubian Cemetery. By C. Leonard Woolley and D. Randall-MacIver. 8vo. Philadelphia: University Museum. (University of Pennsylvania: Egyptian Department of the University Museum; Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Nubia. Vols. III. and IV.)

THE HIGH ROADS OF THE ALPS. By Charles L. Freeston. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. By Richard Davey. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

VENICE AND ITS STORY. By T. Okey. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

### Fiction

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MOTHERS AND FATHERS. By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. 12mo. New York: Baker-Taylor Co. $1.50.

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THE SMILING ROAD. By Hanna Rion. 12mo. New York: R. J. Clode. $1.

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THE PATERNOSTER RUBY. By Charles Edmunds Walz. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

LET THE ROOF FALL IN. By Frank Danby. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE SIEGE OF THE SEVEN SUITORS. By Meredith Nicholson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50.

YENNYCOTT FOLKS. By Metta Horton Cook. 12mo. New York: J. D. Ogilvie Publishing Co.

MARK ENDERBY, ENGINEER. By Robert Fulkerson Hoffman. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE. By Marie Thompson Daviess. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

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PRINCESS FLOWER HAT. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE PRODIGAL PRO TEM. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard Co. $1.50.

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PHOEBE AND ERNEST. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

OUT OF DROWNING VALLEY. By S. Carleton James. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

### Gift and Illustrated Books

A DEFENCE OF POETRY. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Oblong 18mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas Mosher. Boxed.

LYRICAL POEMS. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. 16mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas Mosher. Boxed.

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### Juvenile and Educational

THE STEPS TO NOWHERE. By Grace Duffie Boylan; 8vo. New York: Baker, Taylor Co. $1.50.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS AND HYMNS. By Hollis Dann; 8vo. New York: American Book Co. 45c.

STORY TELLING: What to Tell and How to Tell It. By Edna Lyman; 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

HISTORICAL FRENCH READER. By Felix Weill; 12mo. New York: American Book Co. 40c.

THE LITTLE WIZARD OF WHITE CLOUD HILL. By F. R. Crichton; 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1910; 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

FAVORITE FAIRY TALES; The Childhood Choice of Representative Men and Women; 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE ROUT OF THE FOREIGNER. By Gottlieb Zollinger; 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

BILLY TO-MORROW IN CAMP. By Sarah Pratt Carr; 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. (Billy To-Morrow Series.)

PETER PAN IN KENSINGTON GARDENS. By J. M. Barrie; drawing by Arthur Rackham; 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

AN OLD, OLD STORY BOOK. Compiled from the Old Testament. By Eva March Tappan; 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co.

THE BUNNIKINS-BUNNIES IN EUROPE. By Edith B. Davidson; 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 50c.

TWO SCHOOLGIRLS OF FLORENCE. By May Baldwin; 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A WONDER BOOK AND TANGLEWOOD TALES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne; 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. By James Fenimore Cooper; 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

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TWELFTH NIGHT; OR, WHAT YOU WILL. By William Shakespeare; 16mo. New York: Charles E. Merrill Co.

### Miscellaneous

GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5. Five volumes. Volume V., (T—Z and Appendix.)

READINGS IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT. By Percy Lewis Kaye. 12mo. New York: The Century Co.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By T. J. Lawrence. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

PSYCHIC SCIENCE SERIES. By Edward R. Warman. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Volumes 5, 7, and 8.

SUGGESTED RULES FOR RECOVERING COAL MINES AFTER EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES. By W. R. Garforth. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $1.50.

HOW TO ARGUE AND WIN. By Grenville Kleiser. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.35.

HOW TO DEVELOP SELF-CONFIDENCE IN SPEECH AND MANNER. By Grenville Kleiser. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.25.

CORPORATION FINANCE. By Edward Sherwood Meade. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

AMERICAN CORPORATIONS. By John J. Sullivan. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

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SUBCONSCIOUS PHENOMENA. By Hugo Munsterberg and others. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.20.

OUR INLAND SEAS. By James Cooke Mills. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

CONFIDENCES: Talks with a Young Girl Concerning Herself. By Edith B. Lowry. 12mo. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 50 cents.

ENGLISH TRAGICOMEDY: Its Origin and History. By Frank Humphrey Ristine. 8vo. New York: The Columbia University Press. $1.50.

PLATTERS AND PIPKINS. By Mary H. Krout. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

SOCIAL JUSTICE. By Percy Vivian Jones. 12mo. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

LIVES OF THE FUR FOLK. By M. D. Haviland. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY IN 1910. By J. C. Balet. Translated from the French by C. A. Parry. 12mo. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. By E. E. Slosson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE CAP AND GOWN. By Charles Reynolds Brown. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. $1.

THE AUTOMOBILE: Its Selection, Care, and Use. By Robert Sloss. 12mo. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.25.

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROBLEMS. By Carl S. Vrooman. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A REBELLIOUS WIFE. Anonymous. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

THE BOOK OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM: Mammals. By W. Percival Westell. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

INSECTS AND DISEASE. By Rennie W. Doane. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.00. (American Nature Series.)

Dr. W. FLINDERS PETRIE is chiefly known as an Egyptologist. His new book, "The Growth of the Gospels," is said to be a study of the Gospel narratives largely based on the results of his own archæological research.


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# NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

## Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" Revised—New Books by Mr. Hichens, Prof. Osborn and Others

BY the end of next month The Macmillan Co. expects to bring out a new and extensively revised edition of the Hon. James Bryce's "American Commonwealth," upon which the author has been at work for a number of years. Changes have been made on "every page" of the last previous edition of the book; the first was brought out in 1888. In the new one there will be fresh chapters on Recent Tendencies in the Federal System; Tendencies of Recent Legislation, Including the Public Utilities Commission of New York State; The Growing Interest in the Referendum and in Popular Election Through the Direct Primary; Recent Developments of the Party System; Latest Phases of Immigration; and Latest Phases of Education. Mr. Bryce's statements on such matters as refer to the growth of cities, the relations of population to representation, etc., have been brought up to date, wherever possible, while certain pages are now being held back in order to incorporate in them figures from the forthcoming census report.

Next week this house will publish Charles Major's "The Little King," a book for young people containing a series of stories, supposedly real incidents, from the child life of Louis XIV. Mr. J. A. Williams furnishes many text pictures and six full-page color drawings. On the same date it is expected that the first volume of Benjamin Disraeli's "Memoirs," of which announcement was made in these columns recently, will be issued, although it may be postponed until the following week.

Two books published by the Macmillans this week are Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn's "The Age of Mammals" and Madame Helena Modjeska's "Memories and Impressions." Prof. Osborn's work is a study of the sources of the several kinds of mammals, their migrations, extinctions, etc., and is said to mark the completion of a special line of study which the author has been pursuing for over ten years, the comparison of the new and the old world life. Among the many illustrations is a series of restorations drawn by Charles R. Knight under Prof. Osborn's direction. Madame Modjeska's memoirs are notable for the large number of reminiscences of famous people who came in contact with the author, and is an important contribution to recent stage history. There are many illustrations.

Mr. W. H. Hudson's new book, "A Shepherd's Life," just published by E. P. Dutton & Co., comprises a series of sketches of the men and women, and the nature by which they are surrounded, inhabiting the Wiltshire Downs in England. Mr. Hudson is known as a naturalist, with a special fondness for birds, and his books are held in marked esteem by those who value the work of Richard Jefferies and his school. Numerous pen-and-ink sketches of the Downs villages illustrate the volume.

Among other books just appearing under the Dutton imprint are Mr. Richard Davey's "The Tower of London," profusely illustrated, and giving, besides the conventional history of the Tower, the results of the author's prolonged research into certain antiquarian matters from which he has been able to add materially to the record of events connected with this famous building. "Samuel Rogers and His Circle," by R. Ellis Roberts, containing anecdotes and descriptions of such contemporaries of Rogers as Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Sydney Smith, Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Macaulay, Wellington, Brougham, etc. The subject of the biography is described as "the man who was a link between two Englands." A new book of essays by M. Hilaire Belloc, "On Anything," uniform with "On Nothing" and "On Everything." "First Aid to the Sick," by Mr. D. Hastings Young, is a book for use when a physician is not within call. It is issued as a companion to "First Aid to the Injured."

Stephen Phillips's "The New Inferno" is published this week in two editions by John Lane Co. One of these editions is illustrated from a series of drawings by Vernon Hill. A new book by Eden Phillpotts is "Tales of the Tenements," the tenements being the old feudal farms in the region of the River Dart. Other works of fiction just published are: Maarten Maartens' novel "Harmen Pols"; Vernon Lee's "Vanitas"; a special gift book edition, with illustrations by Blendon Campbell, of Mr. William J. Locke's "A Christmas Mystery"; "Bellcroft Priory," an eighteenth century tale of mystery in the English forest country by W. Bourne Cooke; "Jehanne of the Golden Lips," a story of Naples by Frances G. Knowles-Foster.

This week the Putnams publish volumes V and VI of the "Cambridge History of English Literature," edited by Drs. Ward and Waller, and treating of the Elizabethan Drama; "The Silent Isle," by Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, a collection of essays on life, literature, art, religion, etc.; Mr. John G. Neihardt's "The River and I," an account of the author's descent of the Missouri in quest of exercise and adventure; "American House-Building in Messina and Reggio," an account of the work done by the American Relief Expedition, by the man in charge of the work, Lieut.-Com. Reginald R. Belknap, late Naval Attaché to the American Embassy at Rome; "Islam Lands: Nubia, Sudan, Tunisia, and Algeria," a book of travel by Mr. Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Winged Wheels in France," etc.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of "The Sword in the Mountains," by Miss Alice MacGowan, "The Rosary," by Mrs. Barclay, and "Ribbon Roads," by A. T. and R. R. Wood, referred to in these notes last week.

"The Flint Heart," by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, reviewed in these columns last week, is published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Opal," a novel by Bessie R. Hoover, and "Rumbo Rhymes," a Walter Crane color-book of fantastic humor, are published this week by Harper & Brothers. "The Brain and the Voice in Speech and Song," by F. W. Mott, is added to Harper's Library of Living Thought. New editions are published of George Du Maurier's "The Martian" and Maria Louise Poole's "Mrs. Gerald."

Next week the Dodge Publishing Co. add to their series of Philosophies, Ancient and Modern, Nietzsche, His Life and Work," by Mr. Anthony M. Ludovici, and "Swedenborg and 'The Sapientia Angelica,'" by the Rev. Frank Sewall. This series, already containing ten published titles, consists of concise monographs on the principles and, to some extent, the history of the leading schools of philosophy, from the early Greeks to Herbert Spencer, each written by a recognized authority on the system or period.

This week Messrs. Sturgis & Walton Co. publish Mrs. Emily James Putnam's "The Lady," a profusely illustrated work commencing with a sketch of the typical Greek lady and proceeding thence through the various historical periods to a sketch of the lady of the present day. In England Mrs. Putnam's book came out in a series of papers in the Contemporary Review. In this country part of these papers appeared in Putnam's Magazine and the Atlantic Monthly. There is also a volume in the Court Series of French Memoirs: "Secret Memoirs of the Regency" (the minority of Louis XV), by Charles Pinot Duclos, historiographer of France and secretary of the French Academy in the early part of the eighteenth century. A book for young people is "The Doings of the Dollivers," giving the strange adventures of a doll family, by Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke, with illustrations by Mr. Harry Linnell.

A new volume in the "Original Narratives of Early American History" series, "Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684," edited by Mr. Clayton Coleman Hall, LL. B., of the Maryland Historical Society, will be published next month by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. It is composed of a series of journals and documents, some already famous, written by men of the time, mainly eyewitnesses of the events described, recording the settlement and early history of Maryland. This will be the tenth volume in the series. "The Conflict Between Collectivism and Individualism in a Democracy," by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, will also be published. It is made up of three lectures, delivered in 1909 as the Barbour Page lectures, tracing the "conflict" in industries, in education and social life, and in government.

Dr. Orison Swett Marden's latest work on New Thought lines, announced for immediate publication by the Crowells, is "The Miracle of Right Thought."

A drama by Percy MacKaye, "Anti-Matrimony," now running at the Garrick Theatre in New York, will be published in November by Frederick A. Stokes Co. It has been variously defined as "a satirical comedy," "an intellectual burlesque," and "a witty satire." The same house announces for next month "Home Rule," containing all the speeches made by the Hon. John Redmond during his Parliamentary career. An introduction gives a short summary of Ireland's struggle for home rule.

An authorized translation of Wilhelm Ostwald's "Natural Philosophy" is published to-day by Henry Holt & Co. The work is not a "system of philosophy," but offers aid "in the acquisition of a cosmic theory based upon scientific knowledge." A feature of the book is the résumé given of modern natural philosophy as opposed to the old academic philosophy.

In fiction this house has just published Inez Haynes Gilmore's "Phoebe and Ernest," with thirty illustrations by Mr. R. F. Shabelitz. This is a chronicle of the experiences of an American boy and girl, a good portion of which appeared serially in the American Magazine. For young people there has just been published an edition of Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans," with eight colored pictures and some forty line drawings by Mr. E. Boyd Smith, and a new edition of M. M. Thomas's "Captain Phil," a boy's experiences in the Western Army during the civil war, with eleven full-page illustrations, also a new edition of Noel's "Buzz; or, the Life of a Honey Bee."

The following juveniles have just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co.: "The Story of Our Navy for Young Americans," covering the period from Paul Jones to Sampson and Schley, by Mr. Willis J. Abbot, author of "Blue Jackets of 1898," etc., with fifty illustrations; "Why?" a book of verse and pictures of which the former is to be read by a hand mirror, by John Rae, printed in two colors; "Wolf, the Storm Leader," the story of a dog team that was driven by a mail carrier from Nome in Alaska to Washington, by Mr. Frank Caldwell, illustrated by photographs from life; and "Dick and Dolly's Adventures," by Carolyn Wells.

A revised edition of "The American Business Woman," by Mr. John Howard Cromwell, Ph. B., LL. B., is published this week by the Putnams. The changes made in this edition are of a vital nature, and calculated to increase the value of the book as a work of reference.

Mr. David Grayson continues the account of his experiences, first given in "Adventures in Contentment," in a new volume, "Adventures in Friendship," published this week by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. Arthur Rackham's name, as illustrator, appears in a new translation of the "Rheingold" and "Valkyrie," issued at the same time, in two editions. Mr. Rackman's illustrations are in color and black and white. A second volume containing "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung," thus completing the "Song of the Niebelungen," is promised.

Three other books published by this house to-day are: "The Rules of the Game," a story that continues "The Riverman," following the lumber industry in its migrations from Michigan to the virgin forests of California, by Mr. Stewart Edward White; "Operas Every Child Should Know," an introduction to some famous operas, with bits of melody and motifs interspered in the text, edited by Dolores Bacon; and "Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens," containing a record of his experiences from his arrest at his home, May 11, 1865, to his return on parole, Oct. 26, describing his journey with Jefferson Davis and other Confederate prisoners from Savannah to Fortress Monroe, etc., edited, and with a biographical introduction by Myra Lockett Avary.

Following in the series containing "Longfellow's Country," etc., Miss Helen A. Clarke has a new volume, "Hawthorne's Country," which has just been published by the Baker & Taylor Co. It is descriptive of the New England familiar to Hawthorne, and is also an interpretation of the latter's work and literature. There is a frontispiece in color and 16 illustrations. Miss Aida Rodman De Mill's "Ways and Days Out of London," with frontispiece in color and 64 full-page illustrations, is also published. It describes trips to places of interest near London, and gives sketches of typical people encountered in the suburbs. There is also published Mr. Frederic Keppel's "The Golden Age of Engraving," with 200 illustrations, containing the author's experiences as an art collector and dealer; "a Dictionary of Aviation," by Mr. R. M. Pierce; "South African Folk Tales," a collection translated from the native speech, and a "Life of Admiral Paulding," by his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca P. Meade.

The late Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship," has just been published by The Century Co. These reminiscences are based upon the articles which were published serially in The Century last year. There are 28 full-page illustrations from photographs.

The same house has also published "The Holy Land," a volume of travel by Mr. Robert Hichens, author of "Egypt and Its Monuments," etc., with 18 full-page illustrations, in the original color, by Mr. Jules Guerin, and 40 full-page half-tones from photographs; "The Story of Spanish Painting," with 32 half-tone reproductions of notable Spanish paintings, by Mr. Charles H. Caffin, author of "The Story of Dutch Painting," etc.; "The Song of the Stone Wall," a book of blank verse, by Miss Helen Keller, with eight full-page reproductions of photographs of the author and the stone wall; "Sonny's Father," a continuation of "Sonny, a Christmas Guest," by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart; a new library edition of Prof. William Milligan Sloane's "Napoleon Bonaparte: A History," in four octavo volumes, with 17 maps and 32 illustrations from rare prints and authentic portraits, and "Mother and Daughter," a book of counsel for young girls, by Mrs. Burton Chance.

The Fordham University Press is bringing out a new book by Dr. James J. Walsh, Dean and Professor of the University's School of Medicine. "Education: How Old the New" is described as a series of lectures and addresses on phases of education in the past which anticipate most of our modern advances.

The November issue of the Smith Alumnae Quarterly, published at 420 West 119th Street, New York, by the Alumnae Association, will contain a full account of the inauguration of the new President of Smith College, Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton.


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# QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

## "The Song of the Drum" as Sung by Alexander Hamilton—Origin of "A Roland for an Oliver"—The First American Edition of "Marmion"—Sketch of Harris Merton Lyon—The Best Histories of Greece

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only.

They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

GOTHAM.—Can you tell me the author of "The Drum" and where it may be found? This is the song that Gen. Alexander Hamilton sang at the Fourth of July dinner of the Cincinnati a few days before his fatal duel with Aaron Burr.

The story of the singing of this song by Alexander Hamilton at the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati only a few days before his fatal duel with Aaron Burr is told in every life of Hamilton which we have consulted. None of these biographers, however, gives the author-ship. The song is referred to in Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror," and is given in C. F. Fidgin's "Blennerhasset," in the chapter entitled "The Song of the Drum." Aaron Burr, in the latter novel, writes the song from memory for Mrs. Blennerhasset. He was present at the same dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati, and it is said to have joined heartily in the chorus. It was a favorite of Hamilton's, and he often sang it. One of our readers may know the author's name. We give the song as it appears in "Blennerhasset":

'Twas in the merry month of May,
When bees from flower to flower did hum,
Soldiers through the town marched gay,
The village flew to the sound of the drum.

From windows lasses looked a score,
Neighbors met at every door;
Sergeant twirled his sash so gory,
And talked of honor, wounds, and glory.

The Sergeant stroked his mustachios,
On a farmer's door gave ringing blows,
And said, "My boy, the time has come
To shoulder your musket and follow the drum."

Then father and the grandfather, too
The hammer and sledge on the anvil threw;
And three recruits from that house did come,
For they'd all decided to follow the drum.

The cobbler bald was soleing a shoe,
The waxen thread was pulling through;
The Sergeant entered and took a seat,
And with these words did the cobbler greet:

"Of course, my friend, you've heard the news,
We're going to war and we need some shoes,
As we can't walk, you'll have to come,
So pack your kit and follow the drum."

The tailor slim, with legs so loose,
Was pressing a seam with a red-hot goose,
A kick at the door, it opened wide
And the burly Sergeant in did stride.

"We're off to the war, my little friend,
And we want a tailor our clothes to mend,
So pick up your goose, don't look so glum,
'Tis a glorious trade to follow the drum."

The clergyman sat his study within,
Devising new ways to battle with sin;
A knock was heard at the parsonage door,
And the Sergeant's sword clanged on the floor.

"We're going to war, and when we die
We shall need a man of God near by,
We're all of us bound to kingdom come,
So bring your Bible and follow the drum."

A pretty lass was milking a cow,
The Sergeant went up and made a bow;
"We're off to the war, my pretty maid."
"My blessing go with you, brave Sir," she said.

"I'll stay at home and lint will pick,
Take care of the old folks, and nurse the sick,
And if at last the worst should come,
I'll dress like a man and follow the drum."

Three old women—the first was lame,
The second was blind and the third nigh dumb—
To stay at home they said was a shame,
"We'll follow the men, and follow the drum!

Our wills are good, but long is the way,
To catch the soldiers we'll all of us try,
For where there's a will there's always a way,
If our strength gives out, like men we'll die."

M. H. T.—Will you please inform me of the origin or the meaning of the saying "Oliver and his Roland"?

The saying to which our correspondent refers is according to Bartlett's Quotations, "A Rowland for an Oliver," and this explanation is given from Thomas Warburton: "These were two of the most famous in the list of Charlemagne's twelve peers, and their exploits are rendered so ridiculously and equally extravagant by the old romancers that thence arose the saying among our plain and sensible ancestors of giving one a Rowland for his Oliver, to signify the matching one incredible lie with another."

Dr. Walsh in his "Literary Curiosities" gives the saying as a "Roland for an Oliver," and goes on to say: "Roland and Oliver were two of the most famous in the list of Charlemagne's twelve peers, and their exploits are so similar that it is difficult to choose between them. What Roland did Oliver did, and what Oliver did Roland did. At length the two met in single combat and fought for five consecutive days on an island in the Rhine, but neither gained the least advantage, and to cap the climax, in the end of the battle of Roncevalles, that they might continue similar even in death, Roland was accidentally but fatally wounded by his friend Oliver, who had himself received a death blow and was blinded by his own blood.

"The etymologies connecting the proverb with Charles II., Gen. Monk, and Oliver Cromwell are wholly unworthy of credit, for even Shakespeare alludes to it: 'England all Olivers and Rolands bred,' [Henry IV., Part I., Act I., Scene 3,] and Edward Hall, the historian, a century before Shakespeare writes: 'But to have a Roland to resist an Oliver he sent solemn ambassadors to the Kyng of Englande [Henry VI.,] offeryng hym hys doughter in marriage.'"

HARRY MICHAELSON.—Will you kindly let me know in your columns if the following described book has any especial value? Walter Scott's "Marmion," published by Hopkins & Earle, Fry & Kammerer, printers, Philadelphia. Date of book, 1808.

This apparently is the first American edition of "Marmion." The first British edition was published in Edinburgh in 1808, and a copy of it brought $17 in the Martin sale in 1901. The American publication is worth probably about $2.

EDWARD ATWOOD.—Will you kindly give me a short sketch of Harris Merton Lyon, whose interesting comment on the "Varmint" appeared recently in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS?

Harris Merton Lyon was born at Santa Fé, N. Mex., on Dec. 22, 1885. He began his literary career in newspaper work in the West and Southwest. He was dramatic critic for The Houston (Tex.) Post, and is now associate editor and dramatic critic of Hampton's Magazine, and has been a Director of the corporation publishing that magazine since 1909. He is the author of "Sardonics," published in 1909, and has written many short stories and articles for various English and American Magazines.

SPENCER KELLOGG.—I should like to ask you for the names of two or three of the best books on Greek life in the early periods. I do not want a technical history, but something that would be interesting to read aloud and that would breathe the spirit of the times.

Thirlwall's and Grote's are considered to be among the best histories of Greece. The one, by E. Curtius, is better for art and literature than for politics. Important for the early history are the works of Schliemann and Tsountas and Ridgeway's "Early Age of Greece." See also Finlay's "Greece from B. C. 146 to A. D. 1864," and Professor Mahaffy's "Greek Life and Thought, from the Age of Alexander to the Roman Conquest."

C. B. H.—Would you kindly let me know what the expression "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" is taken from and who was the author?

It is in the "Isle of Beauty," by Thomas Haynes Bayly:

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder;
Isle of Beauty, fare thee well!"

R. MANNING.—Will you kindly inform me if the first six volumes of "Harper's Young People" (new out of print) are of any value, dating from Nov. 4, 1879, to Oct. 27, 1885.

They are worth about $1 each volume. At the Augustin Daly sale twelve volumes, 1881-82, brought $8. At Bangs's in 1901 ten volumes, 1880-1889, sold for $12, and five volumes, 1884-89, realized $5 at an auction in Philadelphia in 1900.

MRS. M. H. PODE.—Will you kindly let us know through your Queries and Answers column the correct interpretation of the old saying: "Welcome the Coming and Speed the Parting Guest," and who is the author?

The quotation about which our correspondent inquires can be found in Pope's translation of the Odyssey, Book XV., Line 83, as follows:

"True friendship's laws are by this rule expressed—
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

This rule comprises the entire code of hospitality. Pope in his Satire II., Book II., Line 128, repeats the sentiment with a slight change. He says:

"For I, who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, speed the going guest."

A. C. NISSEN.—Kindly inform me where to find the following lines of Pope:

A little learning is a dangerous thing:
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

If space permits it please print the poem in full, and oblige.

Our correspondent will find the lines about which he inquires in Pope's "Essay on Criticism," Part II., line fifteen, as follows:

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

H. DOE.—Please furnish me with a list of books on checker playing, giving title, author, publisher, date, and price, particularly the most recent works.

"Game of Draughts," by A. Anderson, published by Frederick Warne & Co., 36 East Twenty-second Street, cloth, 90 cents, paper 45 cents; "Pocket Handbook of Checkers," by A. Barker, published at 40 cents by the Hall Publishing Company, 823 Atlantic Avenue, Boston; "Vocabulary of Checkers," by W. T. Call, published at $2 by C. M. Potterdon, Hawthorne, N. J.; J. Hill's "Synopsis of Draughts Openings," published at 50 cents by Frederick Warne & Co., who are also the publishers at the same price of J. L. Richmond's "Game of Draughts."

A. C. S.—Please inform me when and where the English playwright, Mr. Alfred Sutro, author of "A Builder of Bridges," The Walls of Jericho," &c., had been? If he has an Oxford degree, and whether his wife is an American.

Mr. Alfred Sutro was born in London, England, on Aug. 7, 1863. He is a son of Dr. Sigismund Sutro of that city. He was educated in the City of London School and subsequently in Brussels. He has not an Oxford degree. And his wife is not an American, but is a daughter of J. M. Isaacs of Upper Norwood, London.

### Answers from Readers

MARY FAIRFAX CHILDS.—I am glad to be able to give L. S. Noble the information desired.

The poem alluded to is called "The Sunset City," and it was written by a picture of Lexington, Ky., who signed herself "Rose V.—her full name being Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson. The piece may be found in a volume published years ago by the authoress herself, entitled "Poems by Rose"; but I think it has long been out of print.

Her poems were much admired by George D. Prentice, who published them in The Louisville Journal.

A correct version of the lines is this:

I saw a strange, beautiful city arise
On an island of light in the sapphire skies;
When the Sun, in his Tyrian drapery dread,
Like a shadow of God, floated down in the West.

A city of clouds! In a moment it grew
On an island of peace, in an ocean of blue;
And spirits of Twilight enthced me to stray
Through those palaces, reared from the ruins of Day.

The remaining six or eight verses are equally beautiful.

L. E.—The lines for which "R. I. W." inquired, I think, are those which I found recently in a Boston paper, which states that Lady Dorothy Neville's "Reminiscences" have yielded an appropriate note on the suffragette agitation, now attracting so much attention in England. Some forty-odd years ago Lady Abergavenny gave her a copy of some verses on the subject, which Lady Dorothy thought full of common sense. Agreeing with Lady Dorothy, I send them for "R. I. W." Will you print them?

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The rights of woman, what are they?
The right to labor, love, and pray;
The right to weep with those that weep
The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear,
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care,
And whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death;
The right when earthly hopes all fail
To point to that within the veil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim,
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide
In simple faith to Him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right the intellect to train,
And guide the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,
And wing its flights to heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love,
The right to die, that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use them well;
The holy influence none can tell.
If these are thine, why ask for more?
Thou hast enough to answer for.

Are these thy rights? Then murmur not
That woman's mission is thy lot;
Improve the talents God has given;
Life's duties done—thy rest in Heaven.

J. C. HARRINGTON.—Perhaps this is the poem "C. L. E." asks for. I do not know the author, and quote from memory:

ALONE.

There was an old man sat on a cold stone
Ten thousand around him, poor soul all alone,
I took off my hat to his Majesty's Grace,
And axed him my way to I don't know what place,
The old man was so topping he wouldn't come down,
And tell me the way to I don't know what town,
So off I rode with my hat on my head,
That was made of a sheep's skin that never was dead.
Or—
So off I rode with my hat in my hand
That was made of a sheep's skin that never was tanned.

SUSAN HAYES WARD.—In answer to C. L. E.'s Appeal to Readers of Sept. 24, may I suggest that perhaps the title of the poem was "Old," a poem by Ralph Hoyt, on Page 229, Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song." The opening stanza of that poem is:

By the wayside on a mossy stone
Sat a hoary pilgrim, sadly musing;
Oft I marked him sitting there alone,
All the landscape, like a page, perusing,
Poor unknown,
By the wayside on a mossy stone.

The poem, which has twenty-four verses, was in a school reader in use in New England in the early fifties, (perhaps Leavitt's Fourth Reader,) and is too long to quote in full.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Howard M. Hoyt, New York; "T. F." New York, who writes that the poem is printed in full in Volume III. of "The World's Best Poetry"; George Henry Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.; Laura L. Smith, Warren, Ohio; "A. L. P. D." Gardiner N. Y.

JOHN PRIN, Paterson, N. J.—Paul A. Wiebe asks for the source of the following lines, which he quotes not quite correctly:

A prison is a place of care
Wherein no one can thrive;
A touchstone true to try a friend,
A grave for men alive.

Prof. James Russell, in his life of Charles Cotton prefixed to the second part of "The Complete Angler," attributes them to Cotton, who wrote them on the walls of his apartment when in prison for debt. But the editor of my

(Continued on following page)

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## Answers from Readers

(Continued from preceding page)

edition of The Complete Angler, say that Cotton was probably not the author, for they were found written on the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, with the following additional stanza:

Sometimes a place of right,
Sometimes a place of wrong,
Sometimes a place of judas and thieves
And honest men among.

BERNARD O'NEILL.—The poem asked for by "H. M." in your issue of Sept. 24 is doubtless "You! A Song-Poem," written by H. A. Freeman and set to music by Paul Steinhagen. It is as follows:

"If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled.
And take my choice of all earth's treasures, too,
Or choice from heaven whatso'er I willed—
I'd ask for you.

"No man I'd envy, neither low nor high,
Nor King in stable old or palace new;
I'd hold Golconda's mines less rich than I—
If I had you.

"Toil and privation, poverty and care,
Undaunted, I'd defy—nor fortune woo;
Having my wife, no jewel I would wear—
If she were you.

"Little I'd care how lovely she might be,
How graced with every charm, how good, how true;
Even though perfection, she'd be naught to me
Were she not you.

"There is more charm for my true loving heart
In everything you think, or say, or do,
Than all the joys that heaven can impart—
Because it's you."

A copy of the verses was also sent us by "R. M. B." East Orange, N. J.; Carrie H. Gehrmann, Glen Ridge, N. J.; M. I. Schallibaum, N. Y., and William H. Combs, Brooklyn.

## Appeals to Readers

SAMUEL R. BOADLEY.—Can any of your readers kindly tell me where the following lines come from:

"And the Lord gave the soul of a beast to the form of a man,
And the man said, 'I am thy debtor.'
But the Lord said, 'Not yet; get it clean if you can.
And then I will find you a better.'"

MARGARET COWAN.—Can any of your readers supply me with the rest of the poem which begins:

"I remember you in years gone by—
A little child, so fair;
The innocent, the sparkling eye,
The light that lingered there,"

and the name of the author?

AMY W. QUACKENBUSH.—Can any of your readers supply the last lines of the following verse and give me the name of the poem and author?

"So well to know
Her own that what she wills to do or say."

R. F.—I would consider it a great favor if one of your readers would inform me through the medium of your paper where I may procure a copy of an old song, the following being a part of the first stanza:

"Starlight stealing over the sea,
Shadows falling dark on the lea."

M. E. CARTER.—When Florence Nightingale was nursing in the Crimean war some verses appeared entitled "Christmas Charity; or, the Hospital Nurse at Scutari." The first stanza is here given:

"All alone on Christmas Day!
Miles and miles and leagues away.
Wearing, watching, never ending,
O'er a stranger's sickbed bending,
One whose name I know not lending,
All alone on Christmas Day."

Perhaps some of your readers will kindly send the entire poem and thus gratify many.

AMELIA G. WUERTH.—Will one of your many readers help me to find the author of the little poem, "School Days"? I do not mean Whittier's "School Days." This is more on the religious order. A clergyman once visiting our church recommended it as a regular creed. He said that the poem might be bought in any of the book stores, but I have been unable to procure it.

PALMER.—Will some one kindly give me the author of the poem beginning:

"Bid me good-bye; no sweeter salutation."
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## PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Mr. Charles Henry Hart and Mr. Edward Biddle have undertaken the preparation of a volume worthy to contain the "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon," the sculptor of Voltaire and of Washington, and the preliminary announcement of the book, which will be issued by subscription, has just been made. Messrs. Hart and Biddle have long felt it strange that this tardy justice to the genius of Houdon should come from this side of the ocean and that, while his art is fully appreciated on the Continent of Europe and in Great Britain, no one of his own tongue should have devoted a volume to the career of the author of the superb Diana in the Louvre and the wonderful seated Voltaire in the Théâtre Français. To the American people Houdon is very dear, not only from the fact of his visiting this country and making the famous statue of Washington in the Capitol at Richmond, but from his having made busts of Franklin, Jefferson, Paul Jones, Lafayette, Robert Fulton and Joel Barlow. The editors, therefore, have been surprised and delighted at the wealth of material, published and unpublished, which they have been able to unearth. This was chiefly in French, the translation of which was undertaken by Mr. Biddle, who has also prepared the chapters on the statue of Morphée and of Diana, on Voltaire and on Molière, Rousseau and Mirabeau, while Mr. Hart is responsible for those on Franklin, on the tomb of Montgomery, on Paul Jones, on the lodge of the Nine Sisters, on Washington and on Lafayette. The volume will be printed by the De Vinne Press and will be embellished by 30 large photogravures.

A kindred volume to the foregoing is brought out this week by the Messrs. Lippincott—"Great Masters of Landscape-Painting," from the French of Emile Michel. This is a worthy translation of the work of the distinguished French author and artist, and will contain no fewer than 170 reproductions and 40 photogravure plates. The book is characterized by the same care and efficiency, original research and vivacity which have made Michel's "Rembrandt" a standard work. The author traces the art of landscape-painting from its earliest beginnings down to modern times, and reviews the masterpieces of Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and others of the Florentine and Venetian schools in Italy. He deals fully with the Flemish painters, and separate chapters are devoted to the French, Dutch, Spanish and English schools. While the book makes its especial appeal to artists, it will be equally attractive to the general reader, who will find in its pages no technicalities to repel and tire.

Messrs. Bland and Backhouse's remarkable book on "China Under the Empress Dowager," to which reference has been made previously, is in the hands of the binders and will be ready, the Lippincotts expect, early in the coming month.

This week saw the publication by the same house of a new book of adventure for juvenile readers, "Heroes of the Polar Seas," by L. Kennedy Maclean, a popular history of Polar explorations from the times of the first Norwegian voyagers to the latest expeditions in the Antarctic; "The Autobiography of an Electron," by Charles R. Gibson, a bright and lucid treatment of a difficult subject; and a new volume of poems, "Pansies and Rosemary," by Eben E. Rexford. Mr. Rexford is best known to book-buyers from his several popular works on gardening, indoor and out, but his verse has had a wide circulation in the magazines. The people of his own State are congratulating themselves on the appearance of the first collected book of poems by a Wisconsin poet.

Ex-Mayor Warwick's "Napoleon and the End of the French Revolution" made its appearance this week, under the imprint of George W. Jacobs & Co. This important volume marks the culmination of many years devoted by Mr. Warwick to the study of the period in question, and shows the erudition and facile style of its author. The forty illustrations will command especial attention, many of them being reproduced from drawings and engravings in the collection of William J. Latta, of this city, who is reputed to have the largest and finest collection of Bonapartiana in the world. Among the illustrations are original drawings by such artists as D'Albon, Vallet, Rougnet, Guerin and David, besides pictures showing various national conceptions of "The Great Consul." The famous painting by Delaroche is reproduced as a frontispiece.

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